"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday; strong west winds, diminishing.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,219. • • • NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMAN GUNS BLOW UP VERDUN FORTS; FOUR SHOTS DESTROYED DOUAUMONT; SINGLE SHOT LEVELS A SECOND FORT

BERLIN STANDS BY NEW SEA ORDER; TELLS OF ATTACKS

Instructs von Bernstorff That Pledges Hold, but Don't Include Armed Ships.

ALSO ASKS FOR WARNING

Believes Americans Should Not Take Passage on Armed Belligerent Vessels.

CHARGE BRITISH VIOLATION

Germany Declares England Has Not Kept Faith with Us with Regard to Armed Liners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, today received a long cipher communication from the German Foreign Office conveying instructions for his guidance in further confidential negotiations with Secretary Lansing over the German submarine campaign in the future, as now involved in the consideration of the Lusitania case.

Here are the basic elements of his instructions:

First—Germany will stand by the assurances she has previously given to the United States with respect to the future conduct of submarine warfare.

Second—Germany does not regard its newly proclaimed policy of sinking armed merchant vessels on sight after Feb. 29 as having nullified the assurances previously given.

Third—Germany's interpretation of the assurances previously given that ships will not be attacked without warning is applicable only to unarmed merchant ships, and not as being broad enough to cover belligerent merchant vessels armed for defense, and which may use their armaments offensively against German submarines.

Fourth—Germany regards the Lusitania case as embracing only the question of that Government's attitude toward unarmed merchantmen and not as involving the question of the treatment of armed merchant ships.

Fifth—Germany does not offer to suspend her proposed campaign of submarine attack without warning against armed merchantmen, and inferentially the campaign is to become effective on Tuesday, as planned.

Sixth—Germany calls attention to the assurances given by the British Ambassador the first month of the war to the effect that guns on British merchantmen will never fire unless such vessels are fired upon first, and contends that these assurances have been violated by British armed ships, and by secret instructions issued by the British Government, and in support of this contention Germany offers what she regards as evidence enumerating vessels that have used their guns offensively against German submarines and also copies of the alleged secret instructions to British merchant vessels.

Seventh—Germany is willing to discuss with the United States the question of when defensive armament may be regarded as having become offensive.

Eighth—Meanwhile Germany urges that Americans be warned not to travel on armed enemy merchantmen.

Await Secret Papers.

The instructions to the German Ambassador are supplemented by several exhibits, which are being sent to him in installments, naming the British and French merchantmen alleged by Germany to have used their guns offensively, and embracing the text of the alleged British secret instructions and supplementary orders to merchant ships regarding the use of their armament.

These exhibits have not been received in their entirety by the Ambassador. They are expected to reach this embassy by Tuesday. The understanding tonight was that the Ambassador would, within the next two days, ask the Secretary of State for an appointment for a conference, at which he will be ready to renew the diplomatic discussion of the matter in the light of his new instructions.

In some respects the instructions to the Ambassador were disappointing. It was expected that the German Government would adopt Count Bernstorff's suggestion that it take the position that the assurances previously given were intended to be applicable only to unarmed merchant vessels, but it was more than a disappointment to learn that the German Government made no offer to suspend or postpone putting into effect the orders already issued for submarine attacks without warning on armed enemy merchant ships after Feb. 29.

Attacks to Begin.

It is understood that submarines, under the orders thus issued, have already been sent out by the German Admiralty, and that it would probably be impossible to reach most of these U-boats until they return to their home ports. Should any of these submarines sink an armed merchant vessel without warning, and thereby cause the loss of American lives, a serious crisis in the relations between the two Governments will be caused.

The Administration is hoping that the instructions given to the German submarine commanders are such as to avert a contingency of that kind. In Teutonic Embassy circles it is intimated that, pending further negotiations over the question of what is to be regarded as constituting defensive and what offen-

Continued on Page 2.

WEEK-END OUTINGS—PINEHURST. Southern Pines, Camden.—Carolina Resorts. Golf, Tennis. Seaboard Air Line, 1184 B'way.—Advt.

Germany Unlikely to Change; Some U-Boats Already at Sea

BERLIN, Feb. 27, (via London, Monday, Feb. 28.)—No authoritative announcement is available here concerning the report that Germany will postpone the putting into effect of her announced intention to sink armed merchantmen without warning. The matter is said to be still under advisement.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 27, (via London, Monday, Feb. 28.)—According to the North German Gazette, all reports that the German authorities would deviate from their plans with regard to the sinking of armed enemy merchantmen are unfounded.

"An energetic conduct of our submarine war according to the principles laid down in the memorandum will begin at the stated time," says the newspaper, which is the semi-official German organ.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Confidential advices received from Berlin state that German and Austrian submarine commanders already have their new orders, and that from midnight Tuesday they will be authorized to sink without warning all armed merchant ships of the enemies of Germany. It was said also that many of the submarine commanders probably had left their bases on voyages, and that even should the United States request the postponing of the opening of the campaign it would be impossible to get word to many of the submarines.

WILSON WOULD NOT GIVE ALL FOR PEACE

Ought to Keep Out of War, but Not by Abandoning Humanity and Justice.

HIS GRIDIRON CLUB SPEECH

Answers Clamor in Congress to Warn Americans Off Armed Ships—True Valor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—In a short speech delivered just before the conclusion of the Gridiron Club dinner here last night President Wilson discussed the duty of the United States in connection with the war in Europe, and inferentially answered some of his critics. He made what was taken to be a reply to the element in Congress which attempted last week to force him to modify his attitude in dealing with Germany in the armed ship issue by saying bluntly that he preferred to know what the people throughout the country were thinking rather than what was being said in Congressional cloakrooms. He made what amounted to an answer to the allegation that his course in the German submarine issue was actuated by political expediency, declaring that America should keep out of the war at the sacrifice of everything except humanity and justice.

It was a peace speech with a ring in it. It was an intimate talk, not intended for publication. One of the two rules of the Gridiron Club is that "reporters are never present" to record the speeches of guests, an inducement to freedom of language of which most of those who have addressed this organization of Washington newspaper correspondents have taken advantage. The President's speech created such an impression, however, that arrangements were made today for its publication. In giving out copies of the speech to the press tonight the White House attached to it this note:

"So many requests from those attending the dinner that the President's address be published have been received at the White House that both the President and the Gridiron Club have consented to its publication."

President Wilson was cheered wildly when he concluded his remarks at the dinner; the club members and their guests were on their feet waving napkins and cheering. So prolonged was the demonstration that twice the President felt constrained to rise and bow his acknowledgments. The greatest outburst of approval in the course of the speech came when the President declared that "America ought to keep out of the war" at the sacrifice of everything except her sense of humanity and justice, upon which the history and character of the country were founded.

The President's address follows:

Principle, Not Expediency.

I have very little to say tonight, except to express my warm appreciation of the invariable courtesy of this club, and of the reception you have so generously accorded me. I find that I am seldom tempted to say anything nowadays unless somebody starts something, and tonight nobody has started anything.

Your talk, Mr. Toastmaster, has been a great deal about candidacy for the Presidency. It is not a new feeling on my part, but one which I entertain with a greater intensity than formerly, that a man who seeks the Presidency of the United States for anything that it will bring to him is an audacious fool. The responsibilities of the office ought to sober a man even before he approaches it. One of the difficulties of the office seldom appreciated, I dare say, is that it is very difficult to think while so many people are talking, and particularly while so many people are talking in a way that obscures counsel, and is entirely off the point.

The point in national affairs, gentlemen, never lies along the lines of expediency. It always rests in the field of principle. The United States was not founded upon any principle of expediency; it was founded upon a profound principle of human liberty and of humanity, and whenever it bases its policy upon any other foundations than those it builds on the sand and not upon solid rock.

It seems to me that the most enlightening thing a man can do is suggested by something which the Vice President said tonight. He complained that he found men, who, when their attention was called to the signs of Spring, did not see the blue heaven, did not see the movement of the free clouds, did not think of the great spaces of the quiet continent, but

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FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT, Est. 5th Ave. and 24 St. Dinner a la Carte; also Table d'Hote.—Advt.

THE MALOJA SUNK BY MINE, 40 DEAD, IN SIGHT OF DOVER

Thousands on Shore Watch the P. & O. Liner Turn Turtle and Go to Bottom.

CHILDREN ON DECK KILLED

Officers Refuse to Take to the Boats, but Stand at Their Posts to the Last.

RESCUING TANKER BLOWN UP

The Empress of Fort William Is Destroyed — 147 Lives Lost, Estimate in London.

DOVER, Feb. 27.—The steamship Maloja, a 12,431 ton vessel belonging to the Peninsular & Oriental Line, struck a mine and sank within half an hour two miles off Dover today. More than forty persons were drowned or killed.

The Maloja left Tilbury only yesterday for Bombay with mails, 119 passengers of all classes, and a crew numbering about 200, most of them Lascars. Other passengers were to join the ship at Marseilles.

The steamer had just passed Admiralty Pier at Dover, and was opposite Shakespeare Cliff, when an explosion shook her from end to end. She listed immediately to port. High seas were running, and the Captain, realizing that great damage had been done to the after part of his vessel, tried to run her ashore, but the engine room was swamped and the ship became unmanageable.

The plight of the vessel was observed and dozens of craft went at full speed to her rescue. One of them, the British tanker Empress of Fort William, of 2,181 tons, struck another mine and sank nearby.

Boats Had Been Swung Out.

Aboard the Maloja everything possible was done to get the passengers and crew off. All the boats had been swung out before she struck, as a precaution against accident, and all the persons aboard had sufficient time to put on lifebelts, instruction in the use of which had been given the previous evening.

Boat after boat and a number of rafts were sent away, but several persons leaped into the water and were picked up by the surrounding craft. It was at first thought that all had been saved, but later bodies were washed ashore and their number was gradually added to during the day.

Owing to the fact that Dover is under strict military law, it was possible to obtain only meagre details from those rescued. The Captain said that both passengers and crew behaved splendidly.

The passengers were for the most part British official sin the Indian Service, the most prominent being Judge Oldfield of the Indian High Court.

Only one of the crew of the Empress of Fort William was drowned.

Children Playing on Deck.

It was about 10:30 in the morning that the disaster occurred. The Maloja was steaming down the channel, children playing on the deck and most of the passengers carrying lifebelts in their hands. Suddenly a terrific explosion blew in the side of the second saloon, and twenty minutes later the Maloja sank.

Just before she went to the bottom the vessel turned turtle and for a few seconds the keel was visible above the surface. According to eyewitnesses there was a second explosion, and while under water the vessel righted herself, the masts became visible and then she went down.

The captain and officers stuck by the ship to the last. Though all of them were saved, not one left the ship in the boats. They were all picked out of the water.

The Captain from the bridge directed the lowering of the boats, and called on everybody to keep calm, and everybody kept calm wonderfully, for the scene immediately after the explosion was one sufficiently terrifying to cause a panic. Several children were blown to pieces, and the deck was covered with wreckage and wounded, but there was no sign of a panic.

Only a few boats could be lowered, and the heavy sea made the rescue work difficult. The majority of those saved were on rafts, of which the ship carried a large number. Most of the women and children lost their lives owing to the fact that one boat already in the water drifted under another, which was being lowered, and capsized.

Captain Sticks to His Post.

The Captain remained on the bridge until thrown into the water by the last lurch of the ship.

Up to midnight the bodies landed from the Maloja include eighteen men, eleven women and four children, in addition to eleven Lascars. Among the dead is Mrs. McLeod, wife of General McLeod.

The Peninsular & Oriental Line has issued the following statement:

The Peninsular & Oriental Line regrets to state that at 10:30 o'clock Sunday morning, when the steamer Maloja was midway between Dover and Folkstone, she was struck by a mine, the after part of the ship being blown up.

There was a high sea running at the time. The captain tried to beach her, but was unsuccessful. The vessel sank in about half an hour.

There were 119 passengers on board, of which a large number were rescued from the water and from the ship's boats by torpedo boats and other craft, and landed at Dover, where they were attended by the hospital ship St. Davids. It is believed that almost all of the passengers were saved.

The Captain reports that all of the passengers and members of the crew behaved splendidly.

Thousands of residents of Dover witnessed the rescue work from shore. Many actually saw the blowing up of the ship, while almost the entire population reached the water front before the vessel went down.

Market Hall was converted into a morgue, where the police laid out the bodies of the dead on improvised biers for identification today. Several deaths occurred on board rescuing vessels, the victims suffering from exhaustion and exposure. Captain C. Irving was in command of the Maloja.

Captain Shepherd of the Empress said that the sinking of the Maloja bore a remarkable resemblance to the familiar picture of the sinking of the German cruiser Blücher, with her keel nearly showing and swarms of people clinging to her sides. Captain Shepherd photographed the ship as she was sinking.

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TWO MORE VILLAGES TAKEN

German Reports Tell of the Sweep Onward After the Fall of Douaumont.

TROOPS FIGHTING FIERCELY

Burning with the Flame of Patriotism That Inspired Them in 1914, Says One Observer.

WORK OF THE HEAVY GUNS

Second Fort Blew Up After Douaumont Under Deadly Fire of German Artillery.

By KARL ROHNER.

Berlin Lokal Anzeiger Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 26.—Again a fresh wave of attacks has engulfed the whole row of enemy positions on a broad front and brought them into our possession. The high hill which yesterday, when I was permitted to visit the great battlefield, still lay under preparatory fire, has been taken by us, and, in addition to this strongly fortified position southwest of Louvemont, the village itself and a group of fortifications to the east have fallen into our hands.

The brilliant feat of our Brandenburgers in the splendid storming of Fort Douaumont was preceded by the no less glorious work of our artillery. The armored fortress of Douaumont lay since Thursday in ruins. Four shots of our heavy guns had been fired against it, and every one of these shots scored a bullseye on the distant target. Explosions in the interior of that proud bulwark followed the hits.

Douaumont was not only the strongest corner fort in the chain around Verdun. Situated on a high, steep hill, it was at the same time a symbol of impregnability.

Now not only Douaumont but Dieppe and Fromezey to the east have fallen to us. Likewise further south and southeast our successes here are making themselves felt. The resistance of the enemy in the Woevre district has collapsed, and our troops have pressed after the enemy to Marcheville, south on the old Roman road to Metz, Dieppe, and Paris.

In these days I have seen men who have been in the fierce Verdun fighting whose eyes have flashed as in those August days of 1914. The flame that then burned in every German burns in every single soldier here to whom it is given to sacrifice himself for our future in this powerful driving advance.

Second Fort Blown Up.

The Berlin Tageblatt Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

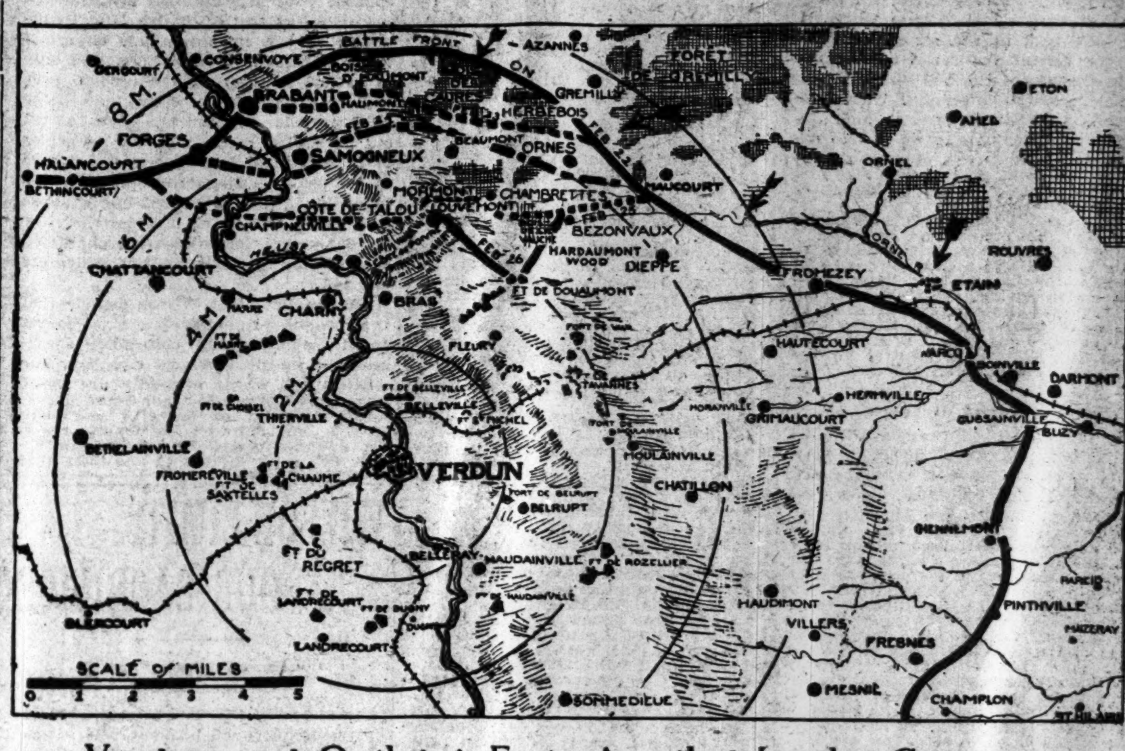
GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, BEFORE VERDUN, Feb. 26.—The giant block of cement and steel armorplate that was Douaumont lies in ruins. A second fort not far off blew up, just as did Fort Loncin at Liége, as the result of a single large calibred shell crashing through to the ammunition magazine.

The organization of the attack on the north front of Verdun was a masterpiece in itself. Preparations of vast extent had first to be carried out in complete concealment from the enemy if the fight against the invincible fortress was to succeed.

To the great distance over which heavy artillery had to be brought without using railways were superadded the great difficulties resulting from continuous bad weather and the consequent condition of roads. Hundreds of men had first to build good roads.

Another of the difficulties was the proper laying of the beds on which the great guns rest, and on whose firmness depends in the first line the accuracy of our heavy gun fire. How unbelievably accurate was their fire is now known.

Yesterday there was hardly any firing of importance to be heard from the forts. On the other hand, prisoners said that the effect of our artillery was indescribably frightful; nobody could hold out long against it.



Verdun and Outlying Forts Assailed by the Germans

Verdun Victory Hinges Now on Ammunition; French Rush Men and Guns to Threatened Front

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Wounded soldiers who have reached Paris say that the carnage among the Germans has been simply terrible. At many places the German dead formed huge dams across the ravines, impeding the water on its downward course to the Meuse. Every now and then one of these dams gives way, and the reddened stream swirls on again, carrying with it hundreds of corpses.

During the week of battle the French have not been idle, and along the eastern railway line have been rushing troops and munition trains night and day. The French Generals realize that victory in the present battle will go to the army which makes the best use of its artillery, and so battery after battery of light and heavy guns since Monday has been sent up to the Argonne and Meuse Heights.

The French hitherto have regarded their artillery offensive of last September in the Champagne as the greatest effort of the war, but the present battle upset all the calculations of the staffs and the consumption of shells of every calibre has greatly exceeded all estimates. The French have plentiful supplies, however, and if the battle ends for lack of munitions that lack will be on the German and not on the French side.

French Rushing Reinforcements to Verdun

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—British lines in Belgium and France are being extended to replace French troops who are being rushed to the Verdun region to take part in the fighting "which has settled down to a terrific slaughter," according to advices received here from the battle front.

Approximately twenty army divisions (400,000 men) have been thrown into the battle by the Germans, while the French troops number fifteen divisions, cable messages say.

Early Days of the Battle.

By DR. MAX OSBORN.

Berlin Vossische Zeitung Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GERMAN HEADQUARTERS, NEAR VERDUN, Feb. 25.—The victorious fighting on the Meuse north of Verdun yesterday resulted in further successes of great importance. I had an opportunity this noon from several high points in the firing line of surveying the mighty battlefield over which the thunder of cannon rolled in assaulting. The whole terrain east of the river, where our advance began a few days ago, consists of a chain of wooded ranges of hills. In the Valley of the Meuse lies the village of Consevoye, which formed the right wing of our attacking line. From Consevoye our front ran over Flabas and Ville-devant-Chaumont to Azannes up to last Sunday.

On this whole front sector on the 21st at 8:30 in the morning, our artillery opened a murderous fire. Thanks to the splendid activity of our fliers the enemy aeroplanes were prevented from forcing their way into the air zone behind our front. Thereby the enemy's observations were prevented. Till late in the afternoon our fire raged with increasing fury against the indescribably strong positions of the enemy, crushing trenches, tearing wire entanglements to shreds and barring all approach from the south. At 5 in the afternoon we advanced first in the centre of the sector south of Flabas, toward Haumont Wood, north of the hamlet of Haumont. The whole section of [illegible] converted into one co[illegible] by weaving barbed wire [illegible] tree; but our powerful artillery had ripped apart this impenetrable net, and so our infantry could get possession of the woods with slight losses. By 8 in the evening it was firmly in our hands, likewise the strongest redoubt of the wood region—the so-called star position—fell into our hands.

Our troops had plunged through so far that the French body of troops that still sat in the ravine northwest of the Haumont woods found itself threatened from the rear, and was forced next morning to withdraw from its position with heavy losses.

Simultaneously on the 21st an attack was launched further east, against Caures woods, north of Beaumont and between Haumont and Herbebois.

The following day, the 22d, the same game of clock-like co-operation between artillery and infantry was repeated. The batteries placed their fire further south on the next positions of the enemy. Again at 5 in the afternoon the storm was launched, and after half an hour brought Haumont into German hands, while simultaneously further east Caures wood was completely traversed.

The movement continued further, shifting in a southwesterly direction. Now the objective was the so-called Brabant position of the French in the hamlet of Brabant-sur-Meuse. The mortars and howitzers spat death and destruction against these strong field fortifications, and on the 23d, the Brabant position and the village had been taken.

You must see for yourself the bare ridge that runs south from Consenvoye to Brabant to realize what it means to capture such terrain by storm; but even further rushed the irresistible tide, always with methodical alternation of drumfire and assault.

On the 23d the ravine between Haumont and Samogneux, as well as the village of Samogneux itself, and Herbebois, to the east, fell; then, on the 24th, the important Hill 344, east of Samogneux, one of the enemy's strongest bulwarks; then, in the evening, the so-called Cotelettes Mill. In the evening Beaumont, too, fell into our hands.

The driving power, endurance, and discipline of our troops in all these fights was incomparable. Commanders and officers never tire of giving praise and recognition of their performance. Our losses, happily, were not very great.

BERLIN IS FLYING FLAGS

News of the Fall of Verdun's First Fort Stirs Enthusiasm.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Flags are beginning to appear in celebration of the news of the fall of the first fort at Verdun; and not even the fall of Warsaw or of any of the great Russian fortresses has evoked such intense, quiet, restrained rejoicing as this first breach of the French line.

The German public is still in the dark as to whether it really marks the beginning of the long-expected great offensive, or is a great demonstration to cloak another elsewhere, and German military experts are observing the utmost reticence in discussing the event. All emphasize their special satisfaction that the "Iron Guard of Brandenburg" is heading the drive. The conquerors of Douaumont are the infantry regiments of the Grand Duke Friedrich Franz II. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the reigning Prince has started for the front to congratulate the victorious troops whose nominal chief he is.

The Berlin Gazette's military critic writes:—

"A new and splendid success has crowned our previous attacks against Verdun more quickly than had been expected. The German attack on the fortress has led to a decisive success, and once again Germans have shown themselves masters in attacking fortresses. The hardest step in conquering a fortress is the first break through the circle of outer forts. Therefore, success at this point is, as a rule, of decisive import. Reviewing the fortress war in the east and west, it appears that in the case of all the French and Russian fortresses attacked by us the storming of the first permanent outer forts has been the hardest part of the whole attack."

FIERCE FIGHTING ON SLOPES

Those of Douaumont Strewn With Dead Bodies of Germans.

CHAMPNEUVILLE IS TAKEN

Village West of the Fort Falls—Talou Ridge Untenable for Either Side.

15,000 FRENCH PRISONERS

Berlin Celebrates the Taking of Fort Douaumont, Decking Buildings with Flags.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Today's fighting in the Verdun region has been most intense around the armored fort of Douaumont, for the possession of which French and Germans are desperately contending. Apparently the Germans yesterday succeeded in throwing a force into this position and have maintained themselves there despite repeated counterattacks, of which the Berlin report mentions five. The capture of Champneuville and the Côte de Talou (both to the west of Fort Douaumont) and of the fortified works of Hardaumont, in the east, is reported from Berlin. Paris asserts that the French still hold Hardaumont and that the Talou ridge is so swept by artillery fire as to be untenable for neither side.

The official statement from Berlin says:

On the heights to the right of the Meuse the French attempted by attacks, repeated five times with fresh troops, to reconquer the armored fortress of Douaumont. They were repulsed with sanguinary losses.

To the west of the fort our troops have taken Champneuville, the Côte de Talou, and have advanced as far as Nave on the southern border of the wood northeast of Bras.

To the east of the fort we took by storm the extended fortified works of Hardaumont.

In the Woevre plain vigorous fighting is taking place on the German frontier, the battles extending as far as the Côte Lorraine.

According to information at present in hand the number of unwounded prisoners amounts to nearly 15,000.

In Flanders our aeroplane squadrons repeated their attacks on the camp of the enemy troops.

A bomb attack on Metz by enemy aviators resulted in the injury or death of eight civilians and several soldiers. Several houses were damaged.

In the neighborhood of the fortress a French aeroplane was brought down in an aerial battle and by the bombardment of the anti-aircraft guns. The occupants of the machine included two Captains, who were captured.

On various portions of the front there were intense artillery and mine battles.

South of Ypres a British attack was repulsed.

The official communication issued in Paris tonight reads as follows:

In the region to the north of Verdun, following the violent actions of the preceding days, there has been some abatement in the efforts of the enemy in the course of the day, except between the height of Douaumont and the plateau to the north of the village of Vaux, where a strong attack carried out against our positions was repulsed.

To the east and west of the position of Douaumont, the slopes of which are covered with German bodies, our troops are pressing closely the enemy detachments which were able to gain a foothold there, and which are maintaining themselves with difficulty.

According to the latest reports, the Côte de Talou, rendered untenable as well for us as for the enemy by the bombardment of the artillery of both sides, is not occupied by any of the adversary forces.

In the Woevre the enemy has come in contact with our advance posts in the direction of Blanzée and Moranville, where their efforts to debouch toward Hill 255 failed.

Between Soissons and Rheims destructive firing has been carried out on the enemy works in front of Venizel and to the east of Troyon.

In the Vosges there was an artillery

duel at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf. We took under our fire and dispersed an enemy detachment in the region of Senones.

The text of the French afternoon statement follows:

In the region to the north of Verdun our troops during the night contiued to reinforce their positions. There was no change on the front of attack.

To the east of the Meuse, where the snow fell in abundance, no new attack by the enemy was reported up to the close of yesterday, nor upon the Côte du Talou, nor upon the Côte du Poivre.

A strong German attack, launched in the region of the Haudromont farm, east of the Côte du Poivre, was broken down by our artillery and machine gun fire and by our counterattacks.

Another attack no less violent in the region of the woods of Hardaumont, east of Douaumont, had no more success.

In the Woevre the orderly retirement of our advanced posts was effected without the least interference from the enemy. To the west of the Meuse no infantry action took place.

In the Vosges, after artillery preparation, the enemy at nightfall yesterday attempted a strong attack on a front of two kilometers to the southeast of Celles in the Valley of the Plaine. The attack was completely checked.

This morning action by our batteries against the revictualing depots of the enemy at Vosewhir, north of Münster, gave good results.

The British official report reads as follows:

Last night we repulsed a small attack on our trenches north of the Ypres-Comines Canal.

Today the artillery on both sides has been active about Hulluch, Armentières, and Ypres.

FORBIDDEN IMPORTS ANNOUNCED IN BERLIN

Commerce and Industry Must Bear Sacrifice of Luxuries, New Mandate States.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The long-expected ordinance forbidding the importation of articles of luxury has at last been promulgated, and is going into effect at once. The object is, first, by cutting out needless imports, to reduce Germany's debit trade balance during the war, and to improve the rate of mark exchange.

Some of the more interesting imported articles which Germans will be forced to do without in future when the present stock is exhausted are caviar, crayfish, mandolins, pineapples, French champagne and liquors, candy, perfumes, cosmetics, fans, silk and lace dresses, paintings, precious stones, artificial flowers, caps, machine tools, plumes and feathers, and gold and silver ware. The official announcement says:

"In addition to many business houses a line of important industries will be seriously affected by this new regulation, and these sacrifices will lie more heavily on German industry than on the individual who must go without indulging himself in the accustomed enjoyment of articles of luxury, and other more or less dispensable things. The individual can easily bear these limitations, but commerce and industry, too, must bear this new sacrifice which the war imposes on them, and show their oft-proved power and ability of readjustment to the demands of the day."

CHEST HIGH IN SNOW RUSSIANS CHASE TURKS

Pursuit of Erzerum Garrison Goes on Despite Snowstorm—Fall of Kermanshah Confirmed.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 27.—Concerning the operations on the Caucasus front the War Office today issued the following:

During the last few days our detachments have been vigorously pursuing the Turks in a fierce snowstorm, our soldiers sometimes being up to their chests in snow.

In Persia our troops dislodged the enemy from a series of positions and occupied Kermanshah.

RUMANIA STILL DODGING WAR ISSUE

Bratiano Cabinet's Fall Deemed Certain in Event of Another Serious Entente Reverse.

ARMY LACKS AMMUNITION

Has Barely Enough for Two Months of War—Hitch in British Grain Purchase.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 19, (by Courier to Berlin, Feb. 26, via London, Feb. 27.—The chances of Rumania engaging in the European war on either side exist no longer, according to the leaders of the responsible Rumanian parties, though it is not wholly out of the question that at the last minute Rumania may take part in the struggle to secure for herself territorial advantages at the expense of the belligerent whose defeat appears to be certain. Until then Rumania will remain neutral, and, according to statements made and to recent developments, will observe a neutrality which will give neither side just cause to employ military measures against her.

This is the quintessence of statements made to The Associated Press in a number of interviews with leaders of public thought and affairs. Those Rumanians who in the past have advocated action against the Central Group now say that the military situation in Europe is uninviting to Rumanians, while in other quarters it is still maintained that joining the Central Powers would be the best policy for this country.

Divergent Views of Statesmen.

The former blamed Premier Bratiano for having permitted opportune moments to pass unheeded Among these ex-War Minister Filipesco, an ardent supporter of the Entente Allies, is Premier Bratiano's severest critic, though Take Jonescu, ex-Minister of the Interior, takes a similar stand, with the difference that in his opinion Rumania may still join the Entente Group advantageously, while M. Filipesco takes the stand that now this is impossible.

Alexander Marghiloman, former Finance Minister, still adheres to the position that Russia is the arch-enemy of Rumania, and that logically Rumania must, before the end of the war, join the Central Powers if she is not to find herself totally isolated and "without a friend on earth after the war."

Between these limits all opinion in Rumania now oscillates. Military gains made by either belligerents may influence somewhat the equilibrium so established, but in the main the general attitude now is one of almost utter indifference. Whatever interest still is taken by Rumanians often has an internal political color and purpose.

It must not be assumed, however, that complete control in the Government by either faction would not place Rumania on one side or the other. Premier Bratiano on gaining the upper hand, according to the general belief, would throw Rumania to the Entente side, while it is thought that control by M. Marghiloman would undoubtedly range her with the Central Powers. But the political situation in the country as well as economic interests and the ammunition problem all operate toward a continuation of neutrality.

Meanwhile there has been a split in the so-called Federal Party, which consists of the merging of the Jonescu and the Filipesco factions for the support of Premier Bratiano. Several days ago M. Filipesco formally broke with M. Bratiano, so that the latter's position as Government and Cabinet head now is considered badly shaken.

Will Quit if Saloniki Falls.

Even Bratiano's supporters feel that another Entente reverse of importance will cause his fall. M. Bratiano himself is being quoted as saying that the Entente on losing Saloniki must expect his retirement. The Associated Press learned on unquestionable authority that such is really the Premier's intention.

King Ferdinand is doing his best to maintain the status quo. The pro-Entente press asserts that the two audiences granted by his Majesty to Peter Carp, former Rumanian Premier, following the latter's return from Vienna, indicate some change in the Crown's attitude, but so far it has not been asserted openly that the King is favoring the Central Powers.

In general, Rumania's position, as viewed in the light of recent developments, is one of utter helpfulness, the best indication of which is found in the fact that following the sale to the British Purchase Bureau of 80,000 carloads of wheat Rumania now has been obliged to sell to the Central Powers 100,000 carloads of mixed cereals, which transaction, it is asserted here in responsible quarters, was due almost entirely to expressed dissatisfaction of the Central Powers with the British deal. Examined locally it seems that the British deal was of a political nature, as Premier Bratiano's opponents have already openly charged, and that the contract as made pleased the grain producers so little that yesterday its almost total change was announced.

Grain sellers under the old contract received 32 lei (approximately $6.40) per hundred kilograms, the same price paid by the Germans and Austrians, but the sellers were required to store and insure the British purchases at their own expense until six months after the war. The sellers figured their expense would be 6 lei per hundred kilograms, while the German and Austrian purchases were to be delivered immediately without expense.

Further opposition to the British buyers comes from financial sources. Three million pounds sterling of the total purchase price of about £10,000,000 is under contract to be deposited in a London bank to the credit of the Rumanian National Bank. The latter in order to pay for the British purchases is to issue paper money for £10,000,000 secured only by the £3,000,000 in London. Critics of the contract say the transaction is unsound because Great Britain, if it desired to put pressure on Rumania, could withhold the gold deposited in London, thus leaving the Rumanian paper without basis, which would seriously affect the country's financial standing.

In exchange for the sale of the 100,000 carloads of grain to the Germans and Austrians, Rumania wanted to import certain needed articles, some of them having a military value. The Germans and Austrians refused to include any of the latter in the list granted, so that the Rumanian army finds itself in a position characteristic of its state of preparedness since the outbreak of the war.

It is no longer a secret that the Rumanian army has ammunition for two months if the demands upon its store are not too great. It is feared, therefore, that any attempt to import more ammunition now, no matter from what country, would be disastrous, because either side could pounce on Rumania before any quantity of ammunition had been received. In that event, say Rumanian statesmen of any political party, Rumania would be sure to share the fate of Serbia and Belgium.

Lately the policy of the Central Powers toward Rumania has stiffened decidedly, as is shown in the steps taken when the British wheat deal was launched. The Associated Press learned from the highest sources that the representations made by the German Minister at Bucharest, Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, were definite in terms and meaning, though regret that the steps taken had become necessary went with them.

The Rumanian Parliament was to adjourn at the end of February, but it will now sit for a few days longer in order to pass the annual budget. It is considered unlikely that another serious discussion of Rumania's participation in the European war will occupy it, and after adjournment the balance of power between the various political factions is expected to hold the Government's course in the channel so far followed.

Nobody here expects that anything short of a military cataclysm will range Rumania on either side in the war. Even the retirement of Premier Bratiano might not, and some say it would not change these conditions.

RAID FOE WITH BAYONET.

Russians Attack German Posts Without Firing a Shot.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 27.—The official statement issued today from General Headquarters follows:

Western (Russian) front—A lively artillery and rifle duel occurred in the Riga region. The activity of our artillery is reported to have been successful.

Our scouts carried out a daring raid near Zade, southeast of Friedrichstadt. Without firing a shot they attacked some German posts and bayoneted numerous Germans.

Near Illoukst an obstinate struggle for the possession of some trenches continues.

GERMANS DIVIDED ON WILSON'S STAND

Press Insists He Is Not Fully Cognizant of All Facts Concerning Armed Liners.

SOME FAVOR WAR WITH US

Professor Schaefer Believes It Would Benefit Germany and Writes Critically of Our Attitude.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Commenting on President Wilson's letter to Senator Stone, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says:

"The principles laid down in the German memorandum by no means conflict with international law, for the secret orders to the British Navy, contained in the memorandum, expressly instruct armed merchantmen not only to defend themselves, but also to proceed aggressively. Individual cases cited prove this order has been carried out so that according to the principles of international law such vessels cease to be peaceful merchantmen. On the other hand, the course of our enemies is a gross breach of international law since they perform with merchantmen acts of war to which only warships are entitled.

"When President Wilson asserts that the measures announced against armed enemy merchantmen contradict assurances expressly given by Germany and Austria his words evidently are based upon a misconception, for those assurances referred to peaceful passenger vessels, but not to such as are armed for aggressive action. His misconception evidently is due to the fact that the memorandum and the material which accompanies it are not yet in the hands of the American Government and therefore have not yet been examined by the President."

Germania doubts the correctness of the version of President Wilson's letter which has been cabled here because "the letter finds ostensible conflict between Germany's assurances to Washington and Germany's memorandum, whereas it contains no word about the dishonesty of the British in solemnly assuring America that merchantmen were armed solely for defensive purposes while they have issued secret instructions always to attack our submarines.

"Is this fact which nowhere has been denied or doubted a matter of indifference to American honor, so strongly emphasized? In that case we must really doubt the sincerity of these repeated assertions of America's love for peace. We can and must expect of the United States that it will weigh carefully, without prejudice, a new factor brought into questions of international law by England in transcending the defensive character of armament. If Washington will do that the Government can reach no other conclusion than we have reached."

Thinks Wilson Misinformed.

The Lokalanzeiger also believes the President's position is due to the fact that he has not yet read fully the German memorandum and other information which accompanies it. Other papers, however, do not make this allowance and discuss his letter in a grave tone.

The Kreuz Zeitung, which captions the President's letter, "Wilson as the Protector of England," cites the President's declaration that no nation may change or disregard the principles of international law during the course of a war. "Precisely this standpoint," it says, "should have caused Mr. Wilson to adopt an opposite policy if really acting from a sense of legality instead of partisanship, for by arming merchantmen for aggressive purposes England most grossly ignores one of the principles of international law. If the President willfully shuts his eyes to this elementary fact he shows thereby that he is determined to be a partisan and is trying to protect England by all possible means, perhaps because he thinks her defeat would be harmful to American interests. From this we conclude that under Mr. Wilson's Presidency we never shall reach an understanding with America unless we abandon our liberty to wage an energetic warfare upon England."

The Tägliche Rundschau says the possibility that President Wilson may realize that he made a mistake about his facts offers him one final but narrow line of retreat from his "brusquely aggressive position."

"He may take this path or not," says the newspaper. "For us at this hour it is of principal importance to hear that the decision to conduct our submarine warfare energetically, and according to the bases of our memorandum, has not been weakened by this new diplomatic byplay, and that the stipulated date for the beginning of a more rigorous conduct of the war shall not be delayed. We have practiced forbearance and patience long enough."

Favors War With Us.

The Tägliche Rundschau publishes an article by Professor Dietrich Schaefer of Berlin University on "England's American Policy and the Submarine War," in which he discusses the possibility of a war between Germany and the United States.

Although disclaiming belief in the probability of such a war, "notwithstanding England's desire to see it come to pass," Professor Schaefer argues that such a war would not be as harmful to Germany as many persons believe: First, because the German ships interned in the United States could hardly be sufficiently manned by Americans to make them of much use in suplying England's freightage needs, and that none of them has much space for freight."

In the second place, Professor Schaefer argues, the navies of Germany's opponents already are so superior in strength that the addition of the American Navy would not greatly alter the situation and the United States could not well deliver more ammunition than now to the Entente Allies.

The participation of the United States in the war, Professor Schaefer continues, would unquestionably drive Germany to conduct her submarine warfare without the slightest consideration for any one, and the United States would not be in a position to hinder it in any way.

The conduct of American politics, Professor Schaefer says, reminds him of Gretchen's play in "Faust."

"Today," he says, "the Appam is a prize; tomorrow she is not. Today President Wilson forbids travel on armed merchantmen; tomorrow he permits it. Today such vessels in American harbors shall be regarded and treated as auxiliary cruisers; tomorrow they reassume their original character. Today such arming of merchantmen conflicts with international law; tomorrow it is in accordance with international law. Today the Senators are pro-German; tomorrow they are pro-English."

WILSON LIMITS OUR SACRIFICE

Continued from Page 1.

thought only of some immediate and pressing piece of business. It seems to me that if you do not think of the things that lie beyond and away from and disconnected from this scene in which we attempt to think and conclude, you will inevitably be led astray.

I would a great deal rather know what they are talking about around quiet firesides all over the country than what they are talking about in the cloakrooms of Congress. I would a great deal rather know what the men on the trains and by the wayside and in the shops and on the farms are thinking about and yearning for than hear any of the vociferous proclamations of policy which it is so easy to hear, and so easy to read by picking up any scrap of printed paper. There is only one way to hear these things, and that is constantly to go back to the fountains of American action. Those fountains are not to be found in any recently discovered sources.

Senator Harding was saying just now that we ought to try when we are 100,000,000 strong to act in the same simplicity of principle that our forefathers acted in when we were 3,000,000 strong. I heard somebody say—I do not know the exact statistics—that the present population of the United States is 103,000,000. If there are 3,000,000 thinking the same things that that original 3,000,000 thought, the 100,000,000 will be saved for an illustrious future. They were ready to stake everything for an idea, and that idea was not expediency, but justice. And the infinite difficulty of public affairs, gentlemen, is not to discover the signs of the heavens and the direction of the wind, but to square the things you do by the not simple but complicated standards of justice. Justice has nothing to do with expediency. Justice has nothing to do with any temporary standard whatever. It is rooted and grounded in the fundamental instincts of humanity.

America ought to keep out of this war. She ought to keep out of this war at the sacrifice of everything except this single thing upon which her character and history are founded, her sense of humanity and justice. If she sacrifices that, she has ceased to be America; she has ceased to entertain and to love the traditions which have made us proud to be Americans; and when we go about seeking safety at the expense of humanity, then I for one will believe that I have always been mistaken in what I have conceived to be the spirit of American history.

You never can tell your direction except by long measurements. You cannot establish a line by two posts; you have got to have three at least, to know whether they are straight with anything, and the longer your line the more certain your measurements. There is only one way in which to determine how the future of the United States is going to be projected and that is by looking back and seeing which way the lines ran which led up to the present moment of power and of opportunity. There is no doubt about that.

There is no question what the roll of honor in America is. The roll of honor consists of the names of men who have squared their conduct by ideals of duty. There is no one else upon the roster, there is no one else whose name we care to remember when we measure things upon a national scale. And I wish that whenever an impulse of impatience comes upon us, whenever an impulse to settle a thing some short way tempts us, we might close the door and take down some old stories of what American idealists and statesmen did in the past and not let any counsel in that does not sound in the authentic voice of American tradition.

Then we shall be certain what the lines of the future are, because we shall know we are steering by the lines of the past. We shall know that no temporary convenience, no temporary expediency will lead us either to be rash or to be cowardly. I would be just as much ashamed to be rash as I would to be a coward. Valor is self-respecting. Valor is circumspect. Valor strikes only when it is right to strike. Valor withholds itself from all small implications and entanglements and wats for the great opportunity when the sword will flash as if it carried the light of heaven upon its blade.

While the President made no direct reference to the threatened outbreak in Congress last week in behalf of a resolution warning American citizens not to travel on armed belligerent merchant ships, the Gridiron company easily recognized an allusion to it in the President's speech and a defiance of the recalcitrant element on Capitol Hill when he said that he was seldom tempted to say anything nowadays "unless somebody starts something." Equal significance was attached to his declaration that he would "rather know what they are talking about around the quiet firesides all over this great country than what they are talking about in the cloak rooms of Congress."

What was construed as another allusion to the clamor of the element in Congress for warning Americans to keep off armed merchant ships was the statement that "when we go about seeking safety at the expense of humanity, then I for one will believe that I have always been mistaken in what I have conceived to be the spirit of American history."

What is believed to have been intended by the President as an explanation of his "too proud to fight" phrase, which he interpolated in a speech delivered in Philadelphia three days after the Lusitania was sunk, was contained in the concluding portion of the Gridiron speech when he made his references to valor.

Arthur Wallace Dunn, ex-President of the Gridiron Club, who wrote a recently published history of the club, said tonight that President Wilson's speech would be the first delivered at a gridiron dinner to be published with the consent of the club. The only other instance where remarks delivered by a guest at a gridiron dinner had been printed verbatim in newspapers was when Cardinal Satolli, then Papal Delegate to the United States, who was in ignorance of the rule, gave copies of his speech to the press.

HOW WESTBURN'S CREW MISSED CRUSOE'S FATE

Germans Sought to Land British Captives on a Nameless Island, but Protest Saved Them.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Teneriffe on Saturday gives details of the voyage of the British steamer Westburn after her capture by the Germans, and shows that she parted from the German commerce raider Moewe on Feb. 9.

"The prisoners," says the correspondent, "were informed that they would be landed within a week on an island from which it would be impossible for them to impart information concerning the German raider. Six days later, near Cape Verde, the Westburn began steering southward. The Captains of sunken liners on board protested against this, whereupon they were offered the choice of landing at the Canary Islands or at some unknown island. They chose the Canary Islands. They were treated harshly, but the food given to them was as good as possible under the circumstances. The prisoners were constantly threatened with bombs.

"The German master of the Westburn declared that he intended to keep on board one Captain, one engineer, and one steward of the captive crews. There was no fixed opinion among the prisoners regarding the calibre of the Moewe's guns, but most of them expressed the belief that they were smaller than seven-inch. The Captain and two gunners from the steamer Clan MacTavish, which was sunk by the Moewe, were detained on board the Moewe because they worked a gun. The Clan MacTavish's lascar crew also was kept on board the Moewe. The Captain and second officer of the Westburn were transferred and retained on board the Moewe because they had signaled falsely the nationality of the Westburn before her capture.

"While the Westburn lay in the harbor of Santa Cruz prisoners on board observed boats belonging to interned German steamers plying throughout the night between their ships and the Westburn, and it is believed that they removed from the Westburn gold which had been taken from the Appam.

"After the Westburn was sunk outside Santa Cruz her crew was interned. The Captain declared that the sinking of the steamer was accidental."

BRITISH IN EGYPT ROUT ARAB COLUMN

Foe Scattered by South African Troops With Yeomanry and Territorial Artillery.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A column of tribesmen was attacked and routed by South African troops yesterday at Agagia, Egypt, according to a British official statement issued tonight, which adds that the fleeing Turks are being pursued. The text of the statement follows:

The enemy's column, under Nuri and Gasfar, was attacked yesterday morning at Agagia, about fifteen miles south of Barrami, by General Lukin's column, consisting of South African troops, yeomanry and territorial artillery.

By 3:30 in the afternoon the enemy had been completely routed and was fleeing in scattered columns pursued by our cavalry.

At 4 o'clock aeroplanes reported them to be eight miles southwest of Agagia and still being pursued.

THE MALOJA SUNK BY MINE, 40 DEAD

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but his own vessel struck a few minutes later, and his camera was lost.

Estimates 147 Lost Lives.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 28.—The Times estimates the Maloja dead at 147, of whom 117 were Lascars.

A score of Maloja survivors, including some of the wounded, arrived in London last night and were greeted at the station by a tearful throng of anxious relatives. These survivors praised the conduct of the officers and crew of the vessel, and declared that there was no panic.

The Maloja was insured against war risks under the Government scheme, but this insurance was based on the original cost of the vessel, the value of which had increased enormously because of the war, and hence the loss to the Peninsular & Oriental Line will be large. The vessel was fully laden with a general cargo, practically all of which was insured with the Government.

It has been learned that the Maloja was not carrying the Eastern mails, they being sent overland to Marseilles.

The Maloja 350 Feet Long.

The Peninsula & Oriental Line steamship Maloja was an Australian mailboat and of the same line as the Persia, which was torpedoed and sunk off the Island of Crete on Dec. 30 last with the loss of 336 lives.

The Maloja was last reported as having arrived at Marseilles on Jan. 31 bound for London from Sydney, New South Wales. The steamship was 350 feet long, 62 feet beam and 34 feet deep. She was built at Belfast in 1911.

In February of 1915 it was reported that the Maloja, on entering the English Channel with 400 passengers on board, was ordered to stop by an unknown armored merchantman. The mail boat is said to have ignored the order and made for Plymouth, whereupon the merchantman fired five shells at her, although they all fell short.

The Empress of Fort William was formerly the Mount Stephen, and was built at Newcastle in 1908. She was 250 feet long, 43 feet beam, and 22 feet deep. The vessel was owned by the Empress Transportation Company of Midland, Ltd.

MINE SINKS A LINER.

The Mecklenburg Goes Down—A British Ship Burns at Sea.

FLUSHING, Holland, Feb. 27.—The mail steamer Mecklenburg of the Zeeland Line ran on a mine and was lost. The passengers, crew, and mails were taken off by the Holland-America liner Westerdijk.

The Zeeland service has been provisionally suspended.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The British steamship Suevier, from New York Feb. 11 for Havre, has been abandoned afire at sea, according to a dispatch to Lloyd's from Inishtrahull, Ireland. All the members of the crew are reported to have been taken off by another steamer.

The steamship Birgit has been sunk. Seventeen survivors have been landed.

There are three small steamers of the name Birgit, two Swedish and one Norwegian. The largest of the three is 220 feet long and of 1,117 gross tonnage. This vessel flies the Swedish flag.

The Mecklenburg was of 2,885 tons gross and was built at Glasgow in 1909. The vessel was 349 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 16 feet deep.

TWENTY-SIX LOST WITH SHIP.

French Steamer Trignac Blown Up at Sea—Cling to Lifeboat.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 28.—The Norwegian steamer Borgsten has arrived at Hartlepool and reported the rescue on Friday in the North Sea of five members of the crew of the French steamer Trignac. Twenty-one members of the crew, the pilot and four French passengers are missing and are believed to have been lost.

The survivors were clinging to an upturned lifeboat when found. They reported that two violent explosions split the ship into three sections.

The French steamer Trignac was a vessel of 1,147 tons. She was last reported at Blyth, England.

U-BOAT SINKS FREIGHTERS.

British and French Vessels Destroyed in the Mediterranean.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—An official announcement made by the French Ministry of Marine today regarding the sinking of the British steamship Fastnet says the vessel was sent to the bottom by a submarine in the Western Mediterranean. The crew was rescued by a French cruiser.

The Captain of the Fastnet reports that he saw the same submarine sink the Swedish steamer Tornborg, the boats of which the undersea vessel towed away.

The Fastnet was of 2,227 tons gross, and built in 1887. She was 290 feet long, 38 feet beam, and 19 feet deep.

BERLIN STANDS BY NEW SEA ORDER

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sive armament, the situation will not become critical. Upon what this professed belief is based could not be definitely ascertained, but one German diplomat expressed the opinion that German submarine commanders would "rather permit ten armed merchantmen escape than run the risk by mistake of sinking an unarmed merchant vessel without warning."

Answer to Bernstorff.

The instructions received by Count von Bernstorff came in response to a confidential report submitted by him to the German Foreign Office on Feb. 18, in which he made a full statement of the result of his conference of Feb. 17 with Secretary Lansing. In that report the Ambassador informed his Government that he had learned from Secretary Lansing that the United States could not accept the proffered basis of settlement of the Lusitania case until the United States was informed whether the new German policy of sinking armed merchantmen without warning would violate the assurance that had been previously given by Germany regarding future conduct of submarine warfare.

Count von Bernstorff was informed in his conference of Feb. 17 with Secretary Lansing that any settlement of the Lusitania case must depend on how German submarine warfare will be conducted in the future; that the whole question of how submarine warfare would be conducted was again under consideration by the United States; that the question whether the new German declaration of intention to sink armed enemy liners without warning nullifies or modifies the assurances previously given by Germany and made public, and that the new German submarine policy, due to become effective Feb. 29, appeared to the United States to reopen the whole question.

The instructions now given to Count von Bernstorff are represented as being regarded by Germany as opening the way for a discussion by the two Governments of the question of what constitutes armament solely for defense, and as to when professed defensive armament becomes offensive armament.

In response to his communication, Count von Bernstorff has been instructed by his Government to take the position that Germany is standing by her previous pledges, but does not regard them as being applicable to armed merchant vessels, and especially as not being applicable to enemy merchant vessels armed for offensive purposes.

The communication to the Ambassador calls attention to the fact that the United States Government in its note of May 18 dealing with the Lusitania case used the phrase "unarmed merchantmen" when it asserted that it "assumes * * * that the German Government accept as of course the rule that lives of noncombatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman."

Armed Only for Defense.

The instructions to Count von Bernstorff are understood to authorize him to take the position that even if merchantmen are armed ostensibly for defense a mere restriction as to the extent of the armament affords no guarantee that ships armed for defense will not use their guns offensively, and in this connection the German Government holds that vessels so armed have used their armament offensively, and that this was in violation of assurances given at the beginning of the war by the British Government.

Count von Bernstorff's instructions permit him to point out to the United States that Great Britain, through Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador at Washington, gave positive assurances that British merchantmen would not use their guns for offense, and that this was done in a communication delivered by the British Ambassador to Secretary Bryan on Aug. 25, 1914, which read in part:

"I have the honor, in view of the fact that a number of British armed merchantmen will now be visiting United States ports, to reiterate that the arming of British merchantmen is solely a precautionary measure adopted for the purpose of defense against attack from hostile craft. I have at the same time been instructed by his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to give to the United States Government the fullest assurances that British merchant vessels will never be used for purposes of attack, that they are merely peaceful traders armed only for defense, that they will never fire unless first fired upon, and that they will never under any circumstances attack any vessel."

The instructions to the German Ambassador permit him to call attention to the memoranda issued by the State Department on Dec. 29, 1914, embracing rules covering the status of armed merchant vessels visiting American ports, and point that while these rules stated it as the position of the United States that "a merchant vessel of belligerent nationality may carry armament and ammunition for the sole purpose of defense without acquiring the character of a ship of war," the rules then issued by the United States also took the stand that "the presence of an armament and ammunition on board a merchant vessel creates a presumption that the armament is for offensive purposes, but the owners and agents may overcome this presumption by evidence showing that the vessel carries armament solely for defense."

Attention is called in the instructions to the German Ambassador to the memorandum delivered to Ambassador Gerard on Oct. 15, 1914, in which the German Government took the position then that "restrictions as to the extent of the armament afford no guarantee that ships armed for defensive purposes only will not be used for offensive purposes under certain circumstances." The German Government, it is understood, has authorized the German Ambassador to contend that the assurances given by the British Government in the communication of Ambassador Spring-Rice on Aug. 25, 1914, have been violated, and in support of this contention has directed Count von Bernstorff to invite the attention of the American Government to two sets of evidence which it is now sending to him, as follows:

1. An enumeration of twenty-five cases in which it is alleged that armed British merchantmen, as well as some armed French merchant ships, have used their guns offensively against German submarines or against other types of German war craft.

2. A batch of additional evidence embracing copies of secret instructions alleged to have been given by the British Government, as well as supplementary instructions of a like character, to British merchant ships for attacks on German submarines.

Baralong Case.

One of the cases cited by Germany in support of her contention is the Baralong case, which was the subject of an exchange of notes between Germany and Great Britain, this exchange having been made through the channels of the American Embassies at London and Berlin. In the Baralong case it was alleged that a German submarine and its crew were wantonly destroyed by the British auxiliary cruiser Baralong, off the Irish coast on August 19 last. The British Government proposed to submit the case to investigation by a court of American naval officers. This proposal was rejected by Germany. Another case enumerated in the list is that of the British steamer Clan MacTavish, recently sunk by the German commerce raider Moewe, the German contention being that the Clan MacTavish offered resistance to visit and search and used guns against the Moewe, but was sunk in return.

It is understood that the instructions to the German Ambassador permit him to enter into a discussion of the distinction to be made between defensive and offensive armament, and that he will be permitted to indicate to the United States that Germany will be willing to refrain from sinking armed vessels without warning to the extent that guarantees are given by the Entente powers that such vessels will not attack German submarines offensively.

Meanwhile Count von Bernstorff has instructions to urge upon the United States the request of the German Government that Americans be warned not to travel on armed enemy merchantmen. It is understood that Germany points out that such warnings were issued by the British Government during the Russo-Japanese war, and that the issuance of such warning did not involve any surrender of rights claimed by the British Government.

May Agree to One-Pounders.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—It is understood here that Germany might agree to grant immunity to vessels armed with a single one-pounder, placed on the stern and so arranged that such a gun could swing not more than thirty-five or forty degrees.

Ambassador von Bernstorff is understood to have been instructed to call to the attention of Secretary Lansing the fact that French ships are not armed; that British ships entering American ports are not armed, and that consequently the Berlin Government considers the chances of difficulties with the United States as a result of the new policy are remote. The attitude of the State Department probably will not be made known at once. Much depends upon the contents of the appendices to the German memorandum which are claimed to contain copies of alleged confidential instructions to masters of British merchantmen regarding warfare on submarines. State Department officials have been awaiting the arrival of these appendices with much interest, and it has been admitted that they may have an important bearing upon the attitude of this Government toward the entire question.

It is understood that the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here has received advices somewhat similar to those sent from Berlin to Count von Bernstorff.

SITUATION IN CONGRESS.

President's Letter Quiets Discussion of Armed Liner Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Considered from the domestic standpoint this week opens up brighter than last with respect to the delicate situation arising from the armed merchantmen issue. It was on Monday evening that Senators Stone and Kern, and Representative Flood had their interview with President Wilson in which they told him of the feeling in Congress that the Administration should warn Americans not to take passage on the armed belligerent merchant ships, and heard Mr. Wilson use emphatic language that left no doubt of his firm adhesion to the principle that the seas were free to noncombatants even when they traveled on belligerent ships. The domestic political crisis was on in the few days that the House bubbled and the Senate simmered through the efforts of a considerable number of legislators of the President's own party to force a vote on a resolution of warning. But the situation had been changed materially by the publication of the President's letter to Senator Stone.

It is not a pleasant thought for Government officials that the abortive revolt in the House has created the impression in Germany and Austria that a large number of the legislative representatives of the American people are in accord with the Teutonic view and not in sympathy with the White House and State Department view of the armed ship problem.

Some officials express the belief that the damage has been done already, by which they mean that the Central Powers have been so encouraged by the attitude of the Congressional agitators as to become firmer in their determination to force the issue in the face of virtual protest of the Washington Administration.

In the excitement due to the attempt to sow the seeds of an outbreak in the House, public attention has been diverted from some of the side issues of the relations between Germany and the United States that to officials have assumed a great importance. The revival of bitter feeling in Germany against this country has had its effect in Government circles here, not so much on account of the emphasis given to Teutonic dislike for America as for the accompanying development that Teutonic agents in the United States appear to have become bolder in their activity to help the cause of the Central Powers as far as that cause can be helped in American territory, and by a carefully engineered anti-American publicity campaign in the German press.

Administration Stands Firm.

The Administration has refused to be influenced by the interviews with German officials that are being cabled to this country. They have served only to create the impression in Washington that Germany is seeking to frighten the United States Government in dealing with Berlin with reference to questions arising out of the war. Beyond these there is a matter of more intimate concern of which the Government has been strongly inclined to take cognizance. The statements appearing in newspapers a few days ago to the effect that the Administration suspected the Teutonic Embassies of conducting a campaign designed to give a wrong slant to the attitude of the United States in its negotiations with Germany and Austria were not based on gossip or surmise. They had a solid foundation. The temper of Government officials has been on edge recently over the belief that an insidious campaign was being conducted to create the impression in this country that the Wilson Administration was conducting its exchanges with the German Government in a way that would not appeal to the desire of the American people for fair play.

The whole international situation, as it affects the United States has been complicated by the spread of reports that President Wilson is handling foreign affairs with more regard to domestic political considerations than to the principles of the law of nations. In Germany and to some extent in England this view prevails. "Germany must go ahead in the course chosen without regard to the changing current of American politics," said the Cologne Gazette the other day in commenting on the controversy over the German and Austrian armed merchantmen policy. That this view has been advicated in the United States is apparent from a paragraph in Senator Stone's letter to President Wilson on the subject of their conversation about the feeling in Congress favorable to warning American citizens not to take passage on armed liners. "I think I should say to you," wrote Mr. Stone to Mr. Wilson, "that the members of both houses feel deeply concerned and disturbed by what they read and hear. I have heard of some talk to the effect that some are saying that after all it may be possible that the program of preparedness so-called, has some relation to just such a situation as we are now called upon to meet."

President Wants No War.

In Germany the idea seems to prevail that in order to help his political fortunes in this year of Presidential election, President Wilson will force war. The answer to that belief is found in the President's letter to Senator Stone, in which he said: "You are right in assuming that I shall do everything in my power to keep the United States out of war. I think the country will feel no uneasiness in that respect. Through many anxious months I have striven for that object, amid difficulties more manifold than can have been apparent upon the surface, and so far I have succeeded. I do not doubt that I shall continue to succeed."

Whatever talk there is in Washington about the alleged relationship of international questions to domestic politics has not gone to the extreme of accusing the President of wanting a clash with Germany to help himself politically. The sentences quoted above from the President's letter express a sentiment that is generally attributed to the President throughout the capital.

Exaggerated stories of the President's position have been circulated in England, too. Details have been furnished to show that the Administration is under German influence. Such reports are believed here to be a detriment to a proper adjustment of the difficulties over the British policy of detaining American goods and ships destined for neutral countries in northern Europe, just as the statements circulated in Germany of British influence with the Wilson Administration hamper the adjustment of the difficulties between Washington and Berlin.

The statements giving an erroneous impression of the Administration's attitude in some of the international matters at issue have provoked officials. Irritation against the United States exists in German official circles to the extent indicated by the interviews with persons in high Government places. It can also be said that the nerves of officials in Washington are not proof against what they conceive to be a deliberate effort to create a wrong impression as to the condition of thought within the Administration circle on questions relating to the war in Europe. In view of this state of affairs it would not be surprising if the Administration decided to take some action intended to show its resentment of the stories circulated and to prevent their repetition.

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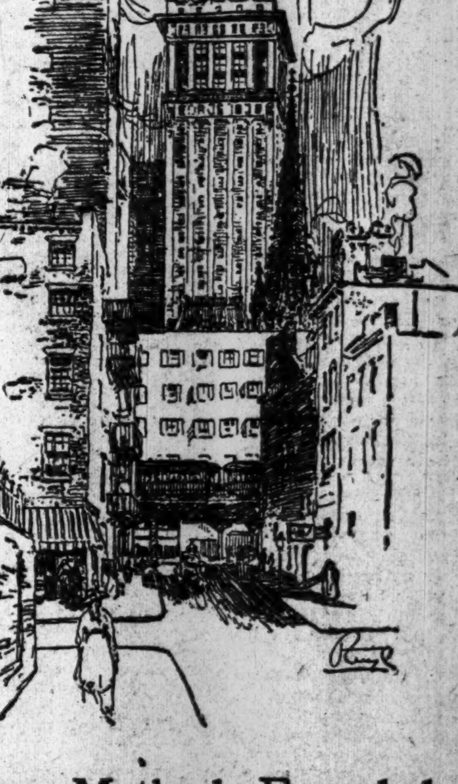

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Each Draws One Meal of Bread and Soup a Day, Says a Rockefeller Investigator.

COMMENDS RELIEF WORK

F. C. Wolcott Finds Need in Northern France Extreme—Clothing for Fall Wanted.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—"There would be wholesale starvation within three or four weeks if the importation of food into Belgium were stopped.

"In northern France the percentage of indigent people is even greater than that in Belgium, because there are virtually no native supplies.

"The clothing situation in Belgium and northern France demands very serious consideration. Unless the work of providing clothing is kept up at a regular rate there will be very serious suffering in the Fall."

The foregoing conclusions are those of Frederick C. Wolcott, who spent three weeks in Belgium and northern France for the Rockefeller Foundation, investigating the work of the Relief Commission of which Herbert C. Hoover is the head. Mr. Wolcott reports he is greatly impressed by the efficiency of the relief work and he recommends that money intended for Belgium or France be intrusted to the commission. He said to The Associated Press:

"If any who cavil at the sending of relief supplies into Belgium could only visit Belgium and see personally the plight of the suffering people, they would come back as eager for the continuance of the work as I am."

One Scant Meal a Day.

Of the 7,000,000 inhabitants in Belgium, Mr. Wolcott said, 3,000,000 were virtually destitute and drawing daily one meal, consisting of the equivalent of three thick slices of bread and a pint of soup. He added:

"Stations for the distribution are only large enough to accommodate between thirty and fifty people, so a long queue of hungry extends into the street for a block or more. Most of those who wait are so poor that they have no protection in the shape of an umbrella or a thick coat against the discomfort of stormy days.

"I have seen thousands of people lined up in snow or rain, soaked and chilly, waiting for bread and soup. I have returned to the distributing stations at the end of the day and have found men, women and children sometimes still standing in line, but later compelled to go back to their pitiful homes, cold, wet and miserable. It was not until eighteen weary hours afterward that they got the meal they missed.

"There is another stratum of society just above the poorer, working people, which is only partially destitute, but even these must swallow their pride and stand in line every day for the supplementary ration. Most of them are mothers and fathers who have children only partly nourished.

Picture the mental condition of people without work for more than a year and a half, daily face to face with the possibility of starvation, cut off from communication with the outside world by barbed wire and armed cordons of a conquering foreign army.

"In every Belgian city fortnightly bulletin boards are placarded with a bright pink-paper German affiche on which the Belgians can read the names of their fellow-countrymen and women who have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from a year to a lifetime for offenses against the German rule."

Indigence in Northern France.

Mr. Wolcott said the percentage of indigent was greater in northern France than in Belgium, because of the lack of native supplies. The most destitute in France and Belgium, he said, were reduced to one suit of clothes. The commission, in accordance with its policy, is anticipating the wants of the population and purposes buying cloth by the bolt and having it made up by the natives for Fall wear. The children of northern France have suffered badly for the want of clothing, and particularly shoes. The report concludes:

"The conclusion I have arrived at and am going with a perfectly open mind to report to the Rockefeller Foundation, which has no connection with Mr. Hoover's organization, is that the need is great both for food and clothing in Belgium and northern France. There would be wholesale starvation within three or four weeks if the importation of food were stopped.

"The need will continue great for many months after peace is declared. Factories have been stripped of their machinery. There is a complete stagnation of industry. It will take months to rehabilitate these industries and to start the wheels again.

"I have reported to the Rockefeller Foundation that I am much impressed by the efficiency of the Commission for Relief; that whatever was given for relief in Belgium should be given to this organization without any restrictions. If relief on a large scale is undertaken for other destitute countries like Poland and Serbia that relief should be undertaken by or through this commission."

ISSUES APPEAL FOR BELGIANS.

Relief Commission Requires More Gifts of Shoes and Clothes.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium issued a special appeal yesterday for more clothes and shoes for the destitute noncombatants of the war-stricken country. The appeal says that "America's response to its Winter appeal for clothes and shoes, although generous, was far from furnishing the necessary material to clothe the needy."

The commission last week received gifts of 62,902 pounds of cloth, which will provide for 31,451 destitute, and says that hundreds of thousands of yards of new cloth must be received in the next few weeks if the millions of needy are to be protected against the chill winds of March and Spring.

Samuel W. Fairchild, Chairman of the Greater New York Committee of the Commission, announced yesterday that the receipts from the Society Ice Carnival at the St. Nicholas Rink last Wednesday evening amounted to $1,100, which will be enough to clothe 703 destitute women and children in Belgium and Northern France.

"Belgium's bread lines are growing larger each day," he said, "and it is the duty of every man and woman in America to take a firmer and bigger interest in the Commission's relief work. Now that Lent is upon us, and many are sacrificing luxuries and pleasures, it is a seasonable time for our thoughts to turn to these innocent victims of the world's war and make a contribution to alleviate their sufferings."

BELGIAN STATION WRECKED.

Allied Airmen Said to Have Damaged Bleyberg Tunnel, Too.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 27, (via London.)—Allied airmen have attacked and destroyed the railway station and damaged the tunnel at Bleyberg, according to the Echo Belge.

VON MACH ASSAILS WILSON.

Declares We Are Working in Behalf of the Allies.

Dr. Edmund von Mach, former Harvard University professor and now Executive Chairman of the Citizens' Committee for Food Shipments, the object of which is to provide milk for the babies of Germany, Austro-Hungary, and Poland, lectured yesterday afternoon before the Bronx Open Forum at the Morris High School, during which he denounced Great Britain, President Wilson, Secretary of State Lansing, and a number of others. His subject was "Do We Want to Hear the Truth About the War?" but the lecture was chiefly criticism of the part the United States Government is playing and statements that Germany had been forced to make war and adopt the methods that have been condemned. It was much applauded by an audience strongly pro-German.

One of his first charges was that the State Department, at the insistence of President Wilson, sent an envoy to Europe six months before the war, with the object of discovering if there would be any hostilities likely. This was done, according to the doctor, in order to see if "the Morgan bankers and their crowd" would be safe in making extensive investments in Serbia. This secret envoy of the State Department, who was acting for private bankers here, according to the speaker, reported that there would be war within a few months, and the investments never were made.

"Our country," Dr. von Mach said—for he prefaced his remarks by saying that he was an American citizen—"had no protest to make when England proclaimed the North Sea a war zone, but when Germany declared her zone and adopted her only means of offense, submarine warfare, we immediately went to England's assistance. If the United States does not insist on the safety of our citizens in the North Sea she has no right to insist on it in the waters surrounding Great Britain.

"President Wilson in his various notes, letters and announcements has reiterated his determination to abide in his decisions by the established principles of international law. Assisted by a strong pro-Allies press, he has made the American people believe that there is such a law and that among just and honorable people there can be only one interpretation of it." He then declared that neither he nor the Germans believed that there was any such recognized international law, and drew applause when he concluded by saying: "If our Government would honestly say and honestly mean that the American idea of the freedom of the seas was the right one and show that it was willing to fight for this belief every American of German descent would support President Wilson."

Gifford Pinchot, formerly Chief Forester of the United States, will give "The English Side of the War" next Sunday at the Forum.

DIVISION OVER NEW TAXES.

Berlin Comment Ranges from Mild Approval to Condemnation.

BERLIN, Feb. 26, (via London, Feb. 27.)—Few of the German morning newspapers comment on the new taxation measure announced yesterday, generally contenting themselves with reproducing the Government's explanation of the various items.

Of the commentators The Boersen Zeitung alone expresses cautious approval of the new taxation. It says it does not expect "especially sharp criticism" of the measures which, it declares, give the impression that the Government in drafting them was concerned to find taxable objects which were able to bear the new burden without simultaneously damaging seriously trade and commerce.

The Lokal Anzeiger analyzes the measures, but does not openly express any opinion regarding them. The newspaper points out, however, that the taxation on the increment of war incomes signifies an invasion by the Empire into a domain heretofore exclusively reserved to individual States.

The Tageblatt approves only the taxation of war profits. All the other new taxes proposed, it declares, are nothing but a further burdening of trade and commerce, and the taxation of increases in property along with incomes seems to the newspaper to be a dubious expedient. The Tageblatt says the tobacco tax is defensible, but objects to the other items and particularly to the taxation of acquittances.

George Bernhard in The Vossisches Zeitung says:

"We consider in principle the greatest part of the new taxation proposals is precisely as unnecessary as was the increase in the income tax in Prussia in view of the condition of the Prussian budget. But it seems to us as though these new war taxation measures were not dictated so much by a really present need as by a certain consideration for the judgment of other countries."

Herr Bernhard declares the war profit tax is morally and materially justified to the fullest extent. He also warmly approves the taxation on increased property. He does not object to the tobacco taxes, but he protests sharply against the increase in postal rates.

The Vorwaerts violently attacks the whole measure, which, it says, "has exactly the tendency which is to be expected, namely, to affect the broad masses." This newspaper complains that the rate of taxation on war profits is ridiculously inadequate. It assails also the tobacco, stamp, postal and freight bill taxes, saying:

"All these indirect taxes will in the last analysis not be borne by those first affected, but will be shifted very rapidly on to the broad masses of the people in so far as they do not already hit the propertyless classes directly, as is the case in the increase of the postal rates."

D'ANNUNZIO SENT TO VENICE

Poet, to be Treated for Eye Injury, Recalls Marconi's Misfortune.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In Milan it is feared Gabriele d'Annunzio will lose the sight of his right eye as a result of the severe blow he suffered while carrying out an aerial reconnaissance on the Isonzo front. He has been taken to Venice for special treatment.

"Fate seems to be destined to inflict on me a similar misfortune to that of my illustrious contemporary, Guglielmo Marconi," the poet murmured sadly. "If so, I can only hope it may at least concede me continued active energy equal to his."

FUTURE OF POLAND.

German Paper Says Russian Ministry Has Ceased to Control It.

BERLIN, Feb. 27, (via London.)—In reply today to the recent speech made in the Russian Duma by Foreign Minister Sazonoff, in which the Minister said that from the beginning of the war Russia "had had inscribed on her banner the reunion of dismembered Poland," the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says:

"The fate of Poland has ceased to lie in the hands of the Russian Ministry. The hands to which it is confided will protect it from a return to Russian misrule, and will understand how to heal the outward and inward consequences of that misrule."

WHY SIGN TREATIES? ASKS ELIHU ROOT

Speaks of "a System Under Which No Conventional Obligations Are Recognized."

CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

He Suggests That Violations of International Law Be Placed in Such a Category.

Ex-Senator Elihu Root has written for the March number of The World Court, the organ of the World Court League, of which ex-President Taft is the honorary President and John Hays Hammond the active national head, an article entitled "The New International Law." As the title indicates, the paper deals with the international legal situation that has arisen as a result of the present European war. What follows is taken from an advance copy of the article as it will appear in The World Court.

"The incidents of the great war now raging," says Senator Root, "affect so seriously the very foundations of international law that there is for the moment but little satisfaction to the student of that science in discussing specific rules. Whether or not Sir Edward Carson went too far in his recent assertion that the law of nations has been destroyed, it is manifest that the structure has been rudely shaken. The barriers that statesmen and jurists have been constructing laboriously for three centuries to limit and direct the conduct of nations toward each other in conformity to the standards of modern civilization have proved to weak to confine the tremendous forces liberated by a conflict which involves almost the whole military power of the world, and in which the destinies of nearly every civilized State, outside the American continents, are directly at stake."

The war began, says Senator Root, by the denial on the part of a great power "that treaties are obligatory when it is no longer for the interests of either of the parties to observe them." This denial, followed by action, is supported, says Senator Root, by approximately one-half the military power of Europe, and is "apparently approved by a great number of learned students and teachers of international law, citizens of the countries supporting the view."

"The situation naturally raises the question," Senator Root continues, "whether executory treaties will continue to be made if they are not to be binding, and requires consideration of a system of law under which no conventional obligations are recognized. The particular treaty which was thus set aside was declaratory of the general rule of the international law respecting the inviolability of neutral territory, and the action which ignored the treaty also avowedly violated the rule of law, and the defense is that for such a violation of the law the present interest of the sovereign State is a justification."

The application of such a principle at the beginning of a great war must inevitably be followed by the setting aside of other rules when those rules are found "to interfere with interest or convenience." Such has been the procedure, says the writer, in the present war.

Many of the rules of law which the world has regarded as most firmly established have been completely and continuously disregarded in the conduct of war in dealing with the property and lives of civilized noncombatants on land and sea, and in the treatment of neutrals. Alleged violations by one belligerent have been asserted to justify other violations by other belligerents.

"When this war is ended the civilized world will have to determine whether what we call international law is to be continued as a mere code of etiquette, or is to be the real body of laws imposing obligations much more definite and inevitable than they have been heretofore. It must be one thing or the other. Vague and uncertain as the future must be, there is some reason to think that after the terrible experience through which civilization is passing there will be a tendency to strengthen rather than abandon the law of nations.

"Many States have grown so great that there is no power capable of imposing punishment upon them, except the power of the collective civilization outside of the offending State. Any exercise of that power must be based upon public opinion. Without such an opinion behind it no punishment of any kind can be imposed for the violation of international law. For the formation of such general opinion, however, questions of national conduct must be reduced to simple and definite terms."

Senator Root says that a primary requisite to any real restraint of law is a court of international justice. The lack of an adequate system of law to be applied has been, in his opinion, the chief obstacle to the development of a judicial settlement of international disputes. This, he points out, is illustrated by the history of the second Hague Conference Treaty for an international prize court.

"If the law of nations," Senator Root says, "is to be binding, there must be a change in theory. And violations of the law of such a character as to threaten the peace and order of the community of nations must be treated by analogy to criminal law. They must be deemed to be a violation of the right of every civilized nation to have the law maintained and a legal injury to every nation. Next to the preservation of national character the most valuable possession of all peaceable nations, great and small, is the protection of those laws which constrain other nations to conduct based upon principles of justice and humanity.

"Without that protection there is no safety for the small State, except in the shift-currents of policy among its great neighbors, and none for a great State, however peaceable and just may be its disposition, except in readiness for war. International laws violated with impunity must cease to exist, and every State has a direct interest in preventing those violations, which, if permitted to continue, would destroy the law. Wherever in the world the laws which should protect the independence of nations, the inviolability of their territory, the lives and property of their citizens are violated, all other nations have a right to protest against the breaking down of the law. Such a protest would not be an interference in the quarrels of others.

"Can the law be strengthened and made effective? Imperfect and conflicting as is the information upon which conjecture must be based, I think there is ground for hope that from the horrors of violated law a stronger law may come. When this war is over, the desire to have some law in order to prevent so far as possible a recurrence of the same dreadful experience may sweep away all these reluctances and schemes for advantage and lead to agreement where agreement has never yet been possible."

WON'T TAKE FOOD OF POLES.

Germany to Authorize Relief from the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The German Government within the next day or so will, through Count von Bernstorff, inform the United States that the German forces in Poland will not confiscate any articles of food or clothing sent from this country for relief purposes.

Many thousands of persons in Poland have become destitute during the military campaign there, and the German Embassy here daily has been besieged by residents of the United States having relatives or friends in Poland or being interested in relief work there, seeking to enlist the aid of German officials to get food and clothing into the affected area.

The attention of the Berlin Government is said to have been brought to the fact that the British Government would not permit goods for Poland to pass, believing that they would ultimately fall into the hands of the German military authorities.

TURKEY'S POSITION SHAKY.

Bucharest Hears She Cannot Hold Out Much Longer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Definite information comes from Constantinople that the Turks are in a wretched position and cannot hold out for more than two months longer.

There is much misery owing to a great famine, and desertions are numerous.

Enver Pasha has gone to Asia Minor.

MENACE IN LOVE OF LUXURY.

President Hibben of Princeton Calls It Worse Than War.

As great as is the danger of military unpreparedness, greater still is the danger bred of our love for material comforts and satisfactions, according to President J. G. Hibben of Princeton University, who spoke yesterday afternoon at the Central Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

"As the great institutions upon which the strength and integrity of our land have rested are the State, the church, and the schools, I, as a representative of the schools, feel that I have a particular right to speak on the question of military preparedness. As a pacifist may be defined as one who desires peace, I think that I may be called a pacifist," said Dr. Hibben.

"Many have said to me, 'Do you not see that you are doing a very dangerous thing in pleading for military preparedness; that you are putting into the hands of the nation a great power that may be used for other purposes than national defense?' There is no power, not even spiritual power, that does not carry with it a certain kind of temptation.

"The great danger lies in the fact that our young men should have on all sides of them comforts and pleasures which make them consider themselves alone. Many of our youths are indifferent to everything under Heaven except how they can maintain their comfort and convenience. They have done or experienced nothing that would make them ready for service and sacrifice.

NO TIME FOR PARTISANSHIP.

Malone Urges That Congressmen Get Together for Defense.

Speaking before the West Side Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon on "Prosperity and Preparedness," Collector of the Port Malone urged that members of Congress put aside partisanship at this critical moment and stand by the nation.

"It is because America is in the midst of legitimate prosperity, but through no act of dishonor on her part, that we must look well to the future," he said amid great applause. "It is because the nations are maddened with the frenzy of war and are filled with the lust of avarice and aggrandizement that it is not safe for the Republic of free America, offering only the olive branch, to walk forth into the arena of international politics to meet nations armed to the teeth."

Mr. Malone paid a tribute to the German citizens of the country, whose activities in violation of our neutrality, he believed, were the results of misguided patriotism. They should meet with no condemnation, but swift prosecution, he thought. He reminded his audience that of all of the people in the present conflict, the Germans were the only ones who could not return to their country at the beginning of the war.

Rally Pleases the President.

Mrs. William Alexander, President of the National Special Aid Society, 597 Fifth Avenue, announced yesterday that a telegram had been received from President Wilson's secretary in appreciation of the indorsement of the President's preparedness policy at the patriotic rally held in Carnegie Hall Thursday. "The President asks me to thank you for your telegram of Feb. 24 and to thank you for your courtesy in sending it. He much appreciates your friendly assurances," the message read.

MORE RAIDERS OUT ON THE ATLANTIC

Providence Journal Asserts Three Got Away as Neutrals and Armed at Sea.

AFTER MUNITIONS SHIPS

Plan Is Said to be to Sink Unwarned All That Are Reached—British Patrol Is Increased.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The Government is in possession of evidence which shows that at least three merchant vessels, which have left South American ports in the last three months under neutral flags, have been transformed into German sea raiders on the Atlantic.

"This knowledge has been coupled also with the strong belief that efforts are being made continuously to move vessels from American ports under false manifests to be used for this same purpose. In this connection orders have been issued to Government officers at all United States ports within the last few days to maintain the closest possible scrutiny of every vessel sailing from America under a neutral flag.

"There is reason to believe that at least one ship of this type has already got away successfully from New Orleans.

"It is known that four weeks ago one merchant ship left an Argentine port ostensibly under the Swedish flag, and that one other vessel left Rio over three weeks ago also flying the Swedish flag. Both of these ships are in reality German commerce raiders.

"One vessel, which is supposed to have left Rio seven weeks ago, was a self-interned German freight carrier, which sailed away practically in ballast, alleging as its destination an American port. This vessel has not yet been heard of.

"It is believed that the British authorities are keenly alert to this situation, and that they have recently largely increased their cruiser strength in both the North and South Atlantic on the lookout for these escaped vessels.

"Within the next few weeks the heaviest munition shipments that have yet been sent out from this country are scheduled to leave for Europe. The Journal is informed on very high authority that at least four of these commerce raiders are now on the Atlantic, and that their intention is to sink ships of the Allies without warning and without any attempt to save the passengers or crews.

"It is said to be the purpose of the naval officers commanding these commerce raiders to overhaul and sink all merchantmen and then to sail on, leaving the fate of such vessels to be guessed only when they have become long overdue in English, French, or Italian ports."

DISOWNS ZWIEDINEK LETTER

Subvention Facsimile a Fabrication and Falsification, Embassy Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Austro-Hungarian Embassy tonight issued this statement.

"The letter published in today's Providence Journal and reprinted in various papers, alleged to have been written by this Embassy, concerning a subvention of the Bohemian paper Vesmir in Chicago, is not only a fabrication of whole cloth, but, inasmuch as a facsimile of Baron Zwiedinek's signature is added, also a falsification."

The statement is intended as a denial of the story that the Austro-Hungarian Embassy is paying subsidies to various "alleged neutral newspapers for the purpose of promoting German and Austrian propaganda."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Frank Iska, editor of Vesmir, a Bohemian weekly, was suspended today as Trustee of the Guards of Liberty, a Bohemian free thought organization. To be reinstated he must clear himself of the charge that he has received money from the Austrian Government for printing articles in his paper favorable to the policy of Austria.

The action was taken by delegates of the society at a meeting called as a result of the publication of the letter purporting to be signed by Baron Zwiedinek, the Acting Austrian Ambassador, which authorized the payment of $200 a month to Mr. Iska.

Mr. Iska denied that he had ever communicated in any manner with representatives of the Austrian Government in America.

"The letter is a forgery," he said. "I never have received any money from the Austrian Government."

SHELL TROOPS ON MARCH.

Italian Artillery Also Blows Austrians Out of Some Trenches.

ROME, Feb. 27.—The following official communication was issued today:

Four artillery has fired with great effect upon the high roads of the Upper Reinz and Seebach Valleys, where considerable movements of enemy troops were reported.

Along the whole Isonzo front there have been artillery duels, which were particularly intense in the region of the Plezzo Basin.

On Montekuk, in the region of Plava, one of our batteries wrecked the enemy's intrenchments and put their defenders to flight. Further activity has been displayed by our mountain detachments in the region of Monte Merche, on the Carso Plateau, where we captured some prisoners.

ZEPPELINS' ALLEGED HAVOC

Germans Told of Great Damage to English Cities and Shipping.

BERLIN, Feb. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency, in an item given out for publication today referring to the airship attack on England the night of Jan. 31-Feb. 1, says it has been learned from "German competent authorities" at Liverpool that a large number of bridges and dock establishments were heavily damaged, as likewise were several ships in the Mersey, among them a cruiser anchored at Birkenhead and a transport of the Leyland Line. A stable with 200 horses is said to have been destroyed by fire, and the horses and their Canadian guards to have perished.

The item says that more than 200 houses were destroyed by bombs and fire.

At Manchester two iron works were completely destroyed and others damaged, while at Sheffield a blast furnace was almost completely destroyed. At Nottingham an ammunition factory and other factories were badly damaged. The loss in Sheffield and Nottingham is appraised as high as £3,400,000 by the London insurance companies, according to the item.

TISZA REBUKES CRITICS.

Says Germany Has Done More for Hungary Than Hungary for Her.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 27, (via Berlin to London, Monday, Feb. 28.)—Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, discussing in the House of Lords on Saturday the numerous recent Hungarian criticisms that Germany has not sufficiently recognized what Hungary has done for her ally, declared that this viewpoint was a great error.

The actual status of affairs, he said, was that Germany had done much more for Hungary than Hungary for Germany, and that, thanks to her organization, Germany was not only able to supply her own needs, but had helped her allies also in the way of food supplies.

LOVE-CHANT HITS TEUTONS.

Harvard Senior Who Wrote "Gott Mitt Uns" Paraphrases Hate Hymn.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 27.—C. Huntington Jacobs, the Harvard senior whose fiery sonnet, "Gott Mit Uns," caused much comment last Winter, and influenced Professor Kuno Meyer to write a letter to President Lowell of Harvard berating the university authorities for sanctioning the award of a prize for such an unnutral poem, has written another poetical attack on Germany.

Jacobs's latest poem decries the alliance of Germany with Turkey, and is entitled "The Chant of Love." It is published in the current issue of The Harvard Illustrated, and is a paraphrase to the English version of "Gott Strafe England." It follows:

Dane and Bulgar they matter not;
A smile for a smile, and a plot for a plot;
We love them not, they love us not;
We hold stern power their heads above.
We have but one and only love,
We hate as one, we love as one,
We have one friend and one alone—Turkey!

He is known full well, he is known full well;
He rules the Land of the Crimson Flood,
Rich in madness, in race, in craft of hell,
Cut off by torrents of Christian blood.
Come let us greet him hand to hand,
An oath to offer sublimely grand,
An oath which conscience shall never shake,
An oath for our sons and their sons to take.
Come hear the word, repeat the word,
Through Kultur's citadels make it heard:
We will never repent our love,
We have all but a single love;
We hate as one, we love as one,
We have one friend and one alone—Turkey!

Take ye the robe of our God in pay,
With Kultur from Krupp your ramparts lay;
Trample their towns to a Belgian slough;
Ye are keen for the work, and we'll show
you how!
Dane and Bulgar they matter not;
A smile for a smile, and a plot for a plot;
We have fettered their arms with quill and
steel,
And the scars of our lash are slow to heal,
But you will we love with a kindred love!
We will never repent our love!
Love in lying and treachery,
Love in battle and butchery,
Love of the cleaver and love of the crown,
Love of a nation to hell brought down!
We hate as one, we love as one,
We have one friend and one alone—Turkey!

The poem has aroused widespread interest among the undergraduates.

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Settling an estate
—the advantage of financial minds

A GREAT deal of responsibility must fall upon an individual executor or trustee of a will which directs the payment of legacies or annuities.

To produce sufficient income for the purpose, a re-investment of certain funds may be necessary. If an individual is appointed he must shoulder his difficult duty alone.

A Trust Company—with its many financial minds—faces equal responsibility but is better equipped by experience to meet it.

To know how to invest funds so that they will yield as large an income as is consistent with absolute safety of the principal is one of the specialized every-day functions of the Columbia Trust Company.

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COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

BIG LINER CEDRIC BACK IN NEW YORK

Resumes Character of Merchant Vessel After 16 Months as a Transport.

BRINGS TWO PASSENGERS

Rumor That Germany Will Contest Her Right to Return to Commercial Business During War.

The White Star liner Cedric, which has been in the British transport service since November, 1914, arrived at the White Star Line pier last night, completing her first trip since she resumed her character as a merchant ship.

The Cedric has a freight-carrying capacity of 17,000 tons, and her return to the business of handling freight is welcomed by shipping interests, which have thousands of tons of goods detained in warehouses and docks for lack of transport. When the Mauretania and other ships which have been withdrawn from British transport and naval auxiliary service are back in the merchant marine, it is expected that the congestion of freight for Europe will be rapidly diminished.

The Cedric carried no guns yesterday and the decks bore no indications that the liner had been armed while transporting British soldiers. Rumors came from Washington, early in the week, however, that a demand would be made in the interests of Germany on the Government of the United States that the Cedric should be treated as a British transport and allowed to take on board only coal and supplies enough to carry her to the nearest British port, which would be Halifax.

This question was placed before a Columbia University authority on international law last night. He said he knew of no provisions of treaties or rules of international law which furnished guidance in deciding whether a merchant ship which changed its character to that of a transport had the right to change back again. He said:

"At the London Conference representatives of Japan raised the question and urged that a merchant ship which was drafted into naval service should not be allowed to go back to the status of a merchant ship during the war. No action was taken on the question, however, and the subject was left in a very unsatisfactory shape, because one belligerent can assert that such a ship is a merchant vessel and another can contend that it is a warship, while a neutral country has no light to help her in deciding the case."

Members of the crew of the Cedric, from the Captain down, said last night that they were under a pledge to the British Government to tell nothing of the operations in which the ship had been engaged while in the war service. The Cedric has been reported as having carried troops to France, to Egypt, and to the Dardanelles.

The big liner brought in a small cargo of general freight, 2,700 bags of mail, and two passengers—A. M. Anderson of J. P. Morgan & Co. and J. K. Cooney. She had on board no passenger staff, and will probably return this week with a large cargo of freight and without passengers.

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Does Relieve Indigestion
that is why prescribed
by over 100,000 doctors.
Get a 25 cent package today.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substances

LOSS OF HAIR. Seborrhoea and the Quartzlamp Treatment. Pro. Ill. Transl. by DR. RICHARD W. MULLER. Price $1.50 At All Bookstores.

WHY scramble aboard a train by the rear platform of the last car? Neither in patterns of Spring Suitings, nor in punctuality can you get right before Easter what you can get now.

Because you leave your order this week, you don't have to pay me this week. I'll bill you April 1st. Come to be measured!

$20 to $45
for Suits and Topcoats to measure

Clemons
Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
17 Years On This Corner

MAN-LOOKS is a matter of the right kind of clothes.

When the barber on the fourth floor gets through with your curly-locks, Mother will take you to the first floor at Best's to outfit her brand-new little *man*.

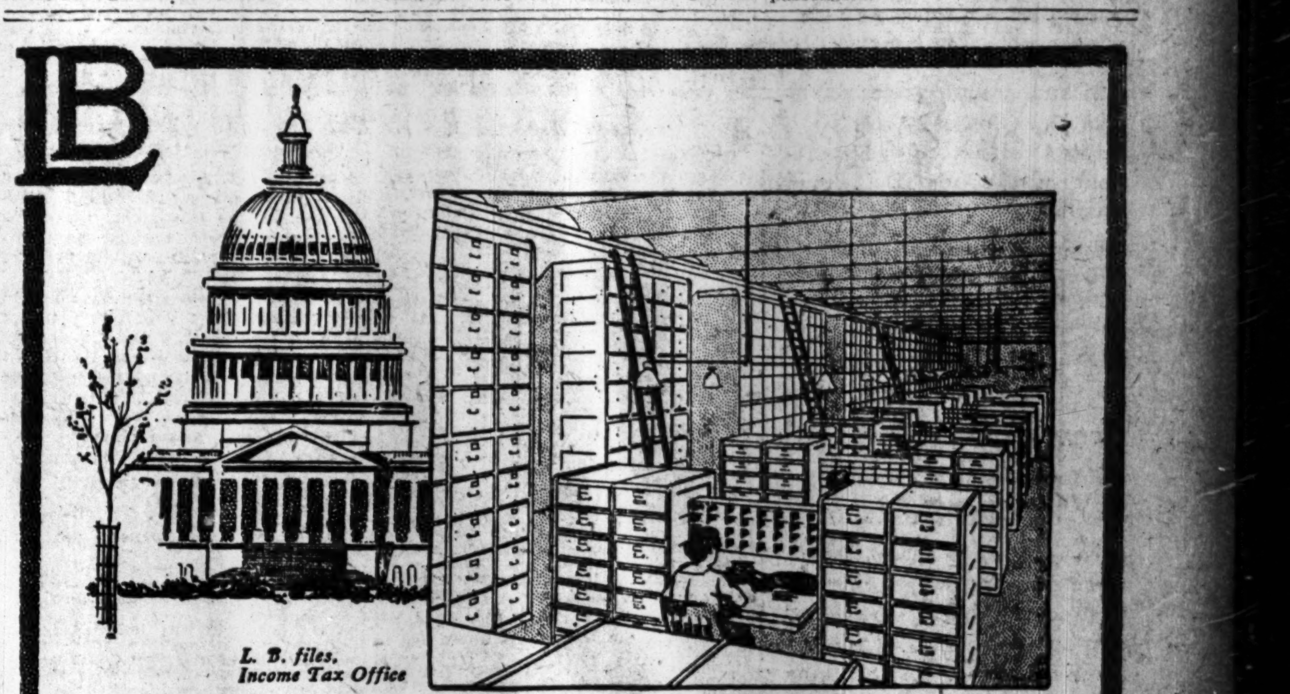
And *there* you'll get the "right kind of clothes" that will give you man-looks and manly pride!

Spring Styles in Boys' Washable Suits. Variety of materials and models—2 to 8 years. 1.65 to 4.25

And, of course, everything else that a real chap wears—hats, gloves, shoes, underwear, and furnishings.

"You never pay more at Best's"

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street.



L. B. files, Income Tax Office

What Uncle Sam knows about your income

More than 357,000 persons, living everywhere, having incomes on which they pay taxes of $41,000,000, are "returnable" under the Income Tax Law. Facts gathered in every case are recorded on cards.

All this information must be carefully and accurately filed, and be always available—and *it is*.

When the law was put into effect the problem was how to handle the great amount of data and detail. Library Bureau, recognized by the government as authority on filing methods, was invited to make a study of the requirements.

As a result, Library Bureau devised methods which put the Income Tax Office in Washington on a smooth-as-clockwork basis. L. B. filing equipment was installed throughout.

This is exactly the kind of intelligent service which, in the case of thousands of businesses, large and small, has made Library Bureau's reputation.

Your business may not require one-thousandth as much system as the government, but you demand the same *accuracy* and *speed* in the handling of details. Our literature on card records and filing covers every end of business—

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FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.
(Note New Address)

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

Taking Care of the Boys

It has been the province of this house for many years to "take care of the boys."

To give the thoroughbred touch of smartness to the outfit of the young man of three has engaged the earnest study of the establishment.

To properly equip the young gentleman of fifteen has carried our investigation to the boarding schools of England and the best European usage.

De Pinna has become known in America as the one house to which the boy may be turned over with *carte blanche* to be dressed from head to foot, not only correctly, but most becomingly.

Long experience as recognized specialists has brought this branch of De Pinna service to a point, we believe, approaching perfection.

Boys' Department Larger Than Ever in the New Building

More space and closer attention than ever before are being devoted to the Boys' Department in the new De Pinna building.

Those acquainted with our former Spring assortments will be pleasantly surprised at the expansion evidenced in the new assortments.

Crawler, Russian and English Regulation Sailor Suits

In addition to a great variety of new models in the order department, including small boys' crawler and Russian suits, characterized by typical De Pinna tailoring, there are shown many English suits, ready-to-wear, for boys from four to nine.

For boys' wash suits, great care has been taken to import the most satisfactory and authentic fabrics.

The colored linens and galateas are thoroughly tested and guaranteed to be fast in color.

Spring Norfolks for the Larger Boys

Shown in exclusive imported woollens, imported Palm Beach cloth and linens.

Larger assortments of spring overcoats, sport coats, boys' riding suits, separate trousers for outing, hats and haberdashery than ever before.

Anniped Shoes For All Purposes

A large department devoted to Anniped Shoes, embracing everything required for dress, outdoor and sporting wear, for boys of all ages.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters to Young People
Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

DR. PARKS TO RESIGN IF MADE 'SOLICITOR'

Tells St. Bartholomew's the Congregation Itself Must Raise Building Funds.

$1,300,000 IS SUM NEEDED

If Not Made Up in Gifts Part of New Church Site Is to be Used for an Apartment House.

Declaring that he would resign his rectorship of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church to a younger man if it became necessary for him to go from house to house canvassing for the $1,300,000 required to make suggested changes in the plans of the new church edifice for St. Bartholomew's, to be erected in Park Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, in discussing the new building at the 11 o'clock services in the church, yesterday said:

"The congregation is evidently divided in choice between the old plan, which was for beauty, and the new, which, while very practical, is all for utility. Those who favor beauty in the new edifice may be compared to Mary. Those who look for utility, to Martha, who gave up her box of precious ointment to the Master."

After stating the amount of money which would be needed to complete the changed plans, Dr. Parks made his threat of resignation, which he emphasized by smiting the pulpit, and continued:

"The building of an apartment house will ruin the beauty of the church. We can revert to the original plan or be overshadowed by a skyscraping neighbor. An inconspicuous church does not stand out in this great city and will fail to draw to its doors the great multitude. We must have a church that will appeal to New York and the nation. If we have the larger church and its setting it will mean a church unsurpassed in the United States, but I protest against shifting the burden of the cost to the next generation. To do this splendid thing will require $1,300,000.

"That sum can be secured if I go from house to house canvassing for it, but I am not the man to do it. I never have done it, and you will have to get another man for that kind of work. I can resign and get out of the way. I believe, however, that we can build this larger church without any radical step.

Will Require $100,000 Gifts.

"It cannot be done on subscriptions of $5,000 or $10,000; it will require donations of $100,000. If our church falls below the artistic demand it will fail. You owe New York a great debt, and you can show your appreciation by erecting a beautiful church that will be a pride to yourselves, to New York, to the Church, and the nation."

The difference of opinion that prevails in St. Bartholomew's regarding the projected structure was deemed so important that Bishop David H. Greer canceled an engagement to preach in the Church of the Intercession and appeared at St. Bartholomew's yesterday morning to make a strong plea for the larger edifice.

"Now that New York is a world city," said Dr. Greer, "a cosmopolitan city, to which come all the peoples of the world to live and to look, I beg of you to place on Park Avenue, destined to become one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in the world, such a church as will be worthy of your condition and be a noble and beautiful civic feature of the nation. Is it not worth while to erect here a house for God that will indicate to the world our faith in higher things?

"A chance like this comes only once in the life of a congregation, and if I were asked the sort of edifice to be erected my answer would be: the best, not the second nor the third, but the best."

Church Officers Silent.

The Wardens and Vestrymen are said to favor the changed plans, which call for the erection of an apartment or clubhouse on a front of seventy-five feet on Park Avenue, and reaching to the corner of Fifty-first Street, which leaves only a part of the avenue block to the church.

Henry Lewis Morris, Senior Warden, and William H. Butterworth, Junior Warden, both refused last night to discuss the building situation. Members of the vestry were equally reticent.

Bertram G. Goodhue, architect of the new church, said he had been prevented from attending St. Bartholomew's in the morning, and that he knew nothing concerning what had been said or done. He added that, as architect, he would of course, follow any instructions given him. He said that yesterday afternoon a prominent member of the church had called at his home, 106 East Seventy-fourth Street, but had left before he had had an opportunity to converse with him.

The matter as it now stands rests entirely with the members of the church. If they decide to accept the changed plans, with the apartment house feature, which will mean raising additional $1,300,000 Dr. Parks, if he abides by what he said yesterday, will make way for a successor.

Previous to accepting his present rectorship, in January, 1904, Dr. Parks was twenty-five years pastor of Emmanuel Church, Boston, having gone to that charge from missionary work in Geneva, Strassburg, and Paris. When he left Emmanuel Church he was presented with a purse of $20,000 in recognition of his faithful services. He is a New Yorker and a graduate of St. John's College, Annapolis. He studied for the ministry in the General Theological Seminary in this city.

The Church's History.

St. Bartholomew's was established in 1835 in Broome Street. Since its removal to its present site the church has steadily progressed until at the present time the cost of maintaining social betterment work, schools, and branch chapels is estimated at $300,000 yearly. A Swedish chapel is conducted in Harlem, an industrial school at 209 East Forty-second Street, and a guild in Chinatown. The membership includes many prominent New Yorkers.

The first hint that St. Bartholomew's contemplated a larger edifice came in April, 1914, when announcement was made of the purchase for $1,500,000 of the Park Avenue block from Fiftieth to Fifty-first Street, occupied by the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company. At that time it was said the whole plot would be used for the church, except for a rectory in the style of an Italian villa on the Fifty-first Street end, and an open garden at the south. The apartment or club house idea was conceived later.

The handsome façade of St. Bartholomew's, the work of the late Stanford White, and the massive bronze triple portals, all memorials donated by the Vanderbilts, will be moved to the new edifice, the achitectural style of which will be Italian Romanesque, with which the memorials will harmonize.

WALES BECOMES A MASON.

British Heir Apparent Recently Initiated Into the Craft.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Carrying on the intimate connection between the Royal family of England and Masonry which has existed for nearly a century and a half, the Prince of Wales has been initiated into the craft. This announcement was made at the annual meeting of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

AUTO OVERTURNS, HURTING 4

Two Victims Passengers and the Others Walking in Street.

Mrs. Lillian Clarendon and Mrs. Rolinda Bainbridge of 1,919 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, were riding north in Mott Avenue yesterday afternoon in an automobile owned by George Graham, a chauffeur of 463 East 149th Street, and at the intersection of 161st Street, where Mott Avenue runs into the Grand Concourse, a car came from the east in 161st Street and threatened to collide with Graham's machine. Graham, in an effort to avoid a collision, turned sharply toward the curb and his car struck an obstruction and upset. As it turned over it struck William Steinmetz of 16 Clark Place, the Bronx, and Miss Mary McGuire of 2,337 Seventh Avenue, who were crossing the street. Both were knocked down and the three ocupants of the car thrown out.

Another northbound automobile, immediately behind Graham's car, stopped and took Steinmetz and Miss McGuire to Steinmetz's home, where the two were treated for cuts and bruises by Dr. George B. Ferguson of 233 Mount Hope Place, the Bronx. Dr. Weil of Lebanon Hospital treated the two women auto passengers for contusions of the body and possible internal injuries. Graham was uninjured. The women were taken to their homes in another car.

Peter Chankalain, a tailor of 1,947 Broadway, was crossing Broadway at Sixty-sixth Street yesterday morning when a taxicab came down the street and struck his despite the application of the brakes by the driver when the car was about forty feet away. The machine skidded and the front wheels passed over Chankalain, who was taken to Roosevelt Hospital in the taxicab. His injuries were serious. Charles Van Schot of 244 West Fiftieth Street, the driver, was arrested and locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station on the charge of felonious assault.

Dr. David Hirschfeld of 10 West 117th Street appeared before Magistrate Simms in Harlem Court yesterday morning and was held in $1,000 bail for further examination on March 7 on a charge of failing to stop his automobile after running down 12-year-old Barthold Longobardi of 318 East 109th Street. The accident occurred on Saturday afternoon in 117th Street, near Third Avenue. Dr. Hirschfeld, according to the police, was afraid of the crowd that collected and fled.

PRISONERS LEARN SPANISH.

Welfare League May Urge Members to Live in South America.

The Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing prison is making a study of conditions in South America with a view to encouraging its members to go there after their release and to make new homes away from the environments of their youth.

The members of the league who are thinking of South America as a future home are taking a course in Spanish. Persons interested in prison work have provided the teachers and the prisoners have set about the task of learning a strange language with great earnestness.

Beside the study of Spanish the members of the league are trying to learn all they can about South America from textbooks on the subject and from lectures. They have invited E. M. Newman, a lecturer on South America, to go to the prison on March 9 and deliver an address. Mr. Newman has accepted and he will supplement his talk with motion and still pictures of South American industrial life.

Mr. Newman said last night that he would not recommend the South American cities as places which presented great possibilities for reformed criminals. He thought that the smaller places in the farming and mining districts would offer better opportunities for them. He suggested Punta Arenas, Chile, the most southerly town of the world, as the most suitable of the larger settlements. It is in a region where rye and barley are grown and where there are coal deposits.

PLEA FOR THE RED CROSS.

Miss Boardman Wants Membership to Equal That of Germany.

Miss Mabel T. Boardman of the Red Cross, in an address at Rutgers Presbyterian Church last night, urged cooperation in the effort which the American Red Cross is to make to increase its membership.

"We are more than a million behind both Germany and Japan in point of members," she said, "and we are going to do something to cut down their lead at once. The American Red Cross won the love and gratitude of the warring nations from the very beginning of this struggle, and we must not allow our society to continue a mere infant in comparison with those of Germany and Japan.

"The armies in the trenches of Europe have always respected the Red Cross flag," she continued, "in spite of reports to the contrary. I have never known of its being fired on except when it was so near the battle line that it was not to be distinguished from a battle flag."

Miss Boardman was followed by Dr. William B. Guthrie, President of the State League of the World's Court for Peace, who said the Red Cross was the most concrete expression of Christianity in history. Dr. Guthrie described the aims of the organization of which he is the head.

EXCISE BOARD AFTER ALL-NIGHT CABARETS

Investigating Plan by Which Restaurants Keep Open Under Ancient Charters.

LAWFUL, SAY PROPRIETORS

Popular Places Entertain Patrons Till 6 A. M.—New York Beats Kentucky for Moonshine.

Some of the best known restaurants in New York are affected by an investigation begun by State Excise Commissioner George R. Greene of certain social clubs organized in connection with the restaurants to cater to all night trade.

All of these social clubs, it was asserted last night, are being conducted under charters granted before March 23, 1896, when the Raines law went into effect, and one of them, at least, goes back to 1886 for the charter under which it is dispensing liquors after 2 o'clock in the morning.

Rector's, 1,600 Broadway; Thomas Healy's, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue; Reisenweber's, 989 Eighth Avenue; Bustanoby's, at 110 West Thirty-ninth Street; Broadway Bustanoby's, Sixtieth and Broadway; The Pekin, 1,576 Broadway, and the Garden, 200 West Fiftieth Street, are some of those involved. All of them are conducting social clubs in connection with their regular places, and at most of these clubs drinks are admittedly—and, they declare, legally—served after 2 o'clock in the morning, the closing hour imposed by Mayor Mitchel on restaurants that furnish music and cabaret entertainments.

No One Is Accused.

"I want it made clear that the investigation is not directed at any one restaurant," said Commissioner Greene at the Knickerbocker Hotel, "nor would I have it understood that I charge any restaurant with violating the law. All I can say is that the lawyers of the Excise Department are making an investigation.

"The club scheme is running riot in the State, and I think I am within the facts when I say that at least seven-eighths of them are violating the law. Many of these clubs, and please remember I do not refer to the clubs operated in connection with New York restaurants, are not paying liquor taxes at all, and are therefore enjoying benefits not extended to legitimate saloons and restaurants.

"I am sure there are many violations of the law in New York, but I am not prepared to say which are guilty. The clubs organized in connection with the restaurants may be all right. I do not know. If the investigation should prove that they are not, the remedy will lie in the hands of Mayor Mitchel and the local police."

More Moonshine Than in Kentucky.

Departing for the moment from the subject immediately under discussion, Mr. Greene said:

"It might be interesting to know, in the same connection, that a tremendous lot of liquor is being illegally distilled in New York City. In fact there are more moonshiners in New York than in all the mountains of Kentucky."

Mr. Greene said he did not have the details of the organization of restaurant clubs in New York, but it was learned from the proprietors and managers of restaurants that all the clubs are operating under charters transferred, after Mayor Mitchel took office, from the associations to which they were originally granted.

Reisenweber's Restaurant acquired the charter of the Association of the United Friends, a beneficial organization created in 1886, but which had not been active for many years before it was revived by the restaurant people. The operation and organization of all of the clubs are identical, and one illustration serves for all.

All the restaurants mentioned in connection with the social clubs furnish music and cabaret entertainments to their customers. Under the "all night" licenses granted to the restaurants no liquor is permitted to be sold after 2 o'clock on week days and 1 o'clock on Sundays.

Plan to Serve Late Comers.

The management of Reisenweber's, convinced that all persons out for entertainment were not willing to go home at those hours, conceived the idea of meeting the demand with a club. John Wagner, one of the owners, and Edward E. Pidgeon, one of the managers, had a consultation with George W. Martin, formerly an Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, and it was decided to interview Mayor Mitchel and the head of the Police Department on their attitude toward the social club idea. They were informed, it was explained, that there was no obstacle in the way of organizing clubs, and Mr. Martin went to Albany and obtained the proper certificates, after paying $1,500 for the privilege of selling liquor in the club.

The Association of the United Friends was merged with another organization known as the Four Hundred Club, and a club room was established in the Reisenweber Building, over the restaurant.

Thereafter, when the regular closing time arrived, those who were in the restaurant and who were members of the club, retired to the room upstairs, and were permitted to buy drinks until 6 o'clock in the morning, if they cared to remain that long. Music and cabaret entertainment were furnished, the same as in the restaurant below, the same entertainers doing duty in both places. This was the system that was installed in the beginning, and which is in operation now.

The club idea proving attractive, other restaurants took advantage of it, after consulting with Nathan Newstead, excise broker for many of the brewers of the city.

The management of Thomas Healy's restaurant took over the charter of the Metropolitan Athletic Club, also originally organized before 1896, and after 2 o'clock in the morning on week days, drinks and entertainment are furnished in its rooms as in the clubroom at Reisenweber's. The Metropolitan Athletic Club has its rooms on a floor above the restaurant.

Became a Democratic Club.

The management of Rector's took the charter of the Balmoral Democratic Club, with the understanding that application would be made to change the name later to the Balmoral Cotillion Club. The charter used by Bustanoby's at 110 West Thirty-ninth Street was granted to the Metamora Club, also an ancient organization that dropped out of sight years ago.

Uptown Bustanoby's revived the Domino Circle Club; the Pekin became the Columbus Social and Athletic Club, and the Garden the Franco-Belgian American Club.

The names of these social clubs do not appear either in the telephone book or in the directory, but the articles of incorporation are on file with the State Excise Department, and each is paying the regular liquor tax of $1,500 a year, in addition to the $1,500 a year required of each of the restaurants proper, for the same privilege. In each of the clubs liquor is sold after the regular hours.

"Each of the restaurants is really paying about $4,500 a year in taxes for the right to sell liquor," said George Rector last night. "In addition to the $1,500 for the club license, and the $1,500 for the restaurant license, each restaurant pays $12.50 an hour for every hour in which liquor is sold after the closing hour prescribed by Mayor Mitchel. This amounts to about $1,500 a year. So, you see, we are contributing a large amount to the revenues of the State.

All Done Legally.

"Everything in connection with these clubs is conducted legally, and I do not see why any one should object."

Similar statements were made at the other restaurants.

The investigation of the restaurant clubs was begun, it was said, after complaint had been received that they were merely a subterfuge to evade the law, but all of the proprietors and managers denied this, as did Mr. Newstead. Mr. Newstead was the one who helped Mr. Rector get his club charter.

"The liquor tax law of 1896 specifically provided that no club existing prior to that time should be disturbed," explained Mr. Newstead. "We therefore claim that these charters taken over by the restaurants protect them against interference, as long as they observe the law. And as far I know, all of them do that."

CARUSO SINGS FOR CHARITY.

Tenor Heard in War Ballads at Concert for Italian Sufferers.

Enrico Caruso sang for charity for the first time in this country last night at a concert at the Biltmore, which was given by the Italo-American Relief Committee for the benefit of Italian war sufferers. A sum in excess of $10,000 was obtained from the concert and a large part of this will be devoted to the families left destitute here when the men were called to the colors.

Mr. Caruso's first group of songs included two new patriotic songs, Canto Patriottico, by the conductor, Leopoldo Mugnone, and Canto del Bersagliere, by Gabrielle Sibella. He closed the program with Agnus Dei, by George Bizet, accompanied by the organ, piano and 'cello. Other artists to appear were Luisa Vilani, Pasquale Amato, Valentina Crespi, Paolo Martucci, and Victor Maurel.

Mme. Giacomo Fara-Forni, wife of the Italian Consul General, is the President of the Executive Committee. The concert was given under the patronage of the Queen of Italy, the Italian Ambassador, and the Countess Dolores Macchi di Cellere, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guiness, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Gatti Casazza, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. John Greenough, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Dr. and Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar.

Goes to See Brothers Called to War.

Miss Matilda Miller of 8 Winthrop Place, Maplewood, N. J., will sail for Scotland today in the hope of seeing her brothers, John, 25, and James, 30 years old, who have been drafted under the Conscription act and expect to be sent to the front. Mrs. Henry A. Curtis, with whom she has lived for the last three years, and Miss Miller's friends have all tried to persuade her to wait for an American or neutral vessel, but, being afraid she will miss her brothers, she will sail on the Anchor liner Tuscania. In addition to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Miller, who live at Glenberg, near Glasgow, she has three brothers, one of whom, Joseph, aged 23 years, was drafted but failed to pass the physical test.

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TOO POOR, SAYS PIRIE, EVEN TO OWN A DOG

Millionaire's Son, Seeking to Cut Dues to Ex-Wife's Daughter, Rides Borrowed Horse.

FATHER LEFT $12,000,000

Dry Goods Heir, Former Mrs. Pirie Declares, Is a Country Gentleman with a New Spouse.

Affidavits flatly contradicting each other were filed in the Supreme Court by Allan Hawkins Pirie and his former wife, Mrs. Hazel R. De Mossin, in an application made by the former for a reduction in the payments he has been making for the maintenance of his daughter, Hazeldine Adair Pirie. Mr. Pirie's father left about $12,000,000 when he died, in April, 1913. Mr. Pirie, in his appeal, said he had very little money and that he had difficulty supporting his present wife and providing the money for his daughter Hazeldine.

Justice Giegerich reduced the payments from $125 a month to $100. The allowance when the divorce was granted was $200 a month, and this is the second time the amount has been reduced. Mr. Pirie told the court his former wife was living with her second husband, Borge De Mossin, at 381 West End Avenue, and that "he is reputed to be a person of great wealth." Mr. Pirie said he received practically nothing from his father's estate, and that his income is not more than $200 a month. In an affidavit opposing the application Mrs. De Mossin said:

"In disobedience of the prohibition against remarriage contained in the divorce decree the defendant married again in August, 1913, and now lives with his wife at Wading River, L. I. His father left $12,000,000 when he died, which he amassed as a member of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. The latter's widow and six children live in great affluence. Mrs. Pirie, the mother of the applicant, has twenty-two house servants in her palatial home at Sea Cliff, L. I."

While her former husband, Mrs. De Mossin said, has not "productive occupation," he lives "the life of a country gentleman at Wading River, L. I." She said he had a kennel of pedigreed dogs, and a stable of thoroughbred hunters, which he used when hunting at Meadow Brook. He has also, she said, indulged in racing boats on the Sound.

"He has taken to himself the luxury of a second wife," said Mrs. De Mossin "whom he maintains in the position I was accustomed to enjoy. My daughter is extremely talented, and in her studies has exhibited rare intelligence and keen ambition. She has never failed from the first time she went to school to be on the honor roll. She is growing rapidly and needs many things."

Mr. De Mossin, in his affidavit, told of the strain he was subjected to in striving to make up the deficiency to cover the expenses of properly providing for his stepdaughter. He came from Copenhagen twenty years ago and had never been able to save anything.

Part of the affidavit submitted by Mr. Pirie said that he did not "desire that they all shall in any wise profit by reason of any allowance I may make for the support of the child. I received only $1,000 from my father's estate. I am allowed the use of a small farm owned by a company in which my father was interested. I am using a horse borrowed from Surrogate Graham of Nassau County and I never had a dog."

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FRIENDS PAY TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM H. CRANE

Noted Men Praise Actor's Career at a Dinner to Mark His Retirement.

ALL WALKS REPRESENTED

Authors, Actors, and Business Leaders Attend Feast in Honor of Veteran Comedian.

A large assemblage of men representative of the theatre, literature, industry, education, and other phases of American endeavor gathered at a dinner served in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night to do honor to William H. Crane. The guest of honor said he was at a loss to know why such a fine tribute should be paid him, but the other speakers gave plenty of reasons.

Daniel Frohman, who presided, characterized Mr. Crane as "one of the best loved, most legitimate comedians" of our stage. "I say most legitimate," continued Mr. Frohman, "because in this most trying career, that of the actor, he has lived forty-five years with one wife." And later, in speaking of the respect in which dramatists held him because he presented only reputable plays, George Ade said: "He has proceeded upon the theory that the patrons of the drama live at home with their families."

Mrs. Crane, the one wife of forty-five of his fifty-three years on the stage, occupied a box above the ballroom floor, and when she entered there was prolonged applause. At the table with Mr. Crane and Mr. Frohman were George Ade, Melville E. Stone, General Leonard Wood, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and Henry Miller, who spoke; Joseph Brooks, Joseph Cawthorn, Dudley Field Malone, Leo Ditrichstein, Elbert H. Gary, William Winter, David Belasco, George M. Cohan, William Courtleigh, Sam H. Harris, Jefferson Winter, Charles Burnham, and Victor Herbert.

In introducing Mr. Crane, Mr. Frohman commented on his choice of clean plays, and added that the theatre was the place for wholesome recreation, not for sex plays and morbid pathological discussions.

"As I look over this company," said Mr. Crane, after he had expressed his deep sense of gratitude, "I realize that I am indeed fortunate, fortunate in the possession of that which is worth more than all other things in life—that I am rich in human friendships.

Mr. Crane Tells of His Career.

"As a great many of you know, in a few weeks I shall have finished fifty-three consecutive years of active service in my profession. Naturally, in these later days, I have been often asked why I did not retire. And I have said: 'My health is perfect, my work is my pleasure—why should I retire?' I have but a short time left, but I assure you, gentlemen, I shall not wait till I must quit. I hope I shall know when it is time for me to stop before you do."

Mr. Crane then sketched briefly his career from his first appearance in Utica in 1863 to his association with Joseph Brooks, his present manager, speaking feelingly in passing of his years with Stuart Robson. In closing, he asserted that he was on speaking terms with every manager and playwright with whom he had ever had any dealings.

Henry Miller spoke for the actors of the United States. "I have risen specifically," said Mr. Miller, "with the hope and the wish that I may be able to express for the men and women of the theatre something of the deep affection we feel, not for William Henry Crane, the dean of the profession, but for our comrade, Billy Crane.

"It seems unnecessary for me to offer you any estimate of his art that is of value, so generally appreciated and so long determined. It is well to remember, however, that he proved his worth when the standards of acting were the highest; there is no doubt of that—when the standard bearers were Booth, Barrett, McCullough, Sheridan, Thorne, Coghlan, Mayo, James O'Neill, Louis James, Fred Warde, Jefferson, Florence, Robson and Crane, Raymond, Goodwin, the elder Sothern, Stoddard, and that splendid actor, William Warren, and many, many others of their stature. I was only a raw recruit standing on the threshold of my theatrical adventure when I looked up and saw that line of stalwarts—that princely company.

Henry Miller's Tribute.

"And here tonight we are made proud and happy by the presence of a member of that aristocracy—an aristocrat in the true meaning and definition of the word—an aristocrat by virtue of a long and distinguished service not only as an actor, but as a producer, for he has brought to the stage some of the best of plays, and from the best of authors; and whether farce, comedy or plays in a more serious vein, they have always been sane, and, to his eternal credit, always sanitary."

George Ade, who once wrote a play for Mr. Crane, was assigned by the program to speak for the dramatists of America. He said he thought he could do it in five minutes, and then he proceeded to pay his respects to the modern drama and the movies.

"The drama is roughly divided into two parts," began Mr. Ade, "tragedy and comedy. Just now it is more roughly divided than ever before. According to all traditions of the legitimate stage, the only distinction between tragedy and comedy hinges on the last act.

"In the good old days if most of the principals curled up and died in the last act the play was a tragedy. If they stood in a line and bowed the play was a comedy. Thanks to the Southern California School of Art, all that has been changed. Nowadays when the hero is shot the playhouse resounds with shrieks of laughter. When he is struck on the head with some blunt instrument and falls unconscious the large lady seated next to you goes into a paroxysm of mirth. Mr. Crane can remember when the comedian received his training in the library. Now he gets it in the gymnasium.

"However, we are not here to brood over the degeneracy of the times. Doubtless it is true that the drama is having more things done to it at present than ever before. Real tragedy is found only in the New York offices of the producing managers. Thespis has temporarily stood aside to make room for St. Vitus. The gentleman who could not write home for money five years ago is now writing scenarios. And so, in these times when there are more theatres than delicatessen shops, and all you have to do to be an actor is to have your picture taken, it is well to be philosophical, knowing that Art is long and salary contracts are short."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, refused to talk on any such formidable subject as "The Relation of the Stage to Education," the subject assigned him. Instead, he spoke of the affection that those Americans who love letters and the better things of the drama hold for Mr. Crane. He suggested as a new Beatitude, "Blessed are the funmakers, for they shall inherit the earth." Melville E. Stone spoke for the press.

When the regular program had been finished Mr. Frohman called on General Leonard Wood, who spoke earnestly for a moral preparedness, the giving of some kind of service to the country that would weld the many racial groups into a body possessing some degree of national solidarity.

"There can be reasonable preparedness," he said, "without our becoming a military nation. We can be strong without becoming aggressive. We can be prepared to defend ourselves without becoming national highwaymen."

The speeches were interspersed with music. Victor Herbert led the strings of his orchestra, a quartet sang a song dedicated to Mr. Crane, and Virginia Fox Brooks, Joseph Cawthorne, and George MacFarlane sang.

N. Y. U. AGAIN ASKS HELP.

Chancellor Reports Growth Must Stop Unless Money Is Obtained.

In his annual report, which will be put into hands of the Council of New York University today, Chancellor Elmer E. Brown repeats the plea for funds and gives the reasons for the university's needs, repeating very largely the matter contained in his letter to the alumni, printed in THE TIMES of Sunday.

With the Chancellor's report is the report of Treasurer William M. Kingsley, showing the income from students' fees to have passed the half-million mark last year, but showing also a deficit of nearly $40,000.

In five years the size of the university has nearly doubled, the registration this year being about 7,500. Although much of the university plant is being used night and day, the reports say, the overcrowding has reached a desperate state.

An arbitrary limit to the number of students is a remedy suggested by Dr. Brown if the new buildings are not provided. Forty-eight students have been excluded this term from the laboratory classes in chemistry. Classrooms and elevator service at Washington Square are intolerably crowded, in spite of the fact that a four-story annex has been rented to accommodate the overflow.

Mr. Kingsley's report shows the deficit for the year ending last June to have been $39,956, although income from student fees was $510,014. Contrasted with this income from fees was the return of endowments, which amounted to only $60,557. The endowment is $1,500,000. Gifts for the year totaled $45,745.

Although Chancellor Brown lays stress on the immediate need for new buildings and equipment, he declares the greatest financial need is endowment. He asks $1,000,000 for the Medical College to wipe out an annual deficit of about $20,000, $300,000 to establish a department of international affairs, and $300,000 to endow the Department of Government and Public Affairs, now supported by the annual gifts of a group of donors.

Dr. Brown, emphasizing the need for a department of international affairs, says:

"This country has had grave judgments to form touching international policies, and we shall have to form such judgments in the future, possibly in even more difficult situations. Our Government will require the support of educated public sentiment, and men of university training will be called upon to represent the nation. It is none too soon to begin systematic preparation for these responsibilities."

OPPOSES MACHINE CHARITY.

Mrs. Einstein Tells of Personal Service for Widowed Mothers.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association held its annual meeting yesterday at Delmonico's. Borough President Marcus M. Marks presided, and introduced Thomas Mott Osborne, who spoke on the evils of public institutions for children who could have mother care.

The report of the society's work for the year was read by the President, Mrs. William Einstein, who said that personal service was the keynote of the society's efforts.

"Today," she said, "there is an over-organization of relief methods. We have a class of social workers whose altruistic impulses run to machinery. They forget that the unfortunate are made up of the same flesh and blood as themselves."

Of the proposal to federate the charities of the city, Mrs. Einstein said she was opposed to it.

"It would be," she said, "a blow to intelligent action, and a serious handicap to smaller organizations doing noble work for the relief of suffering."

Among others at the meeting were Mrs. Harry Kraft, Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, Leopold Plaut, and Louis Stern.

Telegrams of regret and commendation were received from Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and Adolph Lewisohn.

AGAINST OSBORNE MOTION.

Weeks Expected to Oppose Immediate Perjury Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 27.—It is expected that District Attorney Weeks of Westchester County will oppose the motion of counsel for Thomas Mott Osborne, ex-warden of Sing Sing Prison, when Osborne's attorneys appear tomorrow morning before Justice Platt to compel the prosecutor to put Mr. Osborne on trial for perjury next week. It is reported that the prosecutor will contend that he is the controller of his own calendar and that it is his place to name the day when a man under indictment, as Mr. Osborne is, shall go to trial.

The action of Mr. Osborne in obtaining an order from Supreme Court Justice Platt directing Mr. Weeks to appear in court and show cause why he should not let Mr. Osborne go to trial before March 13, came as a great surprise to the District Attorney's office. It has caused new complications, because Justice Morschauser, who swore in the Grand Jury, which found two indictments against the former warden, has adjourned his term and is not scheduled to hold court at White Plains until April. It was the intention to place Mr. Osborne on trial before Justice Morschauser during the April term. This was the understanding when the announcement was made by Mr. Osborne's lawyer that he was going to appeal to the Appellate Division from the order denying the motion to quash both indictments.

EVENING GARB FOR MOLDERS

Union Men Favor Formal Attire to Remove Artificial Barriers.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 27.—A movement to have union workmen appear at their social affairs in evening clothes has been started by the molders' organization. In connection with plans for its annual concert, to be held this week, the union has sent out word that male attendants should wear formal dress.

Officers of the union said that the idea had found such ready acceptance that they had taken steps to extend it to other unions, with a plan in mind to have it made the subject of official action.

"There is no reason why the laborer should not appear at his after-dinner affairs properly garbed. It would remove one of the artificial lines that now separate the classes, and, believe me, some of our workmen would look fine," said Richard J. Thornton, business agent of the union.

Arrested After Car Kills Two Boys.

Clarence Van Riper of Freeport, L. I., motorman of a trolley car of the New York and Long Island Traction Company, which killed two boys and probably fatally injured a third at Rockaway Turnpike and Hawtree Creek Road late on Saturday evening, was arrested yesterday afternoon by detectives from the Queens Bureau. He had disappeared after his car hit a grocer's wagon in which the boys were riding. Van Riper told the Coroner, who paroled him, that he was not responsible for the accident. Emil Fich, who survived the accident, it was said yesterday in Jamaica Hospital, had not recovered consciousness and was in a serious condition, his skull probably being fractured.

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MAY ASK FOR RECALL OF CONSUL CANADA

Carranza Government of Mexico Accuses American Official of Plotting Intervention.

VERY CLOSE TO FELIX DIAZ

Woman Arrested as a Spy Said to Have Been in Consul's Pay—Clash with Silliman.

Special to The New York Times.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Feb. 27.—There are strong indications that the recall of William W. Canada, the American Consul at Vera Cruz, will be asked for by the Constitutionalist Government. Mr. Canada has been Consul for more than eighteen years.

It is charged by the de facto Government that he has tried to force intervention by supplying misleading and false information to the United States.

It is known that Canada has been a warm friend of Felix Diaz and the charge has been made that the Felicistas, taking advantage of this, have used the Consul as a medium to attack the Carranza Government. What is alleged to be proof of the complicity of Canada with the supporters of Diaz was obtained by the capture of Mrs. Andrea Rodriguez, who is said to have been in the pay of Canada to secure information. Mrs. Rodriguez and her assistants, it is said, made verbal and written reports to Canada. When arrested Mrs. Rodriguez said she was acting under the direct instructions of Canada and had been instructed to gather all the information possible that could be used against the Constitutionalists and that might be of value to the Felicistas. Canada's strong personal friendship for Señor Dehesa, Governor of the State of Vera Cruz under President Porfirio Diaz, is well known in this city.

The activities of Canada against Carranza took on new strength upon the arrival of Special Agent John R. Silliman, who was sent by the United States Government to be near Carranza. Friction developed between the two, Canada objecting to Silliman's being placed over his official head. Upon many occasions Canada charged that the Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, Candido Aguilar, had mined the consulate with dynamite and that the consulate would be blown up in order to kill him. His continued statements that the Carranza officials had ordered his execution were not taken seriously.

In view of the strained relations between the United States and certain of the European powers the fact that the American Vice Consul at Vera Cruz is a German—he hardly speaks English—has caused comment among a great many of the Americans who have business to transact at the Consulate.

NEW MEXICAN MINING LAW.

Will Correct Evils of Present System—Carranza Aids Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Feb. 27.—General Carranza will issue a new mining law before March 1 to correct the evils of the present law, which is hampering the operations of the large mining companies. When the matter was presented to the de facto Government the officials acknowledged their error and immediately ordered a new law prepared to meet the objections of the mining men.

During the Western trip of Carranza to the Port of Manzanillo many requests were made by the small farmers for assistance in starting systems of irrigation to reclaim the dry lands. Plans have been made by the Government to drill wells. Promises were made that the Government would help the small farmers as soon as possible, and that the Department of Agriculture would send experts to help the farmers study a system of seed selection. Attempts will be made to double the corn crop and make it a record-breaker.

During Carranza's trip to the coast thousands of acres were seen in an advanced state of cultivation. Hundreds of farmers were seen plowing, many of them using the American steel plow. One of the signs of progress has been the replacing of oxen by mules for plowing. Owing to the scarcity of steers nearly all the farmers are using mules.

STORM RAGES UP-STATE.

Zero Temperatures and Heavy Snow in Western New York.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Feb. 27.—All western New York was today in the grip of the worst storm of the Winter. Country roads are blocked by immense snow drifts, and scores of towns are cut off from communication because telegraph and telephone wires are down south of the city. A heavy wind blew all day, and the mercury hovered around the zero mark.

Jamestown was cut off tonight, all wires being down. Dunkirk also was isolated, and other western New York towns could not be reached. It is said that the damage will reach thousands of dollars. All trains were hours late in reaching the city. A Buffalo & Southwestern train was marooned in the hills near Dayton for many hours this afternoon, and a relief train from this city had to be dispatched to bring it in. Many towns throughout this district report a serious shortage of the natural gas supply.

CHARITY INQUIRY INDORSED.

Resolutions by State Aid Association Forwarded to Governor.

The State Charities Aid Association, through Professor George F. Canfield, acting President, has sent to Governor Whitman a resolution commending the present investigation into the State Board of Charities, which is going on before Commissioner Charles H. Strong at the Bar Association.

In a letter accompanying the resolution, Professor Canfield said:

> I believe that every one interested in bringing about improvements in the administration of public charities will join with you in your desire that an impartial, complete, and thorough investigation, such as you have provided for, shall be made, and that the judgment of the public be suspended until all the facts are known.

The resolution pointed out that the investigation would make clear if legislation were needed.

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LYMAN'S ASSETS SOUGHT.

Bunch of Keys May Give Access to Safety Deposit Boxes.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 27.—Postal authorities who have taken charge of John Grant Lyman, indicted in New York for using the mails to defraud, are trying to trace some of the money of which he is supposed to have defrauded persons all over the United States. Lyman has intimated that he has no other assets than the $25,000 taken from him when he was arrested here, saying that there was no reason for his going back to New York, as his wife requested, as he would be unable to do anything for her.

No word came today from Washington as to the disposition of the prisoner. District Attorney Phillips merely asked the Department of Justice what disposition should be made of the prisoner. He did not convey Lyman's request that he be allowed to begin serving his fifteen months' sentence, imposed in California on a swindling charge, at once.

Postal Inspector G. W. Swain, who arrived here yesterday from New York, has what he considers clues to some of the assets of the Putnam concern which Lyman ran, and a bunch of keys, many of which have the appearance of belonging to safety deposit boxes. The keys will be used in an effort to discover whether Lyman has stored away any money, stocks, or bonds. When asked if he would make an effort to reimburse the creditors of the Putnam concern the prisoner refused to comment.

Y. W. H. A. ANNUAL MEETING.

Mrs. Unterberg, the President, Tells of Association's Growth.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Young Women's Hebrew Association was held yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of the association's new building. Mrs. Israel Unterberg, President of the association, presided, and after an invocation by the Rev. Dr. Elias L. Solomon, addresses were made by Dr. Cyrus Adler and Meyer Bloomfield.

Mrs. Unterberg extended to the Board of Directors her personal thanks for their loyal support to the aid of the Jewish community and other work in which the association is engaged. It had taken twelve years to bring the association to its present position of countrywide influence, she said.

Dr. Adler used as his text the motto of the association, "Reverence and Modesty." He did not altogether approve of young women soliciting for contributions to relief funds and other charities on the street.

Mr. Bloomfield spoke on the "Trained Woman and the New Opportunities." He is a Director of the Vocation Bureau of Boston.

Last year the total registration was 2,721, and there are more than 3,000 registered in the clubs and classes.

SUN ALUMNI DINE TONIGHT.

Chester S. Lord, a Recent Graduate, to Preside for First Time.

Men who "have worked for" The Sun, and are now in other occupations or with other newspapers, but who hold fast to the memory of old associations through membership in The Sun Alumni Association, will meet tonight at their twelfth annual dinner at the Martinique. This reunion will be the first to be presided over by their former chief "Boss," Chester S. Lord, for many years managing editor of The Sun and now President of the Alumni Association.

For entertainment there will be a transcontinental telephone demonstration, and the speeches will be "wire talks" between the diners and former associates now in Chicago and San Francisco. A moving-picture exhibition of national parks will be shown, with lectures by Stephen T. Mather and Robert Sterling Yard of the Department of the Interior.

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NEW DREADNOUGHT SPEEDY.

The Pennsylvania Exceeds Contract Requirements on Trial Run.

ROCKLAND, Me., Feb. 27.—A speed three-quarters of a knot in excess of contract requirements was attained by the superdreadnought Pennsylvania when she was pushed on the fastest mile of her standardization tests at the rate of 21.75 knots an hour today. Eleven runs were made to complete the tests halted by thick weather last Thursday.

The average for five high-speed runs was 21.38 knots an hour. Three runs each were made at 13 and 21 knots. In her record spurt the big ship, which has been hailed by American naval officers as the newest and most powerful fighter afloat, was driven by her propellers at the rate of 216.4 revolutions a minute. In making her contract speed of 21 knots, 210 revolutions a minute were necessary.

The Board of Inspection and Survey, which is conducting the trials, summed up the day's work as "a very successful trial." They said the engines worked smoothly, the oil burners produced little smoke, and there was a marked absence of vibration.

The Pennsylvania has yet to make her twelve-hour full power run. Her actual displacement today was 31,150 tons, and her estimated maximum horse power 32,000. Captain W. G. Melvin of Newport News was the navigating officer, with C. F. Bailey as chief engineer. There were 500 picked men on board together with sixty Government officials.

REREDOS FOR ST. THOMAS'S.

H. C. Fahnestock's Gift Announced—Chantry from Mrs. Twombly.

Announcement is made in St. Thomas's Year Book, issued at the church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, yesterday, that the altar and reredos for the new church have been given by Mr. and Mrs. Harris C. Fahnestock, in memory of their parents, and that the reredos will be the largest in the world. Heretofore the Astor reredos in Trinity has been regarded as one of the largest and most beautiful.

It is also announced that the chantry is to be given by Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly in memory of her husband. All St. Thomas's debts have been paid and the church will be consecrated by Bishop Greer on Tuesday, April 25. About $500,000 will still be needed for enrichments, including additional windows, but it is expected that these will be given as memorials.

The cost of the parish work last year was $45,000, and $165,000 was given to outside causes.

A report of Grace Episcopal Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, made yesterday, shows that last year $53,000 was added to endowment funds. The income of the parish was $265,000.

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Applications will be received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, from February 25 to March 10 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; Practical Test, 6; 70 per cent. required on each. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Duties: To assist in routine work of Pathological Laboratory and preparation of serological tests. Requirements: At least six months' experience in line of work above described. Age 18 years or over on March 10.

For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," Or Apply to the MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

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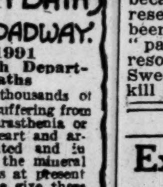

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BROWN OFFERS PLAN FOR BUDGET REFORM

Senate Leader Proposes an Amendment to Prevent Haste in Making Appropriations.

KEEPS THE SUPPLY BILL

Retains Legislative Control, but Erects Safeguards to Compel Deliberation by the Lawmakers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Senator Elon R. Brown, Republican leader of the Senate, will introduce tomorrow night a concurrent resolution amending the Constitution to reform the State's fiscal methods. The amendment prepared by Senator Brown follows:

> Except as provided in Section 20 of Article 3, an appropriation at a regular session of the Legislature must be in the annual appropriation or supply bill, unless passed by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, or requested in a message from the Governor. Neither the annual appropriation nor supply bill shall be passed under a certificate of necessity or passed by either House or become a law unless it shall have been under consideration at least three separate legislative days in printed form as finally reported by a standing committee or as amended on one of such days.

In a statement issued tonight, Senator Brown said:

"By providing for the inclusion of all appropriation bills in the appropriation and supply bills, or a legislative budget, this proposed amendment to the constitution if passed by two legislatures and approved by the voters in 1917, would put a stop to the practice of making appropriations in a number of separate bills.

"It would also prevent the practice of rushing through the great appropriation bills—the annual appropriation bill and annual supply bill—in the closing hours of the session under a certificate of necessity from the Governor. Complaint has been made that continuing the consideration of these bills in committee up to the very close of the session, making amendments up to a time too late to have them appear in printed form, and then passing them on an emergency message from the Governor, prevented careful consideration of the bills and resulted in extravagance. The proposed amendment effectually puts a stop to any such hasty methods.

"By providing that neither the annual appropriation nor supply bill shall be passed by either house until it shall have been under consideration for at least three separate legislative days in printed form as finally reported by the standing committee, or in open session of the Legislature, members of both houses are given ample opportunity to familiarize themselves with every detail of the bills, because it would mean that the bills in printed form would be in the possession of the Legislature at least ten days before finally acted upon."

Section 20, Article 3, provides that appropriations for private or special purposes shall be made by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature. Senator Brown points out that by retaining this provision cases of emergency are provided for.

The provision for the retention of the Supply bill is in direct opposition to the wishes of Governor Whitman, who while he has given his assent to a Supply bill this year, said yesterday that if he were re-elected there would be no Supply bill next year and the year after. While Senator Brown's amendment in this respect will not please the Governor, the Governor's friends assert that whatever financial reform may be accomplished this year will be due to his budget work. The Brown amendment also will establish by constitutional provision that the budget must be legislative, and therefore not executive. This is in line with the action of the Republican leaders this year in practically throwing Governor Whitman's budget into the discard.

Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said tonight that Senator Brown had not taken him into his confidence in the preparation of the amendment and that he had not decided that he was willing to make any provision for budget making in the Constitution. Senator Sage said, that as far as he could, he would see to it that the appropriations bills were not passed this year in the pell mell of the last minutes of the session. They would be in printed form, he said, some time before the final vote was taken.

WOMEN OUTWIT LEADERS.

Suffragists Take Legislative Chieftains by Surprise—Predict Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The resolution to submit the woman suffrage question to the voters again in 1917 will be on order of final passage in the Assembly this week. It is expected that it will pass by a large majority. The suffragists have the pledge of a majority of the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee to report the resolution, which means that the real suffrage fight in the Legislature will occur on the floor of the Senate. The suffragists are confident that they will win.

Speaker Sweet, supposed ruler of the Assembly, and Elon R. Brown, President pro tem. of the Senate, had given orders that the resolution should die in committee. When the Assembly Judiciary Committee met on Tuesday a member called up the suffrage resolution, and Chairman Knight, to his consternation, found that Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and other suffrage workers had pledged a majority of his committee. Bearing in mind what Speaker Sweet had said, he rushed to the Speaker's room. The Speaker was out. Mr. Knight found him in the Executive chamber, but the Speaker knew of no way to halt a majority of the committee. Mr. Knight went back and watched the resolution pass by a vote of 11 to 1. The suffragists then tendered the Chairman a vote of thanks.

When the suffragists had the resolution out of the Assembly Committee they started to work on the Senate Judiciary Committee, then in session. They had the pledged majority in their seats when Senator Brown got wind of what had been going on. He entered the Senate Judiciary Committee room. Speaker Sweet followed. What happened behind the closed doors is not known in detail, but there was much talk of "passing the buck," in which, it is said, the Speaker was accused of mismanagement.

Then the Senate Committee postponed action for two weeks, "passing the buck" back to Speaker Sweet, which meant that the Speaker was called upon to kill the suffrage resolution on the floor of the Assembly.

Perhaps because of what went on in the Senate Committee room, or perhaps because of something else, the Speaker resented the occurrence, and it has now been decided that the Assembly will "pass the buck" again by passing the resolution. In other words, Speaker Sweet will compel Senator Brown to kill the suffrage referendum himself.

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WOULD TRAIN ALL BOYS.

Welsh Proposes to Begin at 8 Years with School Pupils.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—A Military Training Commission, composed of the Commissioner of Education, the Commissioner of Health, and the Major General commanding the National Guard, which is to prescribe a course of physical and military training in public schools is provided for in a bill which will be introduced tomorow night by Assemblyman Welsh of Albany. The measure will supersede a bill introduced by Mr. Welsh earlier in the session providing for military training of school boys.

The new measure provides that after Sept. 1, 1916, all pupils above the age of eight years in public schools shall receive physical training for 20 minutes each day, and that all boy pupils during secondary education in the public schools shall receive such military training as the Commission may prescribe for not less than three hours a week during the school year. Provision is also made for field training for high school boys during the vacation period. The use of armories and National Guard equipment is authorized and an appropriation of $100,000 is made to cover the expenses of the commission.

Mr. Welsh said tonight that General George K. Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League of New York City, was in favor of his measure. He attacked the action of the Board of Regents in opposing legislation for military training in the public schools, and as to the opposition of Dr. Finley said:

"The opposition of the Commissioner of Education has changed from the sentimental and poetic to the ridiculous, in view of the fact that his own son is attending the Albany Academy, where military instruction has been given for a great many years. If the Commissioner deems physical and military training beneficial for his own child he cannot with propriety and consistency deny the children of others the same advantages and beneficial instruction."

TO AID VASSAR FUND.

Graduates, Class of 1913, Plan Entertainment at the Waldorf.

An entertainment under the auspices of Vassar College graduates of the class of 1913, the proceeds of which are to be given to the Trustees of the $1,000,000 Educational Endowment Fund for Vassar College, is to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on next Wednesday evening. The entertainment will consist of a violin recital by Francis MacMillan. Announcement has also been made that President McCracken of Vassar will make an address.

The Entertainment Committee consists of Miss Victoria Searle, Mrs. Gerald Gould, Miss Elizabeth Howson, Mrs. Walter Mosenthal, Miss Elinor Fatman, and Miss Elvira Kush. The patronesses are Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Katharine Bement Davis, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Edith Wynne Mathison, Mme. Louise Homer, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mrs. Charles Ditson, Mrs. Henry Noble McCracken, Miss Elizabeth Hazelton Haight, Mrs. Glenn McKinney, Mrs. Robert Abbé, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. William Arthur Chanler, Miss Kate M. Chittenden, Mrs. Morris Fatman, Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Mrs. J. Q. A. Johnson, Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Mrs. Ferris J. Meigs, Mrs. W. C. T. Rhodes, Mrs. S. James Searles, Miss C. B. Spence, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Miss Elizabeth Dodge, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, and Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. The patrons are Dr. Lyman Abbott, Paul D. Cravath, Charles Rann Kennedy, and President Henry Noble McCracken.

Tickets are on sale at the Waldorf.

THE REV. DR. EATON TO STAY

"Money Talks—Wipe Out Deficit," He Says, Withdrawing Resignation.

In a statement read to the congreation at the 11 o'clock services yesterday in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton withdrew his resignation as pastor, which he had tendered on Feb. 7. The formal withdrawal followed the announcement made a week ago by the Rev. R. M. Brougher of Los Angeles that Dr. Eaton was reconsidering his resignation and would stay. In the statement Dr. Eaton said:

> At the last annual meeting of the Church I learned that we had piled up a deficit of $500, the first we have had since I have been pastor. If you are glad that I am to stay, show it by wiping out this deficit. It is a shocking thing to say, but "money talks." If you are satisfied with the security, come down with the "dust." God bless you, generous-hearted people—dig deep.
>
> At this moment the whole world is under a strain which threatens to break down the institutions of civilization. Bought and builded by the blood of heroic generations, our country faces the gravest dangers. The black flood of war rolls toward us from without, while divided counsels, social inefficiency, political imbecility, and intellectual confusion reigns within. If, at this supreme moment of need, the Church can give no guidance to the darkened spirit of their nation, we can never again claim the allegiance of men.
>
> In this great work of rebuilding a ruined world America ought to lead, but we are at present unprepared in thought, in moral sense, diplomacy, statesmanship, and efficiency. We even lack military precautions against unlawful attack upon our lives and liberties. Surely it is high time to awake out of sleep.

After services members of the church tendered their rector an informal reception.

CALLS WOMEN FAILURES

But, Dr. Grimshaw Adds, Men Are Also Inefficient.

"Woman as the World's Worst Failure" was the topic discussed at a dinner held in the Café Boulevard last night by the Public Interest League of Business and Professional Women. Dr. Robert Grimshaw, a member of the Faculty of New York University, whose subject was "Personal and National Efficiency," said that he thought that woman was a failure in the matter of efficiency because he believed that man also was. "Woman," he said, "has the power to form a man's character because it is she who has the first chance to mold man's mind when it is in a plastic condition." He said that he thought that if woman developed in efficiency man would correspondingly develop.

Miss Lucy Price, an anti-suffrage debater, spoke on "Woman as the Great Amateur." She said that woman from primitive times had been more restrained than man had, and that it was because of this that man forged ahead of her and obtained a greater freedom. "Women who put all their emphasis on their love lights," she said, "are akin to men who devote their lives to the making of money. They have overexaggerated their duty in life and have become machines. Women in the war are the great amateurs. They are forced to do things that they never planned to do. They are driving trams, delivering the mails—things that they never thought that they would be forced to do. But these things they have done well."

DEMOCRATS FIGHT G.O.P. GERRYMANDER

Committee Holds Proposed Reapportionment Is Unfair to New York County.

APPEALS TO THE PUBLIC

Change Would Reduce the Number of Assemblymen in Manhattan from 31 to 23.

The five Democratic members of the Apportionment Committee of the Legislature yesterday issued a statement condemning as unfair and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution the division of the State into Senate and Assembly districts which, they said, was about to be adopted by the Republican, or majority, members of the committee. Charges of gerrymandering to strengthen the Republican representation in the Legislature even at the expense of reducing the vote of New York County in the Assembly from 31 to 23 were made.

The statement was signed by Senators Robert F. Wagner of New York and Thomas H. Cullen of Brooklyn, and Assemblymen Joseph M. Callahan of the Bronx, Joseph D. Kelly of Manhattan, and Peter A. McArdle of Brooklyn. In their statement these Democrats said:

"We propose rules of apportionment which we claim to be more honest and more in conformity with the constitutional intent than the rules proposed by the majority. If our rule is adopted it will give to the City of New York five more Assemblymen than the Republicans now propose to give it. New York County now has thirty-one Assemblymen, based on the census of 1905, and it is proposed by the majority of the committee to give it only twenty-three Assemblymen based on the census of 1915. We warn our Republican friends that they can never satisfactorily explain to the people of New York why New York City's representation in the Legislature decreases although its population has increased.

"Of course there is a fundamental difficulty with which we are confronted, for the way the constitutional provision on reapportionment is framed, it shamefully discriminates against New York City. It provides such an anomaly as the apportionment of only one Assemblyman to about every 62,000 citizen population in New York City, as against one Assemblyman for 11,000 citizen population in Putnam County, 13,000 in Schuyler County, and 18,000 in Yates County, and so on.

"The Constitution now provides for this inequitable allotment of representation and of course we must tolerate it until the Constitution be amended. But we warn our Republican friends that they will aggravate the injury and magnify the discrimination by distorting the Constitutional provisions so as to deprive New York City of those rights which even an unfair Constitution extends to it.

"In our opinion the apportionment rule contemplated by the Republicans does not respect the Constitutional requirement that the unit of representation in the Assembly shall be found by dividing the entire citizen population of the State by 150. In so far as concerns New York City, it uses a new unit of representation or ratio based not on the population of New York City, but calculated upon that population plus the odds and ends and balances remaining from all the counties throughout the State. By a rather intricate system the Republicans arrive at a ratio or unit of representation which, in our judgment, is not logical, reasonable, or equitable. Under their rules New York County is entitled to nine Senators and twenty-three Assemblymen."

The statement further alleged that the apportionment proposed by the Republicans seemed to violate the letter, as well as the spirit, of the Constitution, whereas the apportionment proposed by the Democratic members of the committee encountered no constitutional difficulties. Under the Democratic plan, according to the statement, New York and Kings Counties would each have twenty-six Assemblymen instead of twenty-three.

The statement concluded with the assertion that New York City was "more grievously discriminated against both in the Constitution of the State and in the statutes" than even the citizens realized. "The Republican Party has been wholly responsible for these discriminations," the statement charged, and added:

"Our citizens maintain that a community which has more than half the population of the State and pays at least 72 per cent. of the taxes of the State, should have one-half of the membership of the Legislature. We know full well that the Constitution will not allow us our full rights, but the citizens of New York can reply upon us to insist upon that which the Constitution does grant us."

The statement closed with an appeal for public support.

TICKET SELLERS IN BATTLE.

Surgeons Treat Three After Contest with Scissors and Chairs.

Rival theatre ticket agencies met in armed conflict yesterday in Seventh Avenue, near 126th Street, and Barney Levitt of 602 West 137th Street and Arthur Harburger of 134 Lawrence Street are behind the bars on charges of felonious assault, with serious injuries for evidence. Charles H. Crowley of 200 West 130th Street, the complainant against them, was also badly hurt, and the police have heard that a fourth man was wounded in the encounter.

Crowley works in Abe Levy's agency, at 2,102 Seventh Avenue. Two doors north is the J. V. Campbell agency. About 5:30 Crowley and three other men went to Campbell's office and engaged Levitt and Harburger in conversation. Soon there was war, in which fists, chairs, tenpins, and bowling balls were used. The combatants finally poured into the street and fought on before a growing crowd.

Friends of Crowley took him to Harlem Hospital, where Dr. Gettman took out part of a pair of scissors broken off in the back of his head and treated a black eye. Crowley then went to the police and fainted from loss of blood while making a complaint. Detectives found Dr. Libby of Knickerbocker Hospital treating Levitt for a long cut on his head and Harburger for many cuts and bruises.

SURE BODY ISN'T CRONES'S.

Former Employer of Alleged Poisoner Visits Newark Morgue.

The police in Newark were convinced yesterday that the body in Mullin's morgue of the man who committed suicide last Thursday, who, it was reported, was Jean Crones, is not that of the alleged poisoner. Edward Marks, proprietor of Castel's Hotel in Grant City, Staten Island, accompanied by Paul Zimmilick of 249 East Eighty-fourth Street, came to the morgue yesterday afternoon at the request of the Police Department and declared that the dead man there was not Jean Crones.

Both Marks and Zimmilick had been well acquainted with the former chef in the days, a few years ago, when he was employed at Castel's Hotel. They said that the body was somewhat larger than that of the man wanted for attempted homicide.

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WILL MAKE WILSON'S REPLY TO ROOT

Glynn's Speech at Syracuse to be the Administration's Answer to Attack.

SLATE OF THE "BIG FOUR"

Osborn, O'Gorman, Cullen, and Meyer Likely Delegates—Tammany to Control State Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The speech which ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn will make at Syracuse on Wednesday as Chairman of the Democratic State Convention will be the National Administration's reply to the attacks which ex-Senator Elihu Root made in his speech as Chairman of the Republican State Convention at Carnegie Hall on Feb. 15. The Glynn speech will ignore State issues and deal exclusively with Senator Root's attack on the Wilson Administration.

Mr. Glynn completed the final draft of his speech tonight after a long conference with Edwin S. Harris, former Deputy State Controller, who returned from Washington late last night. Mr. Harris is slated as the next Chairman of the Democratic State Committee if William Church Osborn retires after the April primaries.

Mr. Glynn's speech, which consists of about 10,000 words, takes up in detail the allegations made by Mr. Root, that the Wilson Administration had been ineffectual. The former Governor, representing faithfully the President's attitude, will answer first Mr. Root's attack on the Wilson policy in Mexico and attempt a justification of "watchful waiting."

Next he will defend the National Administration against the charge made by Mr. Root that it has been derelict in its duty in not protesting against the invasion of Belgium by the Germans. He will then praise the President's international diplomacy, especially in the negotiations growing out of the sinking of the Lusitania. The speech also will defend the President's attitude toward preparedness.

Mr. Glynn said tonight that while he was confident his speech would be an answer to Mr. Root which would be acceptable to the White House, it was not true that Mr. Harris had taken a copy of the speech to Washington for perusal by the President, nor was it true, he said, that President Wilson or Secretary Lansing had dictated any part of it. It is known, however, that Mr. Harris has been in conference with Washington officials, and that Mr. Glynn has been in close conference with Mr. Harris.

The four delegates at large to the St. Louis Convention, according to the slate tonight, will be:

> William Church Osborn of Putnam County, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee.
>
> United States Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York.
>
> Edgar M. Cullen of Brooklyn, former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.
>
> George J. Meyer of Buffalo, Chairman of the Erie County Democratic Committee.

Mr. Meyer is a prominent German-American. The program calls for an indorsement of the Wilson Administration, although the delegation to the St. Louis Convention will go uninstructed.

Tammany Hall is behind the Syracuse program, and will be in control of the convention. In return for its unqualified support of the Wilson Administration Charles F. Murphy's followers are to have a chance to strengthen themselves throughout the State. There are to be no fights at Syracuse, and harmony is to be the watchword.

Mr. Harris for months has been going the rounds up State, settling the differences between Tammany Hall and up-State Democratic leaders, and his work will bear fruit at Syracuse. It is possible that Mr. Murphy may make certain concessions to up-State leaders as regards next Fall in return for the chieftainship which will be his this week. Mr. Glynn will be both temporary and permanent Chairman of the convention. As Mr. Glynn, with Mr. Murphy's assent and consent, is acting as spokesman for President Wilson, it is generally believed that any previous differences between the White House and Tammany Hall have been arranged.

Pope Appoints Two Prefects.

ROME, Feb. 26, (delayed.)—Pope Benedict has appointed Cardinal Dominic Serafini pro-Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, and Cardinal Falconio Prefect of the Congregation of Religious Affairs.

WOMEN

The third Shakespearean Tercentenary Supplement of The New York Times will be devoted to Shakespeare's heroines.

The pictures will all illustrate that subject.

Among the contributors will be Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Margaret Anglin and Viola Allen.

To make sure of getting next Sunday's Times containing the third Shakespeare Tercentenary Supplement it is advisable to order from your newsdealer now.

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MAGISTRATE AIDS NEWSBOYS

Refuses to Hold Them for "Using Loud Tone of Voice."

Two newsboys stepped before Magistrate Murphy in the West Side Court yesterday morning, their arms bulging with newspapers. Behind them stood Special Officer Albert Buchanan of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company staff, who charged them with "selling newspapers in a loud tone of voice," which disturbed the peace of the public at the Seventy-second Street kiosk at the entrance to the subway.

"Why did you arrest these boys?" asked the Magistrate.

"Why, they were selling papers in a loud tone of voice," replied the complainant.

"What do you want them to do, go up to their customers and whisper in their ear?" asked the Magistrate.

"No, but your Honor, there have been complaints about the noise up there," the officer started to reply. He was interrupted by the Magistrate, who remarked:

"By whom? By a lot of old cranks, I suppose. Why do they not go up to Riverside Drive and complain about the noice up there? The idea of stopping a boy selling newspapers! There is enough competition without making it harder for a newsboy. It is a shame to bring them here. Discharged."

WIND SETS TANKER ADRIFT.

The Muskogee Blown Against Bark, but No Damage Done.

A wind from the northwest, which reached a velocity of seventy-five miles an hour in the bay at 6:30 o'clock last night, caused the big Standard Oil tanker Muskogee to drag its anchors. She lay off the Erie Basin breakwater, carried only a light load of ballast and stood high out of the water, so that her anchors failed to hold in the high wind. Shortly before 8 o'clock the Muskogee began to send out wireless messages summoning tugboats to save it from drifting into a collision.

Captain Fred B. Dalzell went out in a tug to the tanker, but before he arrived the Muskogee had been blown against the Norwegian bark Almora, anchored near the Erie breakwater. Neither boat, however, was seriously damaged, and while they were still in contact the wind began to moderate, probably saving the bark from being borne over on its side by the tanker. Captain Dalzell's tug drew the Muskogee safely away from the bark.

Luxemburg Votes Confidence.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 27, (via London.)—With only one dissenting vote, the Luxemburg Chamber of Deputies adopted a vote of confidence in the new Ministry, although five members were absent.

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'PAY-DAY' PRESENTED IN FLESH AND FILM

New Melodrama at the Cort Is So Wild That It Is Ashamed of Itself.

LAPSES INTO BURLESQUE

Serrano and Miss Fenwick Seen in a "Gripping Drama of New York Life" That Invites Merriment.

PAY-DAY.—A new play in three parts, by Oliver D. Bailey and Lottie Meaney. Presented Saturday night at the Cort Theatre.

Vincent Leigh	Vincent Serrano
Irene Leigh	Irene Fenwick
Doris Fenton	Irene Fenwick
Kirke Brentwood	Vincent Serrano
Caine	John Stokes
Mrs. Fenton	Pauline Duffield
Dr. Greyson	Henry Harmon
Watkins	Burke Clarke
Isabelle	Suzanne Jackson
Ruth	Gertrude Dallas
Captain of the Police	Edward J. Hayes
A Policeman	William Bennett

If, as seems reasonably certain, the new piece called "Pay-Day," and gravely announced as "a gripping drama of New York life," was intended to be funny, it may be said to have succeeded. It is quite funny, however much of an afterthought it may have been to make it so, and the audience which greeted its arrival at the Cort Theatre on Saturday night found it a source of innocent merriment.

It is as though the producers, finding themselves in possession of a melodrama so wild that no audience could sit through it without snickering, decided to pile it on thick, present it as a mock "mellodrammer of the fillums" and put it forth as a bid for laughter. The result is somewhat reminiscent of George M. Cohan's mad masterpiece, "Seven Keys to Baldpate," a mixture of melodrama and farce that was simply excruciating. When you mix two quarts of vinegar with one quart of ink, you get three quarts of ink, and when you mix two hours of melodrama with one hour of farce you get three hours of farce. It is that way with "Pay-Day."

Such enjoyment as can be derived from it is precisely that pleasure which used to send you on theatrical slumming parties to the Bowery to laugh immoderately at the frenzied melodramas which flourished there before the movies came along and wiped them out of existence. The more awful the villain, the broader your proudly sophisticated, upper-class grin. And so it went Saturday night. The more crimes Vincent Serrano committed and the oftener poor, innocent Irene Fenwick was sent to prison for them the heartier the amusement. The effect was startling, and a stenographic record of play and audience together would run something like this:

Villain—Sometimes, Watkins, I suffer terribly. (Chuckles.)

Heroine—You have ruined my life, but I shall ruin yours. (Titters.) I have made a special study of leprosy and, having first infected myself with that dread disease, I have now infected you. We must spend our lives together on the Isle of Abandoned Hope. (Prolonged laughter, hisses, and applause.)

Those members of the first audience who at the start thought they were laughing cruelly at something particularly naïve may have been a bit discomfited when at the end they were reminded, as seemingly they were reminded, that the whole thing was a bit of burlesque, a movie scenario the leading actor had just finished reading at the beginning of the epilogue. He declined haughtily to appear in any such piece, but changed his mind with comic haste when he heard the salary offered. It would hardly do to deride these members of the first audience who felt guiltily that they were laughing in the wrong place, for, after all, the extravagances of the play within the play (or rather of the scenario within the play) are not much worse than some that have enlivened melodramas presented in these parts recently with a perfectly straight face.

Rumor has it that when Oliver D. Bailey and Lottie Meaney wrote this play and it was originally acted by Emma Dunn under the title "Her Price," it was all undertaken in deadly earnest. It seems that the motion picture aspect was added at the last moment, the rapid shift of flimsy scenes, the occasional lapse into the ogling "close-up" and the interspersing of uncommonly pretentious "flashes" to play chorus to the story all aiding now in what is either a fair burlesque of a penny dreadful of the screen or nothing at all. The comic element, which is intermittent, would have been vastly increased had the sense of burlesque been present from the start and had it entered more obviously into the work of the players, but it is unmistakably present. To suppose that the producers of "Pay-Day" did not present it with their tongues in their cheeks would be downright insulting. And certainly, that is the way to present such a story if you must present it at all.

$10,000 WEEKLY TO CHAPLIN

Movie Comedian Gets $150,000 Bonus in Addition to Salary.

Some of the terms of the contract Charles Chaplin signed on Saturday with John F. Freuler, President of the Mutual Film Corporation, were announced yesterday. The comedian will receive $10,000 a week for fifty-two weeks for acting before the camera. In addition to this salary he received a check for $150,000 on signing the contract. This makes a total income of $670,000 for his year's work.

The pictures will be taken in a studio in Los Angeles beginning March 20 and the following month the first of the new films will be released. One two-reel picture will be made each month, and Mr. Chaplin will be his own director and engage his own company.

Dance to Aid Actors' Fund.

The Automobile Club of America will give a dance in the ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore tonight for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. The use of the ballroom has been given by the hotel management, and the receipts will be given to the endowment fund being raised for the charity. The Entertainment Committee includes Elmer Thompson, James A. Blair, Jr., William Pierson Hamilton, Oliver G. Jennings, Herbert S. Carpenter, Henry R. Taylor, Stephen Peabody, Malcolm D. Sloane, Alan R. Hawley, and Richard Howland Hunt. Many prominent players are expected to attend the ball.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Laurence Housman, author of "Prunella," seen several seasons ago at the Little Theatre, is expected to arrive today on the California to lecture and give readings of his dramatic works and poems at colleges throughout the country. His first appearance in New York will be on Tuesday night, March 21, at the Berkeley Theatre, under the auspices of the National Arts Club and the League for Political Education.

Grace George's performance of "The Liars" at the Playhouse tonight will be for the benefit of the Guest House Fund of St. Elizabeth's College, Convent Station, N. J. Alumnae of the school are in charge of the performance.

Two special trains will bring 1,100 residents of New Haven to New York today primarily so they may see "Hip, Hip, Hooray" at the Hippodrome. The party was arranged by the New Haven Union.

The Children's Educational Theatre will present "The Magic Robe" on Saturday night at Washington Irving High School. "The Magic Robe" is an English version of Ludwig Fulda's "Der Talisman." It was made by Louis N. Parker and used by Sir Herbert Tree at the Haymarket in London.

The Clifford Devereux Players will begin their fourth annual tour early in March at the University of Virginia. After a tour of Southern cities and universities the company will be seen at Columbia, Harvard, and Dartmouth. S. Goodfriend will manage the tour.

MILLIONS IN MOVIE PLAY.

Bank Balances and $20,000 Checks in "The Raiders."

The movie mind is somewhat calloused to big figures. It is just as easy, and a trifle more interesting, for a press agent to say that a star is to receive $10,000 a week as that he is to get $100, and it take scarcely more ink to write a check before the camera for $100,000 than for $10. Nevertheless, the heartiest laugh elicited by "The Raiders," the feature of the new Triangle program yesterday at the Knickerbocker, followed the showing in David Haldeman's bankbook that he only had the trifling balance of $504,016.24 to his credit. Of course, Haldeman was a railroad king, but from a 25-cent seat $504,016.24 seemed a pretty big balance in these Interstate Commerce Commission days.

That is the joy of the movies—their preposterousness. The drama may be realistic if it must, and picture the picayune details of life, but the movies were meant for wild flights of fancy and space. Granting this, it was with a touch of disappointment that the audience read a little later the figures, $20,000, on a check. For this check was for Scott Wells, the hero of the "fillum," and it did seem Mr. Haldeman, being a railroad king, might just as well have made it $100,000, since a few thousand dollars more or less in screen money mean nothing.

Perhaps if the hero had been any other than Henry B. Warner the disappointment would have been less keen. But Mr. Warner had been such a debonair and well-bred-looking hero that a mere $20,000 seemed like a miserly sum. And he had done a lot for the railroad king, too. Young Mr. Wells was only the junior clerk in the offices of Mr. Haldeman's broker when the first reel began to unwind. Sitting at the switchboard one day, he heard Jerrold Burnes, in another room, plotting the ruin of the magnate by flooding the market with Big 5 stock immediately the old gentleman had gone to the mountains for his health. Wells did his best to warn the victim, and even risked an unpleasant evening by going to the Haldeman home and presenting himself, unknown and uninvited, at a musicale. All he got for his trouble was the experience of being mistaken for a thief when a dowager missed her pearls and the guests were rounded up.

But that did not prevent him from returning the next day after Father had departed and explaining matters to Daughter Dorothy. The episode of the half-million balance followed. Father had left Dorothy five blank checks with which to keep the household together during his absence, and when she heard of the plot she made them out for $100,000 each and turned them over to Scott to buy when the conspirators sold.

Then things began to fly—stocks, telegrams, long-distance phones, and motors. With all the thoughtfulness of one who might have struggled with scenarios himself Haldeman had made Burnes, the arch conspirator, his confidant, and had left his vacation address with him alone. In return Burnes had hatched the plot and hired two wicked detectives with false whiskers to guard the old man in the mountain and see that he didn't return to the city till he had been wrecked financially.

Vice might have prevailed had not Virtue, in the person of our hero, flown to the mountain camp and kidnapped the magnate through the back of his tent prison while the villainous detectives guarded in front. One of those thrilling motor rides wherein the car seemed to be going faster than a motor on Fifth Avenue when the semaphores say "Go"; the dramatic entry of the Boss and his rescuer on the floor of the Stock Exchange, the rout of the crooks, the presentation of the check for $20,000; "There stands my real recompense in the doorway"; Daughter Dorothy in our hero's arms; Father's blessing—these scenes unwind in rapid succession, as it was written in the first reel they would.

If "The Raiders" were less absurd it would be less interesting; being of the stuff the tales in all-story magazines are made of it is amusing. It is amusing not only for its wildly melodramatic story, but for its glimpses of society. There is nothing quite so amusing as cinema society, wherein are presented men and women in sumptuous surroundings they have read about and clothes they coveted till the movies came and took them from desks and counters and made them lens histrions.

This does not include all screen players and least of all does it embrace Mr. Warner. That actor, adored of the matinee maid, has worn evening clothes with distinction for many years, so that when he comes into the Haldeman home, a really discerning host would have turned to almost any other of his guests and suspected them of being jewel thieves before he faced Mr. Wells—Warner. This is the first picture in which Mr. Warner has acted and it will probably not be the last. He walks quietly through his scenes with a minimum expenditure of gesture and mouthings, and is the same slender, well-groomed actor who made hearts flutter in "Alias Jimmy Valentine."

These feature films were shown in other theatres yesterday: "Diplomacy," with Marie Doro, at the Strand; "The Witch," with Nance O'Neil, at the Academy of Music; "He Fell in Love With His Wife," with Florence Rockwell, at the Broadway; "Don Quixote," with DeWolf Hopper, at the Eighty-first Street, and "The Serpent," with Theda Bara, at the Twenty-third Street.

PAUL DRAPER'S RECITAL.

A Program Consisting of Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms Music.

Paul Draper gave the first of a series of song recitals last evening in the Princess Theatre that give promise of exceptional interest. Mr. Draper is not one who is content to travel the beaten paths in making his programs; and that which he presented last evening was such a one as is devised by a singer who is aware that there are beautiful things outside those paths, but who knows and loves them. He sang last evening a recitative and aria from Bach's cantata, "Ich weiss dass mein Erlöser lebt," and his song "Willst du dein Herz mit schenken"; Beethoven's song cycle, "An die ferne Geliebte"; a group of six of Brahms's arrangements of German folk songs, and four of Brahms's own composed songs.

Mr. Draper entered deeply and sympathetically into the spirit of all these things. Those who have followed his work here in recent seasons know that his vocal resources are by nature not opulent; that of sensuous charm of voice he can offer little or nothing. But they also know of the artistic skill and judgment with which he utilizes those resources and turns them to significant effect through sheer intelligence and understanding and through a penetrating emotional power. The results, if they are deficient in beauty in one way, are of singular value in others, and are capable of giving keen pleasure of a highly artistic sort. Mr. Draper's delivery of these songs was marked by great variety and point in expression, a fervent intensity, a profound sincerity and conviction. It was in a true sense interpretative. Essential features of it were the finish of his diction and his well considered phrasing.

Miss Laurent and Mr. Adler.

A song recital was given last evening in the Harris Theatre by Miss Rose Laurent, soprano. Clarence Adler, pianist, also gave a group of piano solos. Miss Laurent sang a selection of unfamiliar songs—two by Zandonai, known here chiefly through his opera of "Conchita"; songs with curiously bare and empty "ostinato" accompaniments, scarcely successful in creating the mood intended; Paladilhe's luxurious "Laments Provencales," Fourdrain's Carnaval, a group of German songs, and a group of American by Kramer, Homer, and Clough-Leighter. Miss Laurent's voice is not of pleasing quality, nor has it much range; she has some trouble with her higher notes. She sings, however, with an intelligent attempt to interpret the spirit of her songs, and her judicious phrasing is to be commended.

Mr. Adler played pieces by Schubert and Chopin and Cyril Scott's "Danse Nègre" artistically.

Benefit for Hebrew Asylum.

The concert at the Hippodrome last night was a benefit for the Hebrew Infant Asylum. A program made up of numbers from the Hippodrome spectacle and including entertainers from other attractions was given. Sousa and his band played, some of the skaters from the ice ballet appeared, Orville Harrold and Belle Storey sang, and among others on the program were Will Rogers, the Arnaut Brothers, Claire Rochester, Sophie Tucker, Nat Wills, Yvette, Helen Rook, and Louis Hirsch. The entertainment was well attended, and several thousand dollars was realized for the charity.

NOTED MEN TO BACK FRENCH THEATRE

Corporation with $50,000 Capital Will Be Formed to Provide Artists and Plays.

HAMPERED BY LACK OF CASH

New Arrangement Will Enable the Director to Contract in Advance for Productions.

A corporation is to be organized under the laws of the State of New York, with a capital of $50,000, to further the work being done by the Théatre Français d'Amérique, of which Lucien L. Bonheur is Director. The theatre, which has offices at 116 East Fifty-sixth Street, will soon complete its third season.

The incorporation will be in charge of a committee consisting of Paul D. Cravath, Robert Goelet, Otto H. Kahn, Clarence H. Mackay, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Cornelius Vanderbilt, and H. R. Winthrop, who have consented to serve on the Board of Directors of the company. In a statement these men approve the plans made and add:

"We believe that the Théatre Français d'Amérique, under the directorship of Mr. Lucien L. Bonheur, has made a very important contribution toward the artistic life of New York, and that the proposed incorporation and establishment of a working fund will serve to strengthen and broaden the scope of the enterprise."

The management of the theatre believes that the enterprise can be improved if it can have the use of a moderate working capital which will enable the director to take advantage promptly of the opportunities which are being offered to obtain good artists and promising productions and to plan in advance for the following season's productions, instead of, as at present, not being able to make expenditures until the season's receipts are actually in hand.

Preferred stock will be issued at $25 a share, and also shares without par value, to be designated the "manager's stock." The preferred stock will be entitled to a preference in assets as well as dividends. It is proposed to ask those who are interested in the theatre to subscribe for the preferred stock at par. Every subscriber will become a patron and will be entitled to a preference in the allotment of seats, and each stockholder will be entitled to vote for directors. A contract will be made with the management whereby any profits will be applied first to paying dividends upon the stock.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is an honorary President of the theatre. The director, Mr. Bonheur, has been an active worker for years in the interests of the presentation of French drama in this city. He is President of the Alliance Française.

STRINDBERG'S "EASTER."

Stage Society Sponsors Its First Presentation in English.

EASTER, A Passion Play in three acts, by August Strindberg. Presented at the Gaiety by Mme. Strindberg, under the auspices of the Stage Society.

Ellis	Walter Hampden
Christine	Ivy Troutman
Mrs. Heyst	Gertrude Berkeley
Benjamin	Gareth Hughes
Eleonora	Kathleen MacDonell
Lindquist	Henry Stephenson

An adequate, and in some respects a beautiful, presentation of August Strindberg's "Easter" was made last evening at the Gaiety Theatre before the members and guests of the Stage Society, and will be repeated there this afternoon for one public performance. This gentle, imaginative, and profound play, better known and better liked in the theatres of the Continent than any other of the works by the noted Swedish dramatist, had never before been given in English, although for some years an English translation of the piece has been accessible in the bookshops of this country.

Its presentation now is made under the direction and supervision of Mme. Strindberg and redounds to the credit of the Stage Society, somewhat vaguely dedicated, as that organization is, to the production of plays which would not otherwise see the footlights and would presumably have no hearing in the commercial theatre. This is true of "Easter," which, for all its humanity, sympathy and great spiritual beauty, is expressed in a symbolism so unconventional and speaks an idiom so unfamiliar to our ears that it could win its way but slowly here, and then only in a theatre with an assured public or with that ability to nurse a fragile work of art which is repertory's best excuse.

Yet there might well be found for this play a public, however scattered, in a country that made possible a thriving existence for the hardier and more obvious variations of the same theme—"The Servant in the House" and Jerome's "Passing of the Third Floor Back." Strindberg in this earlier work reveals symbolistically the purely imaginary, self-created, spurious character of many of the troubles that oppress us most woefully. He pictures a household depressed into that state of all-pervading Scandinavian gloom, each member by an entirely false bugaboo, false pride, false fear, false loyalty, conventional taboos, conventional heroics.

The unfolding of the play, which develops between Holy Thursday and the eve of Easter Day, and which should have as its accompaniment some strains from Haydn's "Seven Last Words from the Cross," brings the resurrection of this family when they all come to realize that the legendary giant from the mountains comes down to frighten children only so that the children will be good. The very creditor whose shadow on the blind is a thing of horror to the terrifed Heysts, really, as it turns out, owes and acknowledges a forgotten, unrecorded debt of gratitude to the family and teaches them that there may be cause for rejoicing in the conventionally ominous quotation: "As ye sow, so shall ye reap."

Considering the necessarily hasty and thrifty preparation for any Stage Society performance, an admirable and satisfying production of "Easter" has been achieved. This is due in part, no doubt, to the intelligence of the direction, to the simple and beautiful setting devised by Norman Wilkinson, and the high ability assembled for the cast.

Kathleen MacDonell, a young actress who has come rapidly to the fore this season, gives an eloquent and spiritually beautiful performance as the little mad sister who returns from an asylum to work the miracle of hope and resurrection at Easter time, who sees life simply and, with words from a philosophy no more mystic than Holy Writ, helps banish the shams and falsities that have weighed down her people. There is in her a suggestion of the virgin priestess of ancient Troy and this quality is quite exquisitely conveyed by Miss MacDonell.

She is helped mightily by Gareth Hughes, the young actor, who came over with the Welsh Players, and who can touch with beauty all his playing. He has the rare genuine fire. Henry Stephenson, that prime favorite and personification of kindly dignity, plays the rôle of Common Sense in this morality and does it well, while there are agreeable qualities in the portrait of the old mother by Gertrude Berkeley.

All these make their contribution to the performance of a play rich in beauty and understanding, but scarcely designed for existence in our rough-and-ready theatre, where the very men asked to produce it might be puzzled and even defrauded by its description as "a passion play."

Round Table Concert.

The National Round Table gave a concert last night in the Hotel Astor at which Mrs. Samuel Schiff presided. Josef Adler played several selections on the piano, followed by violin solos by Albert Greenfeld. Soprano solos were sung by Miss Helen Adler, Miss Hattie Burks, and Miss Beatrice Evelyn Epstein. A short address on the value of dreams was given by Professor Raphael d'Amour. Among those present were the Countess of Castelvecchio, Mme. Marie Everitt Pontin, Mrs. A. H. Palmer, and Miss Lillian R. Sire.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

A Program of "Orchestral Chamber Music" in Aeolian Hall.

Yesterday's concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra was devoted to a program of "orchestral chamber music" that included interesting numbers, some of them rarely heard. It began with Arnold Schoenberg's "Kammersinfonie," Op. 9, which had its first public performance in New York, though it had been played here before for the Friends of Music by a detachment of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Mr. Damrosch spoke briefly before he began it, saying that it was neither a freak nor a joke, but the work of a serious and thoroughly grounded musician, carrying out his principles to their extreme and logical issue. If it assailed the ears of the listeners unpleasantly through its dissonances, they must consider that he presented it as part of his duty as an orchestral conductor toward works of serious purpose, and they, not he, must reject it.

The Kammersinfonie is not the "latest Schoenberg," now ten years old; and is accounted a product of his second style, while he is now writing in his third, or perhaps it is his fourth. All that New York had heard before were the string sextet, "Verklärte Nacht," the string quartet, and the symphonic poem "Pelléas et Mélisande," all of which are earlier works. The symphonic poem was the hardest to accept; the others have little that is fearsome. The Kammersinfonie is much more so. It is possible to see in it the progress of that "cruel and inexorable logic" of his past writing that leads to so many difficulties and so much distress for the listening ear. It is possible by listening to discern the themes from which the composition is developed, and many of the processes through which he puts them, elaborate and ingenious. The rhythms are complex, often striking. The sections corresponding to the four symphonic movements may be distinguished. Some of the themes, and even some of their treatment, are suggestive of the later Strauss. The orchestration seems now, as it did on the previous performance here, rather thick and heavy, lacking in transparency.

The result of the "cruel and inexorable logic" of Schoenberg's method is the production of dissonance in such a fashion that the conception of tonality is destroyed and the ear is subjected to a strain well-nigh incessant. The listener can hardly avoid the feeling that all this discord is not inevitable; that it is deliberately adopted; that the composer might have expressed himself in a manner less cryptic; that the problems he has presented in this music he has not really solved. The work does not now, any more than it did at its first performance, show the vision of a seer into new realms of unknown beauty. It has often happened that music veiled to one generation has been revealed to the next one. Will our grandchildren see it, and smile indulgently at bewildered listeners of 1916? The question was asked in this place before, and may be characterized now as it was then, as not really important, except for critics who are afraid of posterity. Others can only listen in 1916 for themselves.

Another piece for a small orchestra unfamiliar to many concertgoers was Brahms's Serenade, Op. 16. It is written for a small orchestra without violins; an experiment, perhaps not wholly successful, though in many ways charming, in orchestral color. The slow movement, weaker than the other four, was omitted. These have much grace and charm; perhaps the first movement, especially the lilting second theme, as well as the "quasi menuetto," would have gained in lightness and vivacity by a somewhat quicker tempo.

Alexander Saslavsky, concert master of the orchestra, played Ernest Chausson's beautiful and imaginative "Poème" for violin and orchestra, whose mystical and legendary suggestion, luscious harmony, and rich color were given an added value by coming after Schoenberg's piece. He played with masterly power, as did Mr. Lucien Schmit, second violoncellist of the orchestra, who presented Boellmann's "Symphonic Variations" for violoncello. Mr. Schmit has not previously been heard here as a solo player and his truly artistic style, his finish and fluency, his correct intonation won him high opinions. At the end Messrs. Saslavsky, Schmit, Maier, and Damrosch were heard in Saint-Saëns's serenade for violin, violoncello, piano, and organ. The orchestra's performance, under Mr. Damrosch, of Schoenberg's exceedingly difficult and complicated piece was a remarkable achievement.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Pablo Casals, 'cellist, was the soloist for the concert of the Philharmonic Society in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. He played Saint Saën's Concerto in A minor. The orchestral numbers were Charpentier's suite, "Impressions of Italy," Reger's "Variations and Fugue for Orchestra on a Theme by Mozart," the overture to Strauss's "Die Fledermaus," and A. Walter Kramer's "Two Sketches for Orchestra," comprising "Chant Negre" and "Valse Triste."

Mr. Casal's playing, as usual, was impressive. For some of it he adopted a pace that even the violinists on their more facile instruments had to work hard to keep up with. The amazing technical dexterity which this evidenced was perhaps to be admired, but sometimes it drove the instrument beyond the limit within which its utterances are perfectly coherent and produced a feeling of restlessness.

The program was rather lighter yesterday than it has been at the recent concerts, though this is not necessarily a thing to be found fault with in itself. Those who have a real admiration for the verve and sparkle, the distinguished melodiousness and the genuine musical qualities of Johann Strauss in such works as "Die Fledermaus" may have looked forward with pleasureable anticipation to hearing that work performed, even though they may have realized that some people would think its appearance on a symphony program needed defense. Mr. Stransky swept the ground from under their feet, however, for such a metronomic and heavy-handed reading as he gave of it left no doubt that it was entirely out of place on at least that symphonic program.

A. Walter Kramer is a young local composer whose songs and smaller instrumental pieces are not infrequently heard. This was the first time he had been represented by an original orchestral composition at the Philharmonic concerts. His "Chant Negre" was an interesting and well-scored little piece. Its most prominent characteristic was the use of the figure of two notes in syncopation recognized in folk music and known as the "Scotch snap." This figure was prominently used in the first theme and was later prominent in working out. The only trouble was that either composer or conductor conceived for it a sharp staccato emphasis which was quite foreign to the drawn-out effect the interval is characterized by in negro music, especially in slow melodies. The "Valse Triste" did not have much character, but in it the composer at least showed that he understood orchestral combinations.

For William Winter Testimonial.

One of the features of the testimonial that will be tendered to William Winter at the Century on the afternoon of March 14 will be a Shakespearean spectacle, entitled "Memories." Stuart Walker conceived the novelty, and Hermann Hagedorn wrote the text for it. David Belasco will stage the spectacle, and among those who will take part in it will be Sir Herbert Tree, Mrs. Sol Smith, Viola Allen, Blanche Bates, David Bispham, John Barrymore, Henrietta Crosman, Beatrice Cameron, William H. Crane, Jane Cowl, Ruth St. Denis, Minnie Maddern Fiske, Elsie Ferguson, Alice Fisher, Grace George, James K. Hackett, Percy Haswell, Gladys Hanson, Chrystal Herne, Walter Hampden, Isabel Irving, Orrin Johnson, Frederick Lewis, John Mason, Annie Russell, and Frances Starr. The committee in charge of the program includes Mrs. Orlando Rouland, Viola Allen, Mrs. Richard Mansfield, David Bispham, and Hamlin Garland.

The Opera Concert.

At the Metropolitan Opera House concert last night the soloists were Harold Bauer, pianist; Mabel Garrison, soprano, and Ruth Townsend, contralto. Paul Althouse, who was to have sung, was indisposed and did not appear. Mr. Bauer played Schumann's Concerto in A minor and a group of pieces by Schubert and Saint-Saëns. Miss Garrison's numbers were the "Mad Scene" from "Lucia" and Strauss's vocal waltz, "Voce di Primavera." Ruth Townsend sang "Voce di Donna" from "La Gioconda." The orchestra under Richard Hageman played Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture, No. 3, Tschaikowsky's "Overture Solennelle, 1812," and Weber-Weingartner's "Invitation to the Dance."

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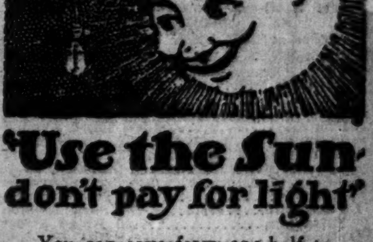

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 28, 1916.

THE PIPE LINE INDUSTRY.

In 1906 Congress declared pipe lines common carriers, but it was not until 1914 that the Supreme Court upheld the law. Only last year was a beginning made in that use of the pipe lines. An investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission with a view to the regulation of pipe line rates in the East is still proceeding. The Federal Trade Commission now publishes its conclusions regarding the industry in the midcontinent field. It is a considerable contribution to the fund of knowledge on a subject but little known and of great industrial importance.

The tone of the report is moderate and its conclusions are clear. In the midcontinent and Gulf fields there are produced annually 111,112,928 barrels of oil, 41 per cent. of the total production in the United States. The value of the oil depends upon its transportation to refineries, and that service is performed by the pipe lines, which are controlled by the large establishments. The result is that the small producers are at a disadvantage. They cannot construct pipe lines for themselves, for that would require $4,500,000 to reach the Gulf, $6,000,000 to reach Chicago, and $13,500,000 to reach New York. They are consequently at the mercy of the railways, which accept small lots of oil, but charge high rates, or of the pipe lines, which charge lower rates than the railways, but refuse small lots of oil. The minimum taken ranges between 25,000 and 100,000 barrels for different companies. Upon this the Commission remarks that the difference in the practice shows that the minimum is a matter of discretion, and that the smallest minimum known for the carriage of oil other than that belonging to the owners of the pipe lines is excessive, since they accept less than thousand barrel lots from producers for their own account.

The total investment of the five pipe lines is $43,857,000, but the profit of the common carrier business cannot be stated, because it is not segregated. The pipe lines conduct several associated businesses, and the net earnings, before deducting bond interest, are given at 19 per cent. Considering the pipe line business alone, the cost of conducting it is put at $10,624,000, and the application of the rates to the total volume carried, including the carriers' own oil, gives gross income of $28,837,000. The difference is $18,213,000, or 41 per cent. profit on an average. One of the companies on that calculation would have earned 14 per cent. as a minimum and another 62 per cent. as a maximum.

This is the first information on a subject as important to the oil industry as railway rates to the farmers and to the consumers of farm products. At times the transportation charge on oil to New York is more than the price at the wells. The rate to the nearest refinery is never less than a sixth of the price, and the rate frequently is a half of the price or more. When the rate is such a large proportion of the price the question of a reasonable rate is more serious than where the rate is a small percentage, however unreasonable it may be. It follows that there can be no regulation of the oil industry without a regulation of the rates. If that problem is solved the other problems of the oil trade become less difficult.

The regulation of rates is not a function of the Trade Commission, nor are its findings binding upon the Interstate Commission. Its report, therefore, rather raises than settles the question whether rates should be regulated with a view to controlling the price of oil. As the Trade Commission presents the subject the rates appear excessive because the profits are high. In just that manner the regulation of railway rates passed from the regulation of reasonableness of rates into the regulation of profits of the railways, and even matters collateral, such as profits and losses in the security market, or the increase of efficiency as a preliminary to the allowance of higher rates. The beginnings are easier than the limitation of the exercise of power. The Commission makes out a presumption of excessive profits, and holds out the hope of cheaper oil.

Where is the line to be drawn in the matter of regulation? This is asked without the suggestion of criticism of the Trade Commission. It is acting under a specific commission from the United States Senate and has discharged its duties well. But approval of its procedure cannot obscure the tendency to extend regulation from public utilities to private business whenever the public welfare is affected by it. These pipe lines did not offer their private facilities to public use. They were declared common carriers against their wish. Public control of their rates and profits is substituted for reliance upon the excessive profits to bring competitors into the business. That is easier for the small producers than self-reliance and combination of resources. Perhaps it is the better way. There is an obvious loss of initiative and efficiency to the extent that Government help is substituted for self help. The Commission does not suggest that the field is closed by anything except the economic difficulty of entering it. Its report says nothing further than that the charge upon the traffic is all that it will bear, and that the facilities of the pipe lines are not offered to competitors. That now is in the way of being compelled by law, in a business which was private until declared public.

FRENCH PLAYS IN NEW YORK.

The experimental French theatre established in New York by Mr. LUCIEN BONHEUR, at first in Central Park West and latterly in the Berkeley Lyceum, in West Forty-fourth Street, is to be made a permanent institution, which signifies that the experiment has been successful. It is a fact, we believe, that the season of French plays now about to close has been carried through without pecuniary loss. It has been conducted, also, with commendable skill and judgment, and most of the performances have been entirely satisfactory to the audiences, comprising a comparatively small part of New York's playgoers, to be sure, but made up of persons of keen artistic intelligence and good taste.

A corporation designed to make this Théâtre Français d'Amérique a permanent influence in the Winter life of New York is to be organized, with abundant capital and with a Directorate of men of social and business prominence, some of whom have helped to make the Metropolitan Opera House a permanent institution. The stock is to be sold and the subscribers will be entitled to preference in the choice of seats, and whether or not there are dividends in the future for the stockholders, (and dividends seem to be expected,) there is no reason why the now well-organized enterprise should not pay expenses. Hitherto the manager has been hampered by the need of waiting for receipts before making new plans. He will now have the advantage of a permanent fund to facilitate the engagement of actors and the selection of new plays. He would scarcely be able to satisfy all the requirements of a French theatre as they are comprehended by some thousands of persons who are quite inexperienced in theatrical management but are obsessed by many ideas, if he had command of enormous capital. A theatre must always be managed by its manager. That Mr. BONHEUR has sufficient comprehension of the needs of a French theatre in New York is indicated by the success of his experiment. In the future, we may rest assured, he will be able to do even better than he has in the past.

WHERE MONEY IS BEING MADE.

The dividend compilations for March by The Journal of Commerce show that much money is being made and where. The total is $74,227,504, or $18,346,368 above the corresponding quarter last year. Street railways show a slight gain. Railways also fail to show adequate sympathy with the increase of industrial dividends from $30,590,131 last year to $48,381,818 this year, or nearly the total gain for all departments covered. Looking further, to find where money is moving most freely, it is seen that the flow of profits is found where prices are highest, that is, in the metal trades. Copper and steel are near the highest known. The dividends in those trades are but a fraction of the earnings, which are reckoned in scores per cent. Great as has been the advance in their shares, the inflation is less than in the commodity markets. In some of the materials of industry the advances are in hundreds per cent., in some cases even in thousand per cent. increases.

It is gratifying to remark that few heads are being turned by the conditions which cannot endure, for industry cannot stand it. The flood of income is neither being disbursed in dividends nor immobilized in constructing an excess of productive capacity. Debts are being paid and surpluses piled up in the manner exemplified by the Steel Corporation's purchase of a score of millions of its own mortgage bonds for its sinking funds. That will have the effect of a dividend guarantee fund when times are duller, even better than a large surplus of idle cash.

Steam and street railways do not offer the attractions of the industrial class to those seeking large returns. Perhaps the regulators may see the expediency of allowing larger earnings for the railways. Otherwise the billions of railway share capital will fall into the class of mortgage capital which looks for certain and moderate income rather than for great gains. In that case the country must make up its mind to forego hereafter large railway construction, the greatest single source hitherto of profits to farmers and abundance to consumers of agricultural products. Then increases in farm values will be more moderate.

MR. OLNEY ON CONGRESSIONAL MEDDLING.

The Boston Herald recalls for the benefit of the Bryanites, Teutonites, Cottonites, and other excited members of Congress who itch to take charge of the constitutional business of the Executive, some remarks made by RICHARD OLNEY, Secretary of State in December, 1896. Some eager Senators and Representatives, chiefly eager, perhaps, to embarrass Mr. CLEVELAND's Administration, wanted to pass a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba.

Mr. OLNEY, not usually plastic to interviewers, thought that the proposed intrusion of Congress should be displayed in all its impotence and its danger. "The power to recognize "the so-called Republic of Cuba as "an independent State," said Mr. OLNEY, "rests exclusively with the Executive." A resolution, whether concurrent or joint, on the subject, passed by the Senate or the House or both, would be "inoperative as legislation." It would merely express the opinion of "the eminent gentlemen who voted for it." It could be regarded only "as advice of great weight"—Mr. OLNEY was not averse to irony—"voluntarily tendered to the "Executive regarding the manner in "which he shall exercise his constitutional duties." But, though ineffective as legislation, or as persuasion of the Executive, it might have an unintended and ill effect:

> It may raise expectations in some quarters which can never be realized. It may inflame popular passions, both in this country and elsewhere; may thus put in peril the lives and property of American citizens who are resident and traveling abroad, and will certainly obstruct and perhaps defeat the best efforts of this Government to afford such citizens due protection.

The busybodies in Congress were playing with fire in 1896 as they are in 1916. They talked apoplectically, but they left the President to attend to his business. A precedent for the superheated brethren at Washington.

THE OLDEST LIVING GRADUATE?

THE TIMES made sympathetic mention recently of the Oldest Living Graduate, a figure beloved in the thousand-odd colleges of the United States, the head and patriarch of the gownsman's clan. If his reign is not long it is mild, and the succession of these stout wrestlers with time is never interrupted. Who of all the Oldest Living Graduates is the Oldest Living Graduate, the chief among eleven hundred or so, the champion survivor? A Boston friend names the Hon. STEPHEN K. WILLIAMS of Newark, in this State, the surviving member of the Class of 1837 at Union College. A bulletin of Union graduates says that, "having celebrated "seventy-eight anniversaries of his "graduation, Mr. WILLIAMS probably "holds the intercollegiate record in "this regard."

The sturdy college at Schenectady has produced so many famous sons since its beginnings in WASHINGTON's second Administration; it has enriched theology, law, medicine, business, journalism, public life with so many strong and notable figures; it has such a quality, tang, and vigor, that if the Oldest of Living Graduates be a Unionist, and one of ELIPHALET NOTT's 3,700 boys, the laurel could not be hung upon a worthier lintel. Dr. NOTT was President of Union for sixty-one years. He reached from before the Boston Port bill to the battle of Sadowa, a goodly span of ninety-three years. He set a good example to his "boys," and Mr. WILLIAMS of the New York Newark has followed and bettered it. May he live for many and many a happy year yet and confound all records! But is his supremacy admitted? Is there a living college man with more than Mr. WILLIAMS's seventy-eight, almost seventy-nine, years between him and the almamaternal sheepskin?

MORE BEAUTIES OF THE PRIMARY

Wherever the reverent eye of the believer, if such there still be left, in Presidential primaries rests, he sees fruit of confusion. The South Dakota Legislature devoted its first special session to tinkering the State primary law. The Republican National Convention meets on June 7. Under the old statute the delegates of South Dakota would have been elected on June 6. They wouldn't have time to verify themselves. The Legislature, finding an "emergency," put it in the new act, which provides for an election on May 23, puts the names of candidates for President as well as for delegates on the ballot, and generally follows that triumph of lawmaking, the Minnesota primary law, which came out of the State Supreme Court as muddling and muddled as it went in, but whose general effect, if not intent, is described by The Duluth Herald:

> Orders were issued that in all primary States "Favorite Son" stalking horses should be used; and the orders were obeyed. The attempt failed in Minnesota because it was rather stupidly made and because CUMMINS's friends refused to fall in line with it. Now CUMMINS, the "Favorite Son" of a neighboring State, is virtually alone on the ballot, and the task of his friends is not to get a popular instruction for him, for that is assured, but to prevent the election of a set of delegates who will be for anybody rather than CUMMINS, and who will go to Chicago prepared to ignore their instructions from the people and to discard CUMMINS for the choice of the bosses at the first crack of the whip.

The Ohio folks boast that their primary law is worse than Minnesota's, but the honors are doubtful. "We are now, men of all parties," says The Sandusky Register, "seek"ing to evade this law in Ohio, but "we shall never be worthy of our "citizenship until we repeal it." The Ohio law makes a candidate for delegate obtain the consent of a candidate for President. Former Senator FORAKER was too proud to get himself viséd in this way. The Ohio State Journal rages against this slavery. "If the Legislature doesn't repeal" the law, cries that sage of Columbus, "and make a nomination "a matter of honest judgment, in"stead of a bucked and gagged affair, "it will be universally discredited."

This requirement of the candidate's assent has been grafted on the made-over Massachusetts primary law, but Governor McCALL can be depended upon to veto it, though it is aimed at the Bay State Rooseveltians.

Young Montana is not behind her elder sisters. As usual with these statutes of stupidity, the first thing to be done is to try to get the Supreme Court of Montana to find out what the State primary law means. The Attorney General of the State calls it "defective or confusing in many important respects." The Republican State Committee has asked the Democratic State Committee to join with it in "getting a review of the law," says The Butte Post; "it "is declared to abound in shortcom"ings."

The irony of the whole pretentious and misleading humbug is that in the name of progress and reform it is a relapse and a reaction. The legislative caucus broke down the Congressional caucus. Now nominations by the several States are threatening to take the place of nominations by a national convention. To what end but nominations by States do such primary laws as those of Ohio and Indiana look? The Republican delegates of the latter at Chicago will have to vote for Mr. FAIRBANKS as long as his name is before the convention. The Buckeye delegates are still worse off. They must vote for their first choice until he is chosen or withdrawn. Then they must vote for second choice, whether his name is before the convention or not. Laws of this sort will be evaded or broken. But their letter and spirit, the tendency of State Presidential primaries, are reactionary. They tend, or would if they were anything more than a device and a hypocrisy, to State caucuses, to separate nominations, to the multiplication of candidates, divided parties, and disputed elections.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Which Ship Would He Select?

In none of the many discussions whether Americans should or should not travel on armed vessels has much if any consideration been given to what the traveler himself thinks about it in relation to his own interests and safety.

In most cases, at least in these latter days, it is only from necessity, or something approaching necessity—the laudable desire, for instance, to earn a living in the one trade or art he knows—that he travels at all—and probably it is not often that the intending voyager puts the vindication of his right under international law to sail on the armed ship of a belligerent well in the foreground as determinative of his selection among the available means of transport.

The chances are, in most cases, that his far more serious desire, before he starts, is to find out which choice will be most conducive to the prolongation of life. He can feel no deep yearning to have his death serve as a cause of war, or even of controversy, between his country and another. That might give his name a place on the historic page, otherwise unattainable by him, but he wouldn't read it there or share the "reparation" that might or might not be accorded in the dim future when diplomats had exhausted his case as a topic of conversation and correspondence.

Now it has been assumed with practical unanimity by the orators on both sides of the armed ship question that the meditative person under consideration, if personal safety on the sea loomed large in his mind, would take passage either on a neutral vessel or on one that bore no guns. This assumption is hasty. Experience up to the present has not revealed so large a difference between the two classes of ships in regard to immunity from attack as to make a selection easy, and there is at least an excuse for the inevitably more or less apprehensive traveler to argue that, as guns obviously are not put on ships by their owners to increase, but to decrease, their perils, it is the part of wisdom to put himself where provisions for defense have been made rather than where they have been neglected.

He may not doubt the good faith of those who promise not to attack unarmed ships without warning, but he may very seriously doubt the ability of a submarine Captain always, or even often, to discriminate between the two sorts of ships, and the willingness of such a commander to make a really thorough investigation before he launches a torpedo.

One Doctor Advises the Others.

There appears in the current issue of The Medical Record an elaborate answer by Dr. THOMAS F. REILLY of this city to the question, "How can the physician's total income be increased?"—a question at least as interesting to the layman as to the professional.

That the income in question needs increasing—in other words, that the public should pay more than it does for medical services—Dr. REILLY did not take the trouble to prove to the colleagues whom he was addressing; he merely reminded them that, for doctors as for other people the cost of living had increased by something like 50 per cent. in the last twenty years, and then went on to answer his own question. The one way to larger incomes, in his opinion, was to charge larger fees—a simple expedient, viewed in the abstract, but in reality complicated by a general disinclination on the public's part to pay the doctor any more than he now gets.

That disinclination Dr. REILLY rather severely condemned as unreasonable. Why, he asked, shouldn't a man whose life has been saved be willing to give the man who did it a fraction of his possessions as large as is the percentage of cargo value claimed and received by the rescuers of a disabled ship? And for a capital operation he thought that the surgeon should get at least a tenth of the patient's annual income. But Dr. REILLY recognized frankly that there would be a troublesome, if not dangerous, lack of resignation to paying higher fees unless more than the accustomed services were rendered. So he advised the making of complete examination as a routine beginning of treatment in each case, and, as a part of succeeding ministrations, the use of instruments of precision such as the sphygomanometer, stethoscope, &c.

It seems that we endure round charges more gladly, or at any rate less sadly, when we get a lot for our money than when the physician merely bestows upon us a slip of paper or instructions to "continue as before." An uninitiate or uncharitable reader of Dr. REILLY's article might get from it the impression that general examinations and the use of mysterious implements were for financial rather than for medical reasons, but of course he did not mean that, and it was really better and more careful treatment that he advised as the best means of bringing higher fees into vogue.

Prohibition That Will Prohibit.

Action that not many years ago would have been condemned as intolerably arbitrary, and won for those against whom it was directed something like general sympathy, has just been taken by Mayor SMITH of Philadelphia—and taken, too, without exciting a single audible word of protest or pity. He made public and solemn announcement that no employé of the city who while on duty indulged to any degree whatever in alcoholic liquors could retain his position, and that any evidences of intoxication shown by municipal servitors, no matter how slight the evidences were, would lead to instant suspension without pay as preliminary to dismissal should the case be proved.

These rules are to be promulgated in every one of the city departments and bureaus, and the Mayor promises to see to it that they are enforced by all of his heads and chiefs. "Rum and an efficient public service," he proclaims, "cannot be combined."

The results of this truly revolutionary measure will be awaited with interest. It is, of course, only because the stern incitement to abstinence comes from a Mayor that it startles and surprises. From him as the ruler of a great corporation there is nothing novel in the inhibitory decree, for not a few other such rulers issued like orders long ago, and some of them have gone still further than Mayor SMITH, for they have commanded teetotalism from all their subordinates throughout the twenty-four hours of every day. "Stop drinking altogether or out you go!" is the dictum of these bolder reformers, and they do not say a word about "while on duty."

Thereby not only are they in better accord with science as to the conditions of highest efficiency, but they avoid the compulsion to solve certain difficult and delicate questions that will soon confront Mayor SMITH. He will have to decide just what "on duty" means. Is a man "on duty," for instance, while he is out getting his luncheon, or while he is on the way to work or returning from it? There is no doubt that at those times he can seriously affect, if he choose, his efficiency in office hours, even though he do not give visible indications of intoxication.

Judging from present tendencies, after a while strong drink will become the exclusive privilege and joy of the voluntarily and continuously leisured classes. There, as those classes, whether very rich or very poor, are of no social value, it can do no harm.

The Kind of Trees for City Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read the letter of Robert T. Morris, replying to my suggestion that evergreen trees be planted in our city parks. He states that these trees will not thrive in the city.

As a matter of fact, there are a great many evergreens in the City of New York. If Mr. Morris will visit Fort Greene Park in Brooklyn he will see sturdy, healthy pines and plenty of cedars. They grow on almost every block in the Flatbush section and can be found in all of the cemeteries. In fact, Mr. Morris will have to go no further than Battery Park in order to see some well-grown evergreen trees, and the men who look after Bronx Park tell us that there is no finer pine grove this side of Maine than the one near the Bronx Falls. If pine trees do not thrive as well in the city as on a mountain, an experiment could be made with cedars or even with boxwoods. The latter will grow in a choked-up garden where weeds die.

The Park Department has planted elm tree saplings year after year around City Hall Park, and year after year they die. Why not try some other kind of tree, especially of the evergreen family? H. SUTRA.

Brooklyn, Feb. 19, 1916.

THE WOMAN'S PART.

So it has come at last, you say—the call?
I did not know,
Nor can I realize the truth, at all;
But when you go,
No hand but mine yon gleaming sword shall take
Down from its place,
That you may wield it well, for honor's sake,
A little space.

A little space, perhaps; yet it may be,
Since God is good,
That He will send my soldier back to me—
(Ah, that He would!)
But in the meanwhile, soldier-lover, see
How keen this blade!
Strike deep, lest Justice, Truth, and Liberty
Shall stand betrayed.

I am for peace—and fain, love, would I lie
In your dear arms,
Knowing myself, while happy moments fly,
Safe from all harms;
I am for peace—but when a tyrant hand
Shall lift to smite
And menace our belovéd native land
With evil might,

Then I can say farewell, and watch you go
To do your part,
Cheered by my Godspeed; for no tears shall flow,
(Lie still, my heart!)
And be our parting one of endless length,
Or briefer while—
Were it our last kiss—God would give me strength,
Dear Heart, to smile.

BEATRICE BARRY.

THE OFFENSIVE IN AFRICA.

German Answer to Charge That Germany Made the First Attack.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Feb. 13 you printed a letter of mine concerning the assertion of a correspondent from the West Indies that it was Germany who started the offensive in the African Colonies. The assertion was made by the correspondent only with regard to East Africa and the Cameroons, but a similar charge has been raised by the English and largely printed in the United States in regard to Southwest Africa.

In this connection interesting facts have come to light at Berlin in the Reichstag, where Secretary of the Colonies, Dr. Solf, in answer to a question put to the Government, refuted the charge by saying:

> It is wrong that the German troops, soon after the outbreak of the war, attacked British territory, Scuitdrift and Nakab-Sued. The fact is, rather, that the English from an island situated in Orange River near Scuitdrift shot across to the German territory. The Germans merely replied to this fire. The attack was made from the English, not from the German, side. As regards the second place, Nakab-Sued, it is not situated on British territory at all, but on German territory.
>
> In proof of the assertion that Nakab-Sued was situated on British territory, and that its occupation was a violation of British territory, the Government of the South African Union on Nov. 9, 1914, in the Parliament at Cape Town submitted to the members a British map, on which Nakab-Sued was seen to be entered as lying on British territory. A closer inspection of this map clearly shows, however, that Nakab-Sued had originally been entered as lying on German territory, but that an erasion had been made and subsequently covered with brown ink, and that Nakab-Sued had thus been removed to British territory. This falsification, which was at once established in the Union Parliament, offers complete proof of the fact that there can be no question of a violation of British territory by an occupation of Nakab-Sued. It was in order to overcome the disinclination of the Boers of South Africa against the attack planned on German Southwest Africa that Botha's Government tried by means of untrue assertions of intended German attacks to entice the population of South Africa to take up arms. In the meantime the real facts have become known in wide circles of South Africa.

Notices in the South African press show that the true course of events is well known. Thus, De Transvaler of July 16, 1915, writes:

> General Smuts charges the Germans with having crossed the frontier at Nakab. A map was manufactured to show that Nakab was on British territory. Another map (the genuine one!) proves that Nakab is located on German territory.

The Hollandsch-Zuid-Afrika of Aug. 15, 1915, reports on the examination of General Smuts in the De Wet case:

> Although the two lawyers may be said to have been well matched, yet the Minister was forced to make confessions which cannot possibly have been very pleasant for him. Thus he had to admit that the Government had already decided on the attack on German Southwest Africa more than a week before the alleged invasion of Nakab by the Germans took place. The readers will remember that at that time this very invasion was advanced as the chief reason for sending the expeditionary army against German Southwest Africa.

Under such conditions it is no longer surprising to me to read in a letter which I recently received from a friend in Cape Colony that they were "actually having civil war" down there.

K. M. M.

New York, Feb. 23, 1916.

MONEY SPENT FOR PEACE.

Would the Same Amount Used for Modern War Do as Much Good?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Henry Ford says that if one-hundredth of 1 per cent. of all that has been spent on this kind of "preparedness" had been used to do away with national and international differences built up by a diplomacy originating in the Dark Ages, war would have ceased long ago.

The marvel of our time is how little the nations consider peace worth. What is America—or, indeed, any other nation—spending on peace today?

As a matter of indisputable fact, simple business, and good statesmanship, it would pay the United States better to spend the trifling amounts suggested for preparedness on a scientific attempt to inaugurate cosmocracy or world government.

Judging by the plans outlined it would be much safer to prepare for peace and to spend the driblets on promoting a real understanding between the most important nations of the world, who would stand by the United States in time of trouble. As things go it would be big money for peace; for modern war it is a joke—a sop for votes.

One must give Henry Ford credit for spending money on peace. Governments will in course of time come to see that this must be done if the clouds of ignorance and misunderstanding that at present exist are to be dissipated and the way opened for scientific world organization which will release the people from the thrall of the mechanical murderer. P. A. VAILE.

New York, Feb. 23, 1916.

"Something Rare and Precious."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Feb. 23 you devote a column of the editorial page, under the title of "Cub Heterodoxy," to ridiculing the young men and women who have dared found a new magazine. In itself the editorial is harmless enough, for however much the mockery of older and presumably wiser men may hurt, those who have had the courage to organize and publish their ideas will hardly be seriously affected by an anonymous attack of invective. But I was surprised and shocked at the lack of liberality, not to say generosity, shown by a paper of the reputation and standing of THE TIMES. At a time when considerable space is being given, and rightly given, in the public press to the presentation of the limitations and defects of the American undergraduate, when the lack of culture and the lack of all desire for knowledge in our colleges and universities is being universally deplored, surely it seems better to encourage and support such efforts as Challenge, juvenile though they may be, than to crush with undignified sarcasm the honest attempt at intellectual expression. Surely it is the duty and privilege of those to whom a wider knowledge of the world has given superior wisdom to help and counsel the beginners in life, and not to greet with sarcastic reproof those whose only fault is inexperience. If the ideas in the new magazine are callow and commonplace the older man is privileged not to read it, but behind Challenge is something rare and precious in American colleges, a spirit of intellectual independence coupled with a will to act. Let Wisdom keep a charitable silence toward the mistakes of the new authors; let him laugh to himself if the eagerness and daring of youth seem laughable to him, but let him give honor and praise to the ideals these students have set for themselves and to the real courage they have shown in their efforts to realize them. SEWELL T. TYNG.

Williamstown, Mass., Feb. 23, 1916.

Characteristics of the Cat and Dog.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If your cat-loving contributor will consider the spirit underlying those manifestations of canine instinct from which are derived the word "cynic" and "the verbs 'to dog' and 'to hound,'" she may perceive that these terms are indeed "suggestive of the finer qualities of companionableness so often vaunted by dog lovers."

It would be interesting to know what commendable instincts cats possess. That they care more for their home than they do for their master is evidenced when the latter moves elsewhere. What instinct is it that prompts a cat to play with a mouse before killing it, or to frighten birds to death it can never reach? G. F. HEILPRIN.

New York, Feb. 23, 1916.

THE DUTIES OF A PRIVATE.

Dispute as to the Facts of United States Army Requirements.

New York, Feb. 22, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I present the following facts through your columns in connection with the letter of C. S. Grooming, who claims to be an ex-private of the United States and British Armies, which was published in your edition of Sunday, Feb. 20, under the heading "The Enlisted Man and the Officer"?

1. Statement by Mr. Grooming: "In my humble opinion the penalties in our army for slight, and at times unintentional, infractions of discipline are seldom justified by the nature of the offense. For instance, 'absence from roll call,' which in the British Army might possibly be punished as severely as one week's 'confinement to barracks,' is not infrequently punished in our army by a 'month and a month,' which, being interpreted, means one month's imprisonment with hard labor and forfeiture of one month's wages."

Fact: Extract from Executive Order, dated Sept. 5, 1914, signed by Woodrow Wilson, and published in General Orders No. 70, War Department, Sept. 23, 1915.

> Article II.—Except as otherwise indicated herein, punishments for the offenses hereinafter described shall not exceed the limits prescribed in the following table: Under Thirty-third Article of War—Failure to repair at the time fixed to the place appointed for reveille roll call, retreat roll call, 11 P. M. inspection, forfeiture of one day's pay; assembly of guard detail, guard mounting, (by musician,) assembly of fatigue detail, parade, inspection, muster, target practice, drill, stable duty, athletic exercises, school, forfeiture of two days' pay.
>
> Article III., Section 1.—Substitutions for punishments mentioned in Article II. of this order are authorized at the discretion of the court at the following rate: Forfeiture of one day's pay for confinement at hard labor for one day, or the reverse.

Prior to the issuance of the above, a similar Executive Order, dated Nov. 25, 1908, and signed by Theodore Roosevelt, limited punishment for offenses as above to forfeiture, under the first group, of private $1, Corporal $2, Sergeant $3, and First Sergeant $4; and, under the second group, private $5, Corporal $8, and Sergeant $10.

These Executive Orders are pursuant to an act of Congress, enacted Sept. 27, 1890. The limit punishments can only be inflicted after a trial at which witnesses are heard, and on the approval of the record by the commanding officer, subject to the review of higher authority.

2. Statements by Mr. Grooming: "I must agree with Dr. W. S. Rainsford's views, as expressed in THE TIMES, that 'the English and French Armies are much more democratic than ours.'" And this: "To secure a class of men capable of assuming the duties of officers and efficient noncommissioned officers, it will first be necessary to change all this and raise the social status of our soldier above that of the lackey, that he may retain his self-respect and be respected by others."

Fact: Section 1232, Revised Statutes of the United States, provides that "no officer shall use an enlisted man as a servant in any case whatever." This law is rigidly enforced, and it has been held by the highest military legal authority that, no matter how much an officer may privately pay a soldier for personal services nor how willing the soldier may be to earn such side money, the act itself is unlawful. In the British Army there is enlisted for each officer an "officer's servant," who is paid by the Government to personally serve the officer, though he usually receives extra private compensation. Caste lines are also very marked in the British service, as is generally known.

3. Statement by Mr. Grooming: "I think that soldiers should perform duties of a military nature only. Even certain of the work around barracks and drill grounds could be performed by a service corps, such as that existing in most foreign armies. These men should be enlisted at a higher rate of pay than that of the 'line,' and with the full understanding of the nature of the duties they would have to perform."

Fact: By act of Congress dated Aug. 24, 1912, a service corps was created and designated the Quartermaster Corps, consisting of 6,500 enlisted men, exclusive of officers, to receive the pay and allowances of their corresponding grades in the Signal Corps, which are higher than those of the line. These men are rated all the way from master electrician to scavenger, and perform the duties of tradesmen, teamsters, and laborers, which generally covers all of the work in a garrison except that of "general police," or cleaning up the post area, and the internal barrack duties, all of which was formerly done by fatigue details or men on extra and special duty.

4. Statement by Mr. Grooming: "Efficient officers and noncommissioned officers form the backbone of an army, and I think the quickest and most practical method of supplying same is by some such system as that which I have outlined. Of course it might be somewhat unpleasant for our West Pointers to be compelled to rub elbows with the common herd even in time of national danger."

Fact: The following figures taken from the Official Army Register for 1915 (a time of peace for us) will show this to be an unfounded slur:

Permanently commissioned officers	4,515
Appointed from volunteers, civil life, and the ranks	2,411
Per cent. of non-West Point graduates	53.4

If we exclude the chaplains and the medical corps, who are all nongraduates of West Point, with one exception, we have the following:

Permanently commissioned officers	4,029
Appointed from volunteers, civil life, and the ranks	1,926
Per cent. of non-West Point graduates	47.8

This is nearly half and half. There is no distinction among officers as to their source of appointment, and I have never been able to see that it was a consideration in their relations. Nowhere, perhaps, can a body be found whose standard of merit is less tainted with caste distinctions.

There is no discussion of Mr. Grooming's letter necessary. The above facts ought to establish the value of his opinions with those who happen to have read it. I am prompted to write this letter because I have been a commissioned officer in the active list of the regular army for fourteen years, having been appointed from civil life after service in the ranks of the volunteers. Moreover, I lived my early life in England, where I was born, and later visits with a brother who is an officer in the British service have enabled me to observe that that service is not and does not pretend to be democratic, while ours is much more democratic than it is generally credited with being.

The people will always misunderstand our service if it is allowed to be represented with such great disregard for ordinary facts that are really easy to obtain.

FRANK GEERE,
Captain, Coast Art. Corps, U. S. A.

Sidewalks for Country Roads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The highways laws are now being revised and amended. Why does such revision not include walks for pedestrians? Right here in Westchester County little children going to and from school appear to have no rights in the road and are in constant danger of being run over by autos and other vehicles. Country roads could be constructed, if done so with reasonable economy, with a five or six foot space for walks at less cost per mile than roads are built now without it. J. E.

Chappaqua, Feb. 23, 1916.

WORKING FOR THE PORT.

Congressman Hulbert Asks Further Support of New Yorkers.

Washington, Feb. 24, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorials which you have been writing since I began my fight for New York Harbor are helping immensely. Are you aware that no appropriation has been made for the East River except the special measure adopted last March authorizing the removal of Coenties Reef upon the condition that the City of New York would reimburse the Government for the rock removed from thirty-five to forty foot depth (more than one-half of the amount of the contract)? The letter from the President represents two full days of personal effort after weeks of continuous daily sessions of, and unsuccessful efforts in, the committee of which I am the first member ever to have been accredited to New York City.

If the President had indorsed my further request for $400,000 to begin the improvement at Hell Gate, do you know that the United States Army Engineer, (Colonel Black,) the district officer in charge at New York, testified at the hearing on Feb. 12 that this sum, with the $200,000 made immediately available for the removal of Diamond Reef, is all that could consistently and profitably be expended during the next year? Have you overlooked these additional figures:

	1916.	
	Asked for.	Allowed.
Ambrose Channel, (New York Harbor)	$40,000	$40,000
Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels	150,000	150,000
Hudson River Channel	450,000	450,000
Bronx River	250,000	250,000
Harlem River	250,000	250,000
Total	$1,140,000	$1,140,000

	1915.	
	Asked for.	Allowed.
Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels	$150,000	$125,000
Hudson River Channel	150,000	100,000
Bronx River	200,000	100,000
Harlem River	150,000	75,000
Total	$650,000	$400,000

The amounts allowed are the largest amounts which Colonel Taylor, appearing before the committee, stated could profitably be expended during the next year, and it seems that in previous years, when there was no one on the committee from New York to object, substantial cuts have been made in the sums recommended by the local engineer.

The general impression here is that the people in New York are so apathetic that there is not likely to be any concerted resentment of curtailment or agitation for increased appropriations. But if the interest of our citizens can be aroused I shall be glad to have their support in my advocacy of the adoption of the $32,000,000 improvement for the East River at the next session of Congress and hope that the trend of public opinion will then be at high tide and so strong that it will sweep the driftwood of opposition high and dry upon the beach.

You might be interested to know that I have set up in the lobby of the House a map of the Port of New York, indicating specifically the two improvements most urgently needed at this time, namely, Diamond Reef off the Battery and rocks at Hell Gate, the removal of which will give a through thirty-five-foot channel from the upper bay to Long Island Sound and enable steamships in transatlantic or coastwise trade, which come in through the Race to Long Island Sound, to come down to New York without retracing their steps around the south shore of Long Island, in addition to increasing the facilities for those steamship lines which now use the channel under most adverse circumstances. I have been astonished to find a number of those who have inspected this map under the impression that the East River improvement was one necessitating the dredging of a continuous thirty-five-foot channel, and were not aware of the fact that, save for the two exceptions above referred to, we already had a channel with an average depth of forty feet.

Now, is it not as important to conduct a campaign of education among the people of New York City? You may be surprised to know that residents of my district are protesting that I am giving too much time to the consideration of the single question—the Port of New York—and I hope that I may have the continued support of your valued paper in my humble efforts, which I shall continue as long as I remain here.

MURRAY HULBERT.
(Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives.)

A War Dream.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Wilson announced in his Kansas City speech that "The final test of the validity, the strength, the irresistible force of the American ideal has come."

Pondering on just what his "American ideal" might be, I fell asleep and dreamed that I saw a farmer quietly plowing his field. Suddenly some outlaws appeared at his neighbor's house across the road. They murdered the man, violated his wife, mutilated his children, and burned his house. All this time the farmer went on plowing quietly and chuckled as he plowed, with eyes on the furrow as if he had not heard the screams.

Just then a lean dog came slinking down the road with a big bone between his jaws. Two other huge dogs were in a life-and-death fight further up the road. The bone, at first the possession of one of them, had been coveted by the other, but later, in their struggle, had been dropped. The lean dog sneaked with it into the field where his owner was plowing. As he passed me I read the name on his collar. It was Neutrality. The name on the bone was Commerce. The name of the chuckling farmer was Uncle Sam.

L. L. FORMAN,
Secretary the American Rights Committee.

New York, Feb. 24, 1916.

Practical Memorials.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In common with many others, I wonder why those who wished to commemorate the sinking of the Titanic did not devote the money raised, say to a fund for the aid of widows of lost seamen, or to the establishing of some maritime research work that should guard against the recurrence of such sea accidents? A public good, as the result of a great grief, should surely comfort the providers as well as the beneficiaries, and would seem a more appropriate and beautiful memorial of a sad event than the addition of another statue, however artistic, to an already over-adorned city.

Can you, perhaps, find a place in your widely read paper for this practical suggestion, for the benefit of future memorial makers? GRACE DENIO LITCHFIELD.

Washington, Feb. 24, 1916.

The Words of "America."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

L. P. S. asks why "America" should be played at the conclusion of public performances. I would say because it is wedded to the more patriotic words, "My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty."

No one delights more than I do in "The Star-Spangled Banner" or is more ready to stand and salute the national colors. The flag is the symbol of the country we love; America is the country itself. L. P. S. suggests that the "air" is England's tune. So are many of our best things. Our language is England's, but we are glad to use it to express our American thoughts, feelings, and ideals. JABEZ BACKUS.

New York, Feb. 25, 1916.

RABBI SEES DANGER FROM FEMINISTS

Dr. Schulman Deplores Any Movement That Throws Motherhood Into the Background.

PLEA FOR CHILD LABOR BILL

He Urges Passage of Federal Measure as Legislation Essential to Welfare of the Young.

"The Child the Leader in Civilization" was the subject of the sermon delivered yesterday by Rabbi Samuel Schulman at Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. He said in part:

"The child's health, its opportunities for education, the protection which it receives so that it be not tyrannized over or exploited, is the mirror of civilization and the measure of its progress. Every child that comes into the world is the inheritor of virtues and vices; it is literally made the victim of the sins of its fathers, and it is dowered with the merits of its ancestors.

"To the service of motherhood every other ambition must be subordinated, and to the extent that any demands for rights or any ambition or aspiration to become a competitor with man throws into the background this primal duty and holy function of motherhood, to that extent such demands and aspirations are very serious mistakes. The real essence of the feminist movement is an attempt on the part of woman to overthrow the ethics, the social sphere, and the idealism of womanhood, which have hitherto been based on her sex. And this seems a dangerous error to those who, while they sympathize with many aspects of woman's endeavors for emancipation, do not indorse the feminist movement. This error has been recognized even by some who are leaders of the feminist movement. I have Ellen Keyes in mind. The greatest service that woman can perform for the human race is to be an ideal mother to a child, so as to make that child in her home, over which she presides, reflect the best of the civilization that exists.

"Motherhood does not mean intellectual limitation, does not mean exclusion from large social service. It means the recognition that in the case of woman, because of her intimate connection with the child, her character, her destiny, her ideal, her whole life is determined by the femininity of her sex. Our education has been deficient in not imparting ethical instruction proportionate to mental culture, in not giving moral power in addition to knowledge of facts and of books.

"Even those in America who attempted to maintain a theory that morals are themselves sufficient as a religion and that the ethical culture of the soul is all the spiritual education that humanity needs, have come to the conclusion that such a theory is untenable. We must recognize that religious education of some form is an inalienable right of the child, and if we cannot impart that education in the school building itself, then in spirit the school building must extend and the school system must become more comprehensive, and in its purview time must be allotted for the moral and religious education of every child in the land. That is why the Gary system and other systems like it have appealed so much to those who have been giving serious thought to the present deficiencies in the system of education for American children.

"The child is to be the leader of civilization. The child is not to be the burden-bearer of civilization. Any civilization stands self-condemned that has not advanced enough to make itself free of the necessity of exploiting the feeble laboring power of the child.

"There is now a bill before Congress to make products of child labor illegal in interstate commerce. Such bills have been introduced in former years. It takes time before public opinion is completely educated. I believe it is our duty to speak out on behalf of this bill, for this bill means the use of the national power on behalf of the child's salvation. It means that the highest authority that can speak for American civilization is to be utilized on behalf of childlife, which, in its perfection, is to be the mirror of that civilization.

"It has been said that the National Government has no right to enact such legislation, that such legislation would be unconstitutional. It is not our business to discuss the constitutionality of such a law, nor is it altogether the business of the lawmakers themselves to fear to take a step in the direction of the complete emancipation of the child from the burdens of our industrial system because of the possibility that their action may prove to be unconstitutional. To decide that question we have a Supreme Court of the United States.

"I think that the welfare of the child is so important, its exploitation cries so much for just and needed correction, that we should first legislate and then await the interpretation of our legislation by the highest authority in the land. And it might be that the Supreme Court of the United States will not only interpret that legislation in terms of the letter of the written law, but in the light of a great national policy which should aim at the conservation of the child."

CZAR GRANTS FREEDOM OF TRAVEL TO THE JEWS

Wives and Children of Men Living in United States Will Be Permitted to Come Here.

Judge Leon Sanders has been notified that the Russian Government has granted traveling permission to the wives and children of men who immigrated to America before the war started. The news was received in a cable message from Isidore Hershfield, a New York lawyer, who went abroad for the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society to relieve the condition of its Jews in Poland and Gallicia.

Judge Sanders said that the cablegram was filed by Mr. Hershfield with Ambassador Gerard in Berlin, and sent by him to Secretary Lansing. Secretary Lansing yesterday transmitted the message to Judge Sanders. The part which indicated the release of Russian Jewish women and children with husbands and fathers in America read:

> Received traveling permission for women who have husbands in America and children.

"We have been trying to have this done for a long while," said Judge Sanders last night. "There were many Russian Jews who immigrated to America before the war who have the means of supporting their families in this country, but who have been unable to get them here because the Russian Government would not permit their families to leave Russia.

"There will be many Russians in this country who will rejoice to receive this news, and there will be much anguish and suffering relieved of the women and children who have been in destitute circumstances in Russia and Poland."

Judge Sanders said that with the cooperation of the State Department and the Department of Labor, Mr. Hirshfield had opened registration bureaus in the principal cities of Russia and Poland, with his headquarters at Rotterdam, Holland. Through these registration bureaus, the judge said, communication had again been established between Jews in Russia and America. As a result, the Jewish immigrants in America, who ordinarily send millions of dollars to their relatives in Europe, but who could not do so because communication had been broken, were again able to make remittances. Ten thousand names of refugees in Galicia, Poland, and Russia, said Judge Sanders, were sent by Mr. Hirshfield to the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society. In New York the society opened a Foreign Relations Bureau in the Bank of the United States Building, 77 Delancey Street, where applications and inquiries were received from those who were anxious to locate their relatives.

Judge Sanders said that as a result of Mr. Hirshfield's work sums of money are now being sent to Russia by Jewish immigrants in this country which will far surpass the amounts thus far collected for relief purposes.

$25,000 TO AID SAILORS THE GIFT OF MRS. SAGE

Money to Be Used for Maintenance of the Home and Institute in West Street.

Mrs. Russell Sage has given $25,000 toward the maintenance of the Sailors' Home and Institute, 507 West Street, according to an announcement made yesterday by Dr. George Sidney Webster, Secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society.

The increasing activity of the American merchant marine due to the war has increased the work of the society, which maintains the home and is affiliated with others in cities throughout the world. At the institute here more than 1,500,000 seamen have been served in different ways during the last five years.

The society has decided to expand its national and international work, Dr. Webster said yesterday, to keep pace with the new demands caused by the war.

"Our building in West Street has sleeping accommodations for more than 200 men, and is free and clear of debt," he said. "In recent months its capacity has been taxed so that in many instances we have had to turn men away. The income from various sources within the building averages 63 per cent. of the cost of maintenance. The balance is provided from the general funds of the society and specially designated gifts. A revival of interest in our merchant marine lays additional burdens upon this society in caring for the men of the sea. It provides also an opportunity for all who are interested in the betterment of conditions of sailors on shore."

GIVES $125,000 ANONYMOUSLY.

Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital Must Raise Total of $290,000.

For many months the Manhattan Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital in East Sixty-fourth Street has been compelled to turn away patients because of the lack of facilities to provide for them or to afford even temporary treatment. With the object of meeting the increasing needs of the community Dr. Arthur B. Duel and Dr. Walter F. Chappell, surgeons and directors of the institution, have given their support to the project of raising $290,000, which would increase the capacity of the hospital thirty per cent. An anonymous donor has offered to contribute $125,000, providing the remainder of the proposed fund is forthcoming on Dec. 1, 1916.

Dr. Duel said more than 250 patients were unable to get treatment at the hospital because of present conditions. The importance of this work in comparison with ordinary hospital cases is realized when it is known that some of these patients were liable to permanent blindness from their ailment when unable to receive the proper and immediate treatment.

"The crowding has been so marked that the hospital has been compelled to house the larger part of its nursing forces in flats on Avenue A, which interferes with the service," said the physician.

SCHIFF GIVES $25,000 TO IMMIGRANT SOCIETY

Money Is Contingent on Hebrew Aid Members Raising Fund for a New Building.

Jacob H. Schiff yesterday gave $25,000 to the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America on condition that it erect a new building within the present year. Harry Fischel, Treasurer of the society, said last night that the new building would cost $200,000, but that as the society had 52,000 members he felt sure that there would be no difficulty in speedily raising the money.

The announcement of Mr. Schiff's gift was made at the seventh annual meeting of the society in the auditorium of Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets. The meeting was attended by delegates of 2,000 organizations throughout the country which were affiliated with the society.

Among those present were James A. Reed, United States Senator from Missouri; Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary to the Department of Labor; William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State; Jacob H. Schiff, Congressman William S. Bennet, Adolph J. Sabath, Isaac Siegel, and Simon Wolf of Washington. The speakers were Senator Reed, Congressman Bennet, and Secretary Phillips.

Judge Sanders, President of the Society, in his annual report declared that even the wrongs of the Belgians could not be compared to the outrages heaped upon the Polish Jews. "Nearly six million Jews are ruined," he said, "in the greatest moral and material misery; millions of them are refugees, dependent upon the good will of their brethren. And the world is silent, perhaps because no Bryce Commission has gathered the details of this terrible period and published them to the world. I ask the people of this free and peaceful and neutral land, I appeal to the Government of the United States, in the name of humanity, to appoint a commission to investigate these wrongs committed upon our hapless people in Eastern Europe. Let the world know and judge!"

The report also said that owing to the war immigration on the Pacific Coast has become unusually active. Many refugees who made long journeys from Russia through Siberia and Manchuria arrived at San Francisco and Seattle. The society, therefore, organized branches in these cities, which are caring for these refugees. It added that 15,000 applications had been made for naturalization papers at the offices of the society or its branches.

Senator Reed said that America was the only country that had ever granted the Jews complete and absolute equality.

An Advisory Board was elected, consisting of Max J. Kohler, Edward Lauterbach, Louis Marshall, Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac N. Seligman, Oscar S. Straus, Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York, Adolf Kraus and Julian W. Mack of Chicago, Rev. Dr. Martin A. Meyer and Lucius Solomons of San Francisco, Isaac W. Pernheim of Louisville, Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, Moses Fraley of St. Louis, Ben Selling of Portland, Ore.; Mayer Sulzberger of Philadelphia, and Simon Wolf of Washington, D. C.

Montague Glass's Brother Dead.

Henry Glass, President of the Uptown Talmud Torah and a brother of Montague Glass, the author, died yesterday at his home, 161 West Eighty-sixth Street, in his sixty-fourth year. He was operated on two weeks ago and never recovered. Mr. Glass was born in Russia and came to this country with his parents when 12 years old. Later he went into business with his father and uncle, who were linen and cotton importers. Sixteen years ago he founded the firm of Henry Glass & Co., linen merchants, of which he was the head at the time of his death.

Edwin Kempton.

Edwin Kempton, a lawyer in Brooklyn for many years, died on Saturday at his home, 410 Clermont Avenue, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in New Brunswick, N. J., and started in life as a teacher, being Professor of Latin and Greek in Amenia Seminary. In 1866, Mr. Kempton was admitted to the bar, and shortly after removed to Brooklyn, where he practiced law until ten years ago, when he joined the legal staff of the Lawyers Title and Trust Company.

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JEWISH SISTERHOOD HAS SILVER JUBILEE

Work of the Women of Temple Israel Receives High Praise.

MEMBERSHIP IS NOW 660

Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, the First President, Tells of the Rapid Growth of the Organization.

For twenty-five years the members of Temple Israel Sisterhood of Personal Service have been laboring among the poor of the Harlem districts, and last night their friends and patrons participated with them and the congregation of the Temple in celebrating the silver anniversary of the organization, which took place in the Temple Israel, at 120th Street and Lenox Avenue. Six or more speakers, both Jewish and non-Jewish, told of the self-sacrificing work of the six hundred and sixty women who compose the sisterhood and who in addition have contributed nearly one-third of the charity funds distributed yearly.

Of the original founders and Directors three were present last night, Mrs. M. H. Harris, wife of the Rev. Dr. Harris, rabbi of the Temple; Mrs. David Rutsky, and Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, who was the first President. In describing this organization and some of the features of its extensive work, Mrs. Hays said in her address:

"Twenty-five years ago the synagogue and temple awoke to the realization that its purpose was not only to hold religious services on Sabbaths and holidays, but to the fact that the women of Israel, who had been denied the right for centuries to take part in its activities, could aid it in becoming more religious. It was the late Dr. Gottheil of Temple Emanu-El, that most eminent rabbi of the last century, whose religious teachings made such an impression upon all who came under his influence, who not only conceived the idea, but put it into practice in his own congregation.

"It was to be the duty of the Temple to exemplify the spirit of brotherly love, which religion professed, by looking after the material welfare of those unfortunate men and women who were struggling against the misfortunes and inequalities of life, and who failed to overcome them through no fault of their own, and he pointed out to the women of Israel that this was their work, and could be their contribution to the cause of religion."

Reviewing the early work of the Sisterhood, which was started by twenty-three members in a flat on the east side of Harlem, and gradually expanded and developed until the present permanent headquarters was acquired at 311 and 313 East 116th Street, she told of the methods of getting in personal touch with young girls working for a living, guiding, helping, and educating them, and finally having the satisfaction of seeing many of them happily married and established in good homes of their own.

"It was a work of giving not only money and other material things, but something of ourselves to help our less fortunate brothers and sisters," she said. "While the new idea of organized charity and of discrimination was applied in our work, and careful investigation made before money was distributed, we always endeavored so to conduct our inquiries as not to pain the needy, and to show by our friendly, human interest our kindly sympathy, and that we were influenced by a sisterly feeling, which had its impulse in the heart."

Mrs. William C. Solomon, President of the Sisterhood, who presided, introduced Jacob H. Schiff in these words:

"He had requested that he be omitted from mention on the program as a speaker, which we could not do, for we all know that we cannot hear too much from the community's greatest friend."

Mr. Schiff said in part: "It is due to you, the Sisterhood, for me to say, and I acknowledge and publicly proclaim it, that nowhere is such good Jewish community work being done as in the Harlem district. These good results do not all come from the merely material side of the work, but from that broader field of settlement work, educational and uplifting influences; that is what gives the Sisterhood so much value.

"It means better citizenship and an aid toward the curing of poverty and wiping out human distress. In the establishment of the mission schools the Sisterhood has done much for the community. If they had done nothing else that would have been a sufficient honor and a great work alone."

Professor Stephen H. Duggan of the College of the City of New York, speaking of the value of personal service, said that while he was an anti-militarist and did not believe the best results for the nation were to be obtained through military training, he believed that all should be prepared to render the best personal service to the State in some other form.

"I do not believe like so many pacifists that there is nothing good in the present war," said he. "I can see in it good effects in many ways. For one thing it has made every young man taking part realize that he must make return to the State for the benefits the State has accorded to him. I think, therefore, that the anti-militarists, who denounce military preparedness, but do not offer any other form of service to the State to replace it, are acting foolishly and in a futile manner."

Other speakers were the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris and Dr. Edward T. Devine of the New York School of Philanthropy.

BISHOP T. C. CARTER DEAD.

Prelate Expires of Injuries Inflicted by Highwaymen.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 27.—The Rev. Thomas Coke Carter of Chattanooga, Tenn., Bishop of the United Brethren Church, died here today in his sixty-sixth year. While walking along the street one night shortly after his arrival here eight days ago, he was attacked by highwaymen, knocked down and robbed, and, according to the physicians, suffered injuries that caused his death.

Bishop Carter was born in Carroll County, Tenn., and was educated at De Pauw and Ohio Universities, and received his degree of D. D. from the Southern Normal University at Huntington, Tenn. After being ordained to the United Brethren ministry in 1869 he became Principal of the Western Tennessee Seminary. Later he was President of Tullahoma College for four years. In 1880 he became a missionary in China for the Methodist Church. On his return here in 1883 he became editor of The Advocate, and retained this place until 1892. Two years later Bishop Carter was appointed Superintendent of the work of his church in the South, resigning in 1905, when he was made a Bishop. He was a member of the General and Centennial Conference of 1884, and of the General Conference four years later.

His body will be sent to Chattanooga, where his wife and two daughters live.

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FOR BETTER PRISONS.

Wallstein Says Corrections Department Should Manage All Jails.

How the city could save $58,136 annually, do away with useless equipment, and help and give its prisoners better treatment, is told in a report recommending the centralization of the custody of prisoners under the Department of Correction, which will be submitted to the Mayor today by Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein. At present seven branches of local government have charge of prisoners. These are the Correction Department, the Police Department, and the five county Sheriffs. The Correction Department, Commissioner Wallstein finds, is better fitted to care for prisoners than any other agency. For one thing, he says, the Correction Department can feed prisoners better than can the Sheriffs or the police because it buys in larger quantities.

Commissioner Wallstein has prepared a bill, which has been submitted by the Mayor to the Legislature, transferring to the Correction Department all prisoners in Bronx and Richmond Counties and all civil prisoners and witnesses in New York, Kings, and Queens Counties. The Commissioner recommends that civil prisoners and witnesses in Kings and Queens be held in separate quarters in the City Prison under the Correction Department, that criminal and civil prisoners and witnesses in Bronx and Richmond Counties be detained in the county jail as at present, but under the jurisdiction of the Correction Department, and that civil prisoners and witnesses in New York County be held in the Ludlow Street Jail, also under the Department of Correction. He advises that the House of Detention, at 203 Mulberry Street, be abandoned and sold.

Taking Nov. 30 as a representative day, the Commissioner found in the custody of the Kings County Sheriff on that day fifteen prisoners, seven for non-payment of alimony, one Federal prisoner, one National Guardsman committed by a military court, and six material witnesses.

The care of Kings County prisoners cost $21,400 last year, which included the pay of a warden, a deputy warden, a bookkeeper, eight keepers, three matrons, two cooks, two cleaners, and fees and commissions for medical attendance.

The Commissioner says that the care of these prisoners could be taken by the Correction Department at Raymond Street jail in addition to their present duties. The budget for 1916 allows the Sheriff of Kings $2,500 for feeding his prisoners. The Correction Department feeds its prisoners for less than 16 cents a day. The Commissioner of Correction estimates that his department could care for civil prisoners and witnesses in Brooklyn with an increase of $4,500 in its 1916 budget, thus saving the city $19,350.

In Bronx County both civil and criminal prisoners are under the Sheriff, for the 1916 budget allows him $34,760 for maintaining the county jail. Should the Correction Department take jurisdiction the Commissioner figures a saving of $4,840.

Mr. Wallstein discovered that it costs the city $17,617 a year for a daily average of 40 criminal prisoners in Richmond County. The centralization of the prisoners with the Correction Department would, he says, save $2,916.

Civil prisoners are confined in the Ludlow Street Jail under the New York County Sheriff. The jail is never half filled. Some of its cells are large and would, in the Commissioner's opinion, be ample to accommodate all male witnesses now held at 203 Mulberry Street. If all civil prisoners and witnesses in this county were kept in Ludlow Street under the Correction Department he believes the city would save $27,230 annually.

The report condemns the present witness detention building, 203 Mulberry Street, as unsafe in case of fire, unsuited to the purpose, and unhealthy because of lack of ventilation and a place for exercise.

Obituary Notes.

LOUIS AUGUSTUS CHANDLER, a corporation lawyer of Boston, died on Saturday in the Brookline Hospital in his sixtieth year. He was born in Woodstock, Conn., and was a graduate of the Columbia Law School.

W. C. WILLIAMS, President of the drug firm of Williams, Davis, Brooks & Hinchman Sons, died on Saturday at his home in Detroit, Mich.

WILLIAM MORRIS McCAWLEY, widely known in Philadelphia, died on Saturday at the Bryn Mawr Hospital. He was a member of the Racquet, Radnor Hunt, and Merion Cricket Clubs.

ROBERT RUSSELL RHODES, President of the United States Coal Company, the Cleveland Storage Company, the National Commercial Bank, and the Great Lakes Towing Company, died on Saturday at his home in Lakewood, near Cleveland, Ohio, in his seventy-first year.

PHILIP SMITH, who lived at 160 Second Street, New Brighton, Staten Island, for eighty-three years, died there on Saturday in his ninety-sixth year. He was born in Ireland, and before Richmond County became part of New York was Collector and Assessor and a member of the Health Board.

Mrs. ISABELLA C. BIGLIN, widow of Thomas N. Biglin, a manufacturer, died on Saturday at her home, 48 Garden Place, Brooklyn, in her fifty-sixth year.

HERMAN A. INGWERESEN, 32 years old, general agent of the United Fruit Company in Kingston, Jamaica, died there on Friday, according to a cable message received at the company's offices in this city.

WILLIAM PAULDING, a nephew of Chauncey M. Depew, died at his home, 104 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, on Saturday, in his forty-sixth year. Several weeks ago he was injured by an automobile truck, and his injuries are thought to have caused his death.

CHARLES SOLELIAC, a retired silk manufacturer of Hamilton Court, Philadelphia, died yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital in that city, in his sixty-seventh year.

CHARLES STOTT OAKLEY, Treasurer of the Wahle-Phillips Company of 101 Park Avenue, died yesterday at his home in Vermont Avenue, White Plains, N. Y., in his fifty-first year.

Captain HARRY PHILLIPS of Engine Company 5, Bayonne, N. J., who was known as "The Model Fireman," died yesterday at his home, 41 West Forty-fourth Street, in that city, in his fifty-ninth year.

Mrs. MARY ELLEN WHITE, wife of Richard White, died on Saturday night at her home in Myrtle Avenue, Madison, N. J., after a week's illness from pneumonia. In addition to her husband she is survived by eight children.

ALEXANDER IRVING REILLY, a public stenographer of Newark and a student at the New Jersey Law School, died at his home, 16 Belmont Avenue, in that city, in his twenty-seventh year. He was a Mason and Secretary of the Rotary Club of Newark. His parents, two brothers, and two sisters survive him.

JOHN D. KIRCH, a wealthy farmer, died yesterday at his home in North Plainfield, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year. He was a brother of Freeholder George Kirch of Somerset County, N. J., and is survived by his widow, three brothers, and three sisters.

Mrs. EMELIA K. REDDING, widow of Captain William F. Redding, a veteran of the civil war, died in her home at the St. Paul Hotel, in her eighty-third year. She was born in Baltimore and her daughter, Miss Francisco Redding, was the first to play a two-character role in vaudeville. In addition to her daughter, Mrs. Redding is survived by two sons, one of whom is the Rev. Arnold H. Redding, formerly rector of Holy Trinity Church here.

JOHN McNALLY, for sixteen years Postmaster of Ossining, N. Y., died at his home there. He was born in Ossining and belonged to several lodges.

DAVID O. BIGGERSTAFF, for forty years in the hardware business in Lexington, Ky., died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. Irvine Lyle, in Plainfield, N. J., in his eightieth year. He was born in Madison, Ky., and removed to Plainfield six years ago. His widow, a son, and three daughters survive him.

The Rev. ALFRED J. HUTTON, D. D., of Rochester, for fifty years a Presbyterian clergyman in this State, died yesterday in Corning.

DEDICATE A SCHOOL AS LOEB MEMORIAL

New $175,000 Home of the Hebrew Technical Institute Is Opened.

J. H. SCHIFF TALKS ON IDEALS

Auditorium in Memory of Joseph B. Bloomingdale—New Directors Are Elected.

The new building of the Hebrew Technical Institute, at Stuyvesant and Ninth Streets, was dedicated yesterday. The building is a memorial to the late Dr. Morris Loeb, while the auditorium, in which the services were held, is a memorial to Joseph B. Bloomingdale, who was President of the institute for many years prior to his death.

Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, made an address on behalf of the State of New York. Addresses were also made by Jacob H. Schiff and Eugene E. Spiegelberg, Second Vice President of the institute, a son-in-law of the late Mr. Bloomingdale. Joseph L. Buttenweiser, President of the institute, formally accepted the new building and the auditorium. Supreme Court Justice Isaac Lehman, First Vice President of the institute, presided.

The plot at Ninth and Stuyvesant Streets was purchased some years ago by the institute, while Dr. Morris Loeb was its President. The building just completed, which cost $175,000, contains besides, an auditorium seating 500 persons, a gymnasium, shower baths, class rooms, shops, drawing rooms, and a roof garden. The site cost $125,000.

Dr. Finley dwelt on the many facilities the institute affords as a medium of character building.

"I bring you the good wishes of the State for your gift of this beautiful institute where the spirit of Professor Loeb will endure as in his own laboratory," said Dr. Finley. "In this institute idealistic influence will make our perhaps aimless boys practical, efficient, and noble men."

Mr. Schiff said that character building is the first principle of the American Jew.

"It is only by character building that we can be successful in our daily lives," he said. "Above all our industrial and scientific endeavors and all our aspirations we know naught else except that we are Americans. We are Americans first, always. Above all, we must not forget the rock from which we are hewn. We must remember that in order to excel the Jew must realize that the tenets of our religion are a leading asset. Our religion supplies us with a moral stamina which should help us into the front rank of good citizenship."

Mr. Schiff said that those who aided in the erection of the institute well understood that in no other way could professor Loeb's name be better perpetuated by making it possible that the ideal for which he longed and strove, character building, receive an opportunity to develop.

The following were elected Directors for three years: John A. Goldsmith, Samuel Hirsh, Mortimer L. Schiff, Edward I. Shire, Gustave R. Tuska, Arthur Lehman Goodhart, and Arthur Gross; for two years, Benjamin Homans, Myron Falk, and Louis J. Horowitz.

The annual report of the institute, which was organized in 1884, shows the institution has graduated 1,200 young men, of whom more than 75 per cent. are following some mechanical line of work and meeting with a greater degree of success than the supporters of the school expected. The present enrollment of the school is 300 in the day school and seventy in the evening school. The institute is supported by a membership of 2,000 persons. The cost of operation is $50,000 a year.

DR. B. P. RAYMOND DEAD.

Ex-President of Wesleyan University Expires in Middletown, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 27.—The Rev. Dr. Bradford Paul Raymond, President of Wesleyan University from 1889 until 1908, died at his home here today from hardening of the arteries, in his seventieth year. He had attended church in the morning, and his death occurred a few hours afterward.

Dr. Raymond was born in Stamford, Conn., and served in the civil war, after which he studied at Hamline University, Minnesota; Lawrence University, Wisconsin; Boston University, and Northwestern University, from which he obtained his degree of D. D. Later Dr. Raymond obtained degrees from Yale and Lawrence Universities. He was President of Lawrence University for six years before becoming President of Wesleyan University, from which place he resigned in 1908 to become Professor of Ethics and Bibical Literature in the University.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

COHEN.—Feb. 20, 4,404 6th Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Cohen, a son.

DAVIS.—Feb. 20, 267 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Davis, a son.

PAUL.—Feb. 25, 25 Marion St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Paul, a daughter.

Engaged.

GIFFORD—MARSH.—Mr. and Mrs. William Y. Marsh of Williamstown, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances Lewis, to Mr. Benedict Gifford of Hudson, N. Y. The wedding will take place in October.

SILBERSTEIN—SIMIANSKY.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Simiansky, 1,845 7th Av., announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude, to Myron Silberstein.

BECHHOFER — MEYER. — Lillian Meyer to Julius Bechhofer.

COHEN—HOPPENFELD.—May Hoppenfeld to Louis B. Cohen.

CORN—CORAK.—Eva Corak to Irving Corn.

DAVIS—FURGATCH.—Gertrude Furgatch to Samuel Davis.

EMANUEL—RUNKEL.—Belle Runkel to Milton Emanuel.

FRANK—ABRAMS.—Mae Abrams to Herman A. Frank.

GOLDWEBER—SEIGEL.—Sadye Seigel to Dr. Abraham Goldweber.

KLEIN—BOCK.—Josephine Bock to Louis Klein.

KOPF—FREIMAN.—Alice Freiman to Nathaniel Kopf.

KOSTURN — GORDON. — Shirley Gordon to Irving Kosturn.

RUTTENBERG—FELDMAN.—Fanny Feldman to Ira W. Ruttenberg.

SCHLACTER—STRAUSS.—Harriet Strauss to Max Schlachter.

STEINER—SCHWARTZ.—Helen Schwartz to Irving Steiner.

TRIFIELD—BEER.—Carrie Beer to Max Trifield.

WALDORF—LOEWENSTEIN.—Ruth Loewenstein to Milton H. Waldorf.

WEINBERG—ROTHENBERG.—Cecelia Rothenberg to Emanuel Weinberg.

Married

MOSS—ARONSON.—On Sunday, Feb. 27, Hannah Aronson to Julius H. Moss, by the Rev. Dr. Drachman.

SKOFIELD—CLARK.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, 1916, at 4 East 54th St., New York City, by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, Mary Clark to Ray L. Skofield.

ARONSON — SMITH.—Feb. 22, Ethel M. Smith to Ben Aronson.

GERSTEN—BLAUSTEIN.—Feb. 22, Violet Blaustein to Harry Gersten.

HOLLENDER — GLICKSTEIN. — Feb. 22, Laura R. Glickstein to Arthur Hollender.

ISRAEL—LIVINGSTON.—Feb. 22, Louise Livingston to Joseph J. Israel.

KALISHER—BLAUSTEIN.—Feb. 22, Lillian Blaustein to Isaac E. Kalisher.

NATHANS — GROPPER.—Feb. 20, Maida Gropper to Samuel Nathans.

REISFELD—BLOOM.—Feb. 22, Marguerite Bloom to David Reisfeld.

ROSENMOND—TISHLER.—Feb. 23, Blanche V. Tishler to Abraham Rosenmond.

STEIN—SINGER.—Feb. 22, Hermina Singer to Abraham Stein.

STRAUSS—MAY.—Feb. 23, Gertrude May to August Strauss.

Brooklyn.

HEMPHILL—HEWEKER.—Feb. 26, Minna Heweker to Edward W. Hemphill.

Hoboken.

WECHSLER — HART. — Feb. 26, Hoboken, Lenore Hart to H. Carl Wechsler.

Died

BIRD.—On Friday, Feb. 25, 1916, Marie Terese, widow of Clinton G. Bird, at her late residence, Bayswater, Far Rockaway, N. Y. Funeral services Monday, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock. Interment Greenwood.

BROWE.—On Sunday, Feb. 27, 1916, Ruth Isabel, daughter of Frederick H. and Florence Porter Browe, at 44 Hampton Place, Brooklyn. Interment private.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, 1916, Marianna C. Brown, daughter of the late Julia S. Dixon and Elias G. Brown. Funeral services at her late residence, 35 West 130th St., Tuesday, Feb. 29, at 10 A. M.

DE MAURIAC.—On Feb. 26, Mary Wilson, daughter of the late Jean Octave and Jane Wilson de Mauriac. Funeral services at Flushing Institute Monday, Feb. 28, on arrival of train leaving Pennsylvania Station 2:37 P. M.

FINKEL.—At Milton, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1916, Sarah C., wife of Edwin Finkel. Funeral services at her late residence on Tuesday, Feb. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOWLER.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 26, Louisa M., widow of Charles E. Fowler. Funeral services at her late residence, 234 Church St., on Monday at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited.

GILLENDER.—On Friday, Feb. 25, 1916, at Los Angeles, Cal., Jessie, daughter of the late Arthur Gillender of New York City. On arrival of remains, burial private in Trinity Cemetery, New York City.

GLASS.—Henry, Sunday, Feb. 27, beloved husband of Mrs. Fannie L. Glass, father of Mrs. Rebecca G. Louis, Mrs. Florence G. Herrman, and Herbert Glass, brother of Samuel, John, William, and Montague, Mrs. Dora Bauer, Mrs. Flora Silberstein, Mrs. Annie Goodstein, Mrs. Esther Rose, and Mrs. Bella Sivin. Funeral services Tuesday, 10:30 A. M., at the Uptown Talmud Torah, No. 132 East 111th St. Kindly omit flowers.

GLASS.—Members of the Jewish Centre are requested to attend the funeral of our late member, Henry Glass, Tuesday at 9:30 A. M., from West Side Hebrew School, 42 West 115th St.

GLASS.—Henry. The Board of Directors of the Uptown Talmud Torah record with the deepest sorrow the death of their esteemed and beloved President, Mr. Henry Glass. By his passing away the institution, no less than the community at large, has sustained an irreparable loss. Each of the various offices he held he invested with a special dignity by his devotion, his greatness of soul, his sweetness of disposition, his generosity of character. His work was always a labor of love. He shrank from no personal sacrifice in the cause of human betterment. Under his regime the institution attained a standard which has made it an exemplar throughout the world. To the children attending this great centre of Jewish education and communal social activity he was attached by a bond that was well-nigh paternal, and many thousands of our rising generation will have cause to feel grateful to him for his work in inculcating the noble teachings and traditions of our sacred faith and fitting them for the responsibilities of citizenship. In their hearts, as well as in the hearts of all who knew him and labored with him in the vineyard of God, he has erected for himself a monument which cannot but remind them of the joy which lies in high and unselfish endeavor and which will spur them on to the achieving of the great ideals of Judaism which were his own unceasing inspiration.

To the bereaved members of his family may the Great Comforter send His divine consolation. May the innumerable and heart-felt tributes paid to his dear memory assuage their grief and help them to bear his loss with resignation. May the remembrance of his life spent in charity and well-doing prove to them a priceless possession, filling the void he has left in their tenderest affections. And may their tears be dried by the knowledge that he has found surcease from all earthly pain and travail and has gone to receive his due reward at the hands of our Heavenly Father.

LOUIS MANHEIM, Honorary Secretary.

HARRIS.—At Montclair, N. J., Sunday, Feb. 27, 1916, Norma Josephine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman B. Harris, in her 33d year. Funeral services will be held from the home, 378 Upper Mountain Av., Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

HARTMANN.—Louise C., Feb. 27, 1916, infant daughter of Charles C. and Olive G. Hartmann, 1,200 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

HOOVER.—Thomas Leonard, suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 27, 1916, in the 36th year of his age. Funeral service in Wellsville, Penn.

KETCHAM.—Suddenly, on Feb. 26, John Everitt Ketcham, beloved husband of Carrie Edwards Vail, in the 70th year of his age. Services Tuesday evening, Feb. 29, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 224 West 131st St.

KRAUSMAN.—Bernard J., beloved husband of Julia R., (nee Ernst.) Funeral services at his late residence, 2,153 Walton Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, Feb. 29, at 8 P. M. Interment private, Wednesday morning.

MORRISON. — On Feb. 26, 1916, George Austin, son of Alexander and Christian (Lyall) Morrison, in his 84th year. Funeral will be held at his late residence, 151 Central Park West, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 29, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

MORRISON.—
SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
The officers and members of the society are requested to attend the funeral services of their former President, George Austin Morrison, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 29, at 10 o'clock, at his late residence, 151 Central Park West.
WILLIAM SLOANE, President.
LAURENCE LANE MOORE, Secretary.

MORRISON.—Holland Lodge, No. 8, F. & A. M., Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, George A. Morrison, at his late residence, 151 Central Park West, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.
MARSHALL R. KERNOCHAN, Master.
HARRY COMER, Secretary.

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OPEN EVENINGS
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Died

MASTERS. — Frank W., aged 64. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, Monday evening, 8 o'clock.

MOORE.—Anna L. Moore, at Binghamton Hospital, Feb. 19. Burial took place at Clinton, N. Y., Feb. 22. Her only surviving relative is her brother, Professor A. A. Moore, formerly of Princeton University, now residing on his farm at Wampsville, N. Y.

OAKLEY.—Charles Stott, beloved husband of Kate Chatellier, and son of the late William H. Oakley, at his home in White Plains, N. Y., Sunday, Feb. 27. Funeral private.

PAULDING.—Suddenly, on Feb. 26, at Yonkers, N. Y., William H. Paulding. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 104 Warburton Av., Yonkers, on Feb. 28, at 2 P. M.

PINNEO.—On Sunday, Feb. 27, 1916, at Elizabeth, N. J., Katherine H. Pinneo, widow of Frederick S. Pinneo. Funeral services from her late residence, 240 South Broad St., Elizabeth, 1:30 P. M., Tuesday, Feb. 29.

RAYMOND.—At Essex Fells, N. J., Feb. 27, 1916, J. S. Raymond, aged 46 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

REES.—At the home of his son, R. Llewelyn Rees, 324 West 88th St., on Thursday, Feb. 24, William A. Rees, in his 88th year. Beloved husband of the late Maria Roberts Rees. Funeral at the Welsh Calvinistic Church, 155th St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., on Monday, Feb. 28, at 10:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

ROOS.—Edward W., M. D. Remains lying THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, 241 West 23d St. Interment Buffalo, N. Y.

RUSSELL.—On Feb. 26, in his 53d year, Charles Russell. Funeral services from his late residence, 124 Halsey St., at 8 P. M. on Monday, Feb. 28. Interment private.

SARLES.—At Portchester, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1916, James Merritt Sarles, aged 78 years. Funeral service at residence of son-in-law, Frederick G. Kellogg, Colonial Ridge, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 12:30. Conveyances will meet 11:03 train from Grand Central Depot. Interment Long Ridge, Conn.

SCHOLFIELD.—At Essex Fells, N. J., Feb. 26, Elizabeth Allibone Scholfield, widow of John Polhemus Scholfield. Funeral at her late residence, 2:30 P. M., Monday. Interment at The Woodlands, Philadelphia, Penn.

SERAPHINE.—On Feb. 26, 1916, at his residence, 2,521 Amsterdam Av., Michael Seraphine. Requiem mass at St. Elizabeth's Church, 187th St., Broadway, Tuesday, Feb. 29, 9 A. M.

SLATTERY.—Suddenly, at her residence, 521 West 142d St., on Saturday, Feb. 26, 1916, Mary Agatha Slattery, (nee Joyce,) beloved wife of Joseph E. Slattery. Funeral service at Our Lady of Lourdes Church, 142d St., near Convent Av., Tuesday, Feb. 29, at 10:30 A. M.

SMITH.—On Feb. 26, 1916, Herman T. Smith, in his 62d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 127 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Monday at 8 P. M. Interment at Smithtown, Long Island, on Tuesday.

SMITH.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, Philip Smith, at his residence, 160 2d St., New Brighton, S. I., in his 95th year. Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, New Brighton, on Tuesday, Feb. 29, at 9:30 A. M. Interment at St. Peter's Cemetery, West Brighton.

SOLELIAC.—Feb. 27, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, Charles Soleliac, husband of Jennie Anthony Soleliac, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral private.

SULTZBACHER.—Henry, 185 Audubon Av., corner 174th St., aged 55. Funeral Tuesday, 10 o'clock. Interment Union Fields.

TABER. — On Saturday, Feb. 26, Charles Seymour Taber. Funeral from his late residence, 104 St. Mark's Place, New Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 29, at 2 P. M.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, 1916, Eva Lawrence, wife of David H. Taylor, and only daughter of Frank R. Lawrence, in the 32d year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 229 West 70th St., on Monday afternoon, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock.

VARNUM.—Suddenly, at Newport, R. I., on Friday, Feb. 25, Helen Louise, daughter of the late Joseph B. and Helen Taylor Varnum. Funeral at Trinity Church, Newport, on Monday, Feb. 28, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

WINTHROP.—On Feb. 25, 1916, of pneumonia, at her residence, Elizabeth Van Schaick Oddie, widow of the late Granville Winthrop. Funeral services at the West Park Presbyterian Church, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Monday, Feb. 28, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

WYATT.—On Sunday, Feb. 27, Francis Wyatt, at his residence, 19 Greenway Terrace, Forest Hills Gardens, L. I. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

BLATT.—Jacob, Mount Sinai Hospital, Feb. 25.

CRISSON.—Thomas, West New Brighton, S. I., Feb. 26.

CUFF.—Alice, 3,180 Broadway, Feb. 26, aged 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9:15 A. M.

DILG.—Christias F., 25 Mount Hope Place, Bronx, Feb. 26, aged 85.

DONNELLY.—Mary K., 508 Greenwich St., Feb. 26. Funeral notice later.

DUNN.—M. Joe, 485 8th Av., Feb. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

EIDENBACH.—Conrad, 425 West 49th St., Feb. 26, aged 44. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

FINGER.—Albert, 472 7th Av., Feb. 26, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GILLANDERS.—Anna T., 312 West 15th St., Feb. 25. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

GILROY.—Bridget, 712 Columbus Av., Feb. 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GOLDSMITH.—Eva, 223 East 89th St., Feb. 26. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

HICKLAND.—Jennie, 1,179 Stebbins Av., Bronx, Feb. 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KLARGES.—William F., Jr., 2,164 Gleason Av., Bronx, Feb. 26, aged 45.

KELLY.—Michael, 305 East 81st St., Feb. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KREBS.—Christina, 336 East 155th St., Feb. 26, aged 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LINGEL.—Margaret, 500 West 164th St., Feb. 26, aged 37. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McAULIFFE.—Ellen, 12 Thompson St., Feb. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 6:30 A. M.

McCULLOUGH.—Catherine, 245 East 50th St., Feb. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McINTOSH.—William, Jr., 264 West 144th St., Feb. 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McMANUS.—Patrick, 437 East 16th St., Feb. 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MATHERNY.—Lena, 57 East 77th St., Feb. 26, aged 49. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MEYER.—Moritz, 409 East 135th St., Feb. 24.

MOHEN.—Terence, 318 West 35th St., Feb. 26, aged 26.

MORTON.—Andrew, 529 West 52d St., Feb. 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MURPHY.—Edwin, 213 East 69th St., Feb. 25. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

O'CONNELL.—Hanora, 195 10th Av., Feb. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

O'GRADY.—James, 309 West 118th St., Feb. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

REDMOND.—Margaret, 232 West 149th St., Feb. 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

REICHENBACH.—Wilhelmina P., 2,805 8th Av., Feb. 25, aged 57.

REYNOLDS.—De Los, 310 East 163d St., Feb. 26. Funeral service today.

ROSENFELD.—Joseph, 145 West 127th St., Feb. 26, aged 64. Funeral private.

SCHMIDT.—Nettie, 147 East 32d St., Feb. 25, aged 48.

SHEEHAN.—Matthew, 29 Jones St., Feb. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SHERIDAN.—Benjamin W., 118 East 89th St., Feb. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SPATH.—Annie, 1,606 Avenue A, Feb. 25.

STINER.—Belle L., 601 West 141st St., Feb. 26. Funeral private.

STOCK.—Marie, 762 Elton Av., Bronx, Feb. 26, aged 67. Funeral service today.

WALSH.—Theresa, 607 Amsterdam Av., Feb. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

WIEDBUSCH.—Frederick, 593 East 139th St., Feb. 26, aged 76. Funeral today, 12:30 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BIGLIN.—Isabella C., 48 Garden Place, Feb. 26. Funeral private.

BRANDIS.—Frederick E., 680 Madison St., Feb. 25, aged 71. Funeral service tomorrow.

BROWN.—Isaac E., 237 43d St., Feb. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DORAN.—Thomas M., 283 Putnam Av., Feb. 25. Funeral today.

DOWD.—Michael J., 194 Hull St., Feb. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ELLIOTT.—Mabel, 582 Monroe St., Feb. 26. Funeral notice later.

KEMPTON.—Edwin, 410 Clermont Av., Feb. 26. Funeral private.

McCUE.—John F., 1,742 Bergen St., Feb. 25, aged 51. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MEISLER.—Louisa, 21 Lafayette Av., Feb. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MESSENGER.—Charlotte, 681 60th St., Feb. 25, aged 67. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MEYER.—Nicholas, 3,502 Atlantic Av., Feb. 25, aged 69. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

MULLEN.—Elizabeth, 353 Dean St., Feb. 26, aged 53. Funeral March 1, 9 A. M.

NEWELL.—Frank L., 545 46th St., Feb. 26.

PANNING.—Christian, 82 Schaeffer St., Feb. 26, aged 76. Funeral service today.

PLATOU.—Ruth, 19 79th St., Feb. 26, aged 16 months. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

PROPFE.—Johanne, 379 Grove St., Feb. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SCHLEIER.—Clara A., M. E. Hospital, Feb. 25, aged 65. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SLATER.—Anna, 129 Schaeffer St., Feb. 26. Funeral service today.

SMITH.—John, 2,305 Catalpa Av., Feb. 25.

SMITH.—William C., 72 Tompkins Av., Feb. 26, aged 63.

SUTTON.—Hannah, 318 Lorgan St., Feb. 26. Funeral service today.

TITTMANN.—Henry, 556 Woodward Av., Feb. 2d. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

WALLER.—John, 105 Herkimer St., Feb. 25.

Long Island.

HOLDEN.—Clara C., Jamaica, Feb. 26. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

McHUGH.—Patrick, 138 Jackson Av., Long Island City, Feb. 26. Funeral tomorrow.

McKENNA.—Joseph J., Richmond Hill, Feb. 26, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

In Memoriam

BRENNAN.—Margaret F., in memory of; died March 1, 1914.

COLEMAN.—Catherine J.; mass St. Bernard's Church today, 7 A. M.

CURRIN.—Sarah S., in memory of; died Feb. 28, 1905.

FICK.—Annie, in memory of; died Feb. 28, 1915.

GLASER.—Salo, in memory of; died Feb. 28, 1904.

JESSURUN.—Rebecca, in memory of; died Feb. 28, 1908.

KANE.—Elizabeth K.; mass Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church today, 8 A. M.

LYONS.—Susie; mass Blessed Sacrament Church, March 2, 9 A. M.

NIEWENHOUS.—Siebrand; mass All Saints' Church, Madison Av., today, 8 A. M.

RUSSELL.—Jessie M., in memory of; died March 1, 1914.

SHEEHAN.—Michael, in memory of; died Feb. 28, 1913.

WILSON.—William E., in memory of; died March 1, 1912.

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CURRENT HISTORY
Times Square, New York City

GIANTS ARRIVE IN FORCE AT MARLIN FOR THEIR SPRING TRAINING

MARLIN NOW HELD BY M'GRAW'S ARMY

Matty Parades Recruits Before the General, Who Will See Them in Action Soon.

BATTING PRACTICE TODAY

Pitchers Will Unloosen a Bit, Too—Giants Pleasantly Shocked by Balmy Weather.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, Feb. 27.—The Giants are in possession of Marlin tonight, and are all set for their ninth annual pilgrimage to Emerson Park. Manager McGraw, Captain Larry Doyle, and Infielder Fred Brainard arrived here early this afternoon, and two hours later Christy Mathewson and Eddie Brannick brought the "bush special" in on time. Thirty-four members of the baseball party are registered at the Arlington Hotel.

McGraw was out on the golf links when Matty's delegation detrained. "Big Six" turned the command over to him at dinner time, after introducing the manager to several rookies whom he had never seen before. Players who preceded the manager here include Jim Thorpe, who has been wintering in Oklahoma, and George Kelly, an outfielder, who comes from the Pacific Coast. Pitcher Rube Schauer got in several days ago, and Groundkeeper Fabian has been here a month working on the training field.

Of those due here today, the only one missing will be Trainer Ed Mackall, who missed the train in St. Louis and will, therefore, be a day late.

Captain Doyle joined McGraw at New Orleans, and Brainard reported at Houston on his way from New Mexico.

The Giants were agreeably surprised to encounter balmy weather here tonight, but there are threats of rain that cause apprehension. For a month past the temperature has been high enough for training purposes, but the arrival of the Giants is usually coincident with the advent of a term of unsettled weather.

Uniforms and other accoutrements were shipped from New York some time ago, and there will be no delay on this account in starting training. The five catchers in the party will give the pitchers some exercise tomorrow morning, and for the first few days only batting practice and tossing by the pitchers will be on the program. The field is in fine shape and so are the golf links, but the Giants will have little time for golf; in fact, McGraw is known to be hostile to that sport as a training exercise.

BAD WEATHER FOR YANKS.

But In Spite of the Cold They Miss Only One Day of Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 27.—The recruits of the New York American League baseball team, an unusually serious-minded and decorous gathering of young men, spent the first week of their training grind to good purpose, even if the last four days of the week were windy and cold. They missed only one day in five—that on account of rain—and as winds don't hit their park with full force, while the sun does, they made progress in getting cricks out of joints, and in getting down to a basis by which their manager can get an idea of their capabilities.

Bill Donovan is begining to form his ideas, but has more scrutinizing to do yet. His duties will increase rapidly this week, for his second squad of players is due on Wednesday. One thing he must provide for is hours for practice, so that the big squads won't interfere with each other. He will probably have two squads in the morning and two in the afternoon. Practice games are not likely to begin before next week, by which time the regulars will have had sufficient tuning up.

Donovan isn't sure when Frank Baker will arrive, perhaps not before the 10th, may be on Wedesday with the others. Baker told the manager in New York that business, connected with his farm, might detain him. It doesn't matter much, says Donovan, as Baker is of the sort who doesn't need much time to get into condition. Slim Caldwell, the mainstay pitcher, announces that he has a new and compound ambition this year to win twenty-eight games and bat .310.

WILL LAY FEDERAL GHOST.

National Commission Meets Today—Fultz Denies Strike Story.

The National Commission, composed of Chairman August Herrmann of Cincinnati, President John K. Tener of the National League and President Ban Johnson of the American League, will hold a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria today to settle the remaining details of the peace agreement with the Federal League.

The only features of the peace pact which have not been decided upon concern the minor leagues, and President John H. Farrell of the National Association of Minor Leagues and Edward G. Barrow, President of the International League, will probably be called into conference with the commission. No agreement has ever been reached by the International League in Baltimore with the Baltimore Federal League Club, although this was one of the details of the settlement.

Jack Dunn, who has the Baltimore Club of the International League, planned to build a new ball park in that city, the league ignoring the offer of the Federal League to lease their new park. Dunn's scheme has been halted because the city plans to lay streets through the site on which he had proposed to build. It is probable, now that the International League is without a park in Baltimore, that some compromise may be effected with the Federal League club there.

The commission will also take up the claim of Charles H. Ebbets for $74,000 against the Newark Club of the International League. Mr. Ebbets was formerly part owner of the club, whose franchise last season was declared forfeited. The International League refused to recognize the claim on the ground that all stockholders forfeit their claims when the franchise is forfeited.

Secretary Harry Sparrow of the Yankees will pilot the second party of Yankees to Macon this afternoon. He will be accompanied from here by Ray Fisher. Bob Shawkey will join him at Philadelphia, and at Baltimore Frank Baker, Fritz Maisel, Lute Boone and Gene Laden will join the group. The following players will go direct to Macon from their homes and will assemble with the squad on Wednesday morning: Peckinpaugh, Aragon, Baumann, Hartzell, Hendryx, High, Magee, Miller and Pipp.

Dave L. Fultz, President of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, when asked yesterday about the statement of James A. Gilmore, former President of the Federal League, that there might be a baseball players' strike early in the coming season, denied absolutely that any such action was contemplated. He said he knew of no such matter even being discussed, and he said that he certainly would know of it if the fraternity has any such plans. Mr. Fultz laughingly remarked that Mr. Gilmore might be contemplating a strike among ball players, but if so he himself knew nothing about it.

HARRIERS OUT IN FORCE.

Lillis First Home In Glencoe A. C. Run, with Lucas Second.

Crisp, wintry weather favored the harriers of the Harlem Athletic League yesterday for the first time in almost a month, and they turned out in force for the weekly point race, which was held under the auspices of the Glencoe Athletic Club.

R. Lillis, a former member of the Macomb's A. C., now of the Morningside A. C., but compelled to compete unattached for three months before he can represent the latter organization, showed the way over the five miles of ice-covered trail in 32 minutes 21 seconds. His handicap of 3:45 was just enough to enable him to get home in front of H. Lucas, the Cuban athlete of the Morningside Club, who finished third in the Washington's Birthday Marathon of the Pennant A. C. Lucas had 2:30 allowance and his actual time was 31:20. Lew Heydet, one of Lucas's clubmates, was virtual scratch man, and took third place from the 30-second mark in the fast time of 29:30.

The Morningside A. C. distance runners again won the team honors with 25 points, six less than were scored against the Macomb's A. C. quintet, which finished second. Glencoe A. C. runners filled third position with 76, and the Harbrook A. A., a new addition to the Harlem League roster, was last with 78 points.

Lillis was in the van throughout a greater portion of the chase, but, despite the fact that he had made the pace for nearly two and a half miles, he had enough stamina in reserve to sprint away from Lucas when the latter threatened to go out in the lead. The first fifteen finished in the following order:

Name and Club.	H'cap.	Actual Time.
R. Lillis, unattached	3:45	32:21
H. Lucas, Morningside A. C.	2:30	31:20
Lew Heydet, Morningside A. C.	0:30	29:30
W. Rowland, Macomb's A. C.	5:00	34:02
J. Percy, Macomb's A. C.	4:45	33:55
J. Daly, Macomb's A. C.	3:30	32:47
L. Metzger, Morningside A. C.	1:00	30:19
S. Centrell, Morningside A. C.	4:15	33:55
F. Davies, Macomb's A. C.	3:45	33:27
E. Leduc, Morningside A. C.	4:30	34:15
T. Halpin, Morningside A. C.	0:45	31:02
J. Magee, unattached	2:45	33:10
J. Vossler, Morningside A. C.	4:00	34:27
E. Reiger, Glencoe A. C.	3:00	33:30
W. McMurray, Macomb's A. C.	4:45	35:25

TEAM SCORES.

Morningside A. C.	1	2	6	7	9—25
Macomb's A. C.	3	4	5	8	11—31
Glencoe A. C.	10	15	16	17	18—76
Harbrook A. C.	12	13	14	19	20—78

L. P. Dutka, the little Hungarian-American A. C. distance runner, possessed more speed than any of his seventeen rivals in the weekly race of the Yorkville Athletic League staged yesterday from the St. Vincent Ferrer A. C. Clubhouse, 145 East Sixty-fifth Street, and won easily in 21 minutes 13 seconds. He was hard pressed in the early stages by A. Frischman of the Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association, but he simply romped away from the runner-up in the closing mile, winning by more than fifty yards.

The first of a series of road runs to be conducted by the Catholic Athletic League as preparatory tests for its handicap run on April 30 was staged yesterday over the St. Vincent Ferrer A. C. course of 4½ miles, and was won by John Mills of the Ozanam Association in 22:30. T. Colligan of the St. Anselm's A. C. gave the victor a hard fight, but was beaten by 25 yards in 22:35. He held out just long enough to take the place position from J. McCarthy of St. Vincent Ferrer, who crossed the tape two seconds after Colligan.

Arthur Roth, winner of the Pennant A. C. Marathon last Tuesday, finished eleventh in the members' road run of the Mohawk A. C. yesterday, but he gained the fast-time prize by negotiating the five-and-a-half-mile course from scratch in 29:16. Sam Weiss, in receipt of 3:45 handicap, triumphed over a field of fifteen in 31:23. He won easily by 100 yards from J. Fitzpatrick, who had 2:45 start. Third across the finish line was J. Brooks, with 2:45 handicap. H. Loboda, who finished ninth from the 4:30 mark in 33:36, annexed the Novice Trophy.

Chief honors in the four-mile road run of the Pennant A. C. yesterday were taken by C. Du Bois of the Hollywood Inn, Yonkers, who went the route in 19:58. The Pennant A. C. veteran, Billy Rozett, gave him a good race, but was beaten by thirty yards. Julius Katz, who made the going for three miles, finished third.

Ed Dougherty of St. Anselm's A. C. scored a hard-won victory in the Villagers A. C. chase through the streets of Greenwich Village yesterday. Joe Heaney of the home club and J. O'Leary of the Irish-American A. C. were second and third, respectively. The victor's time was 18:45.

MANY PRIZES FOR SPOTTS.

Former National Champion Makes Fine Scores at N. Y. A. C. Traps.

R. L. Spotts, a former national champion, showed his fellow-members at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club a flash of his old-time form in the week-end shoot of the organization yesterday. He practically swept the boards. His work is best told in the shoot for the high scratch prize, which he took with 98 out of a possible 100 targets. In making his total, Spotts had a straight run of 88 targets.

With the exception of the Haslin Cup, the former champion was very much in evidence in all of the shoots. He took the Travers Island trophy with a straight string of 25 targets. Together with S. Wing, Jr., he scored a leg on the Accumulation Cup with the same score. Another straight also was made by Spotts in the shoot for the Tournament Cup. In this event J. I. Brandenberg, A. L. Burns, and C. J. Stein also had straight scores.

Spotts also was in on the high handicap prize with a grand total of 100 targets. The other gunners who had full scores in the event were S. Wing, Jr., M. McVoy, Jr., C. A. Brown, and C. J. Stein. The shoot-off was captured by C. A. Brown, who also won a special shoot at 25 targets. Five gunners scored legs on the Haslin Cup. They were S. Wing, Jr., S. Leighton, C. A. Brown, Conrad Stein, and C. J. Stein.

Being the final shoot of the month, the gunners were called upon to decide two fixtures. After a shoot-off the Haslin Cup was won by C. J. Stein. R. L. Spotts was the winner of the Tournament Cup for February.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Feb. 27.—Herbert F. L. Funke won the high scratch and high handicap prizes in the 100-target event at the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club today, and also won a leg on the Yearly Cup by breaking 25 straight. Waldo Grose won a leg on the Monthly Cup.

TWO NEW WORLD'S RECORDS

Marks Set for Sixty-Yard Tank Plunge and Indoor Pole Vault.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—The University of Chicago swimmers defeated the tank team of Northwestern University last night in a meet closing early today, at which a world's record was made. The Maroons won by a 38 to 30 margin.

Craig Redmon of the University of Chicago set a mark of 18 4-5 seconds in the plunge for distance in a 60-yard tank, and this time, if allowed, will stand as a world's record. The mark is one-fifth of a second better than the record established by J. Lichter of the Chicago A. A. a week ago.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 27.—The world's indoor pole vault record for a board floor was broken by F. W. Floyd of the Missouri A. A. of St. Louis at a meet here last night, according to the announcement of officials. Floyd topped the bar at 12 feet 8¼ inches.

WILLARD DECLINES TO TRAIN ON SUNDAY

Passes Up Gymnasium in Favor of Park—Smoking May Not Be Allowed at Bout.

Jess Willard, the heavyweight champion, observes the Sabbath, just as he was taught to do as a boy at his home in Pottawatomie, Kan. No matter how badly he needs the gymnasium work and the rough sparring bouts to better his condition, he refuses to work on Sunday.

Yesterday morning persons who were taking their morning constitutionals in Central Park, opposite Eighty-first Street, looked on in surprise as they saw a giant of a man walking briskly past them in the park. He took huge strides, and none of the park walkers could keep up with him.

It was Jess Willard taking a morning walk through the Park. He walked for more than an hour, going around the reservoir a couple of times. At no time did Willard break into a run, but was content to plod along at a brisk stride. He then returned to his hotel, and did not show up at his training quarters at the Pioneer A. C.

The promoters of the bout, Rickard and McCracken, with Tom Jones, Willard's manager, and Ike Dorgan, manager for Moran, will appear before the State Athletic Commission today and submit all the contracts for the bout. The commission will also examine the checks and see that everything connected with the affair is within the boxing laws of the State. The officers of the Show Corporation, which controls the Garden, will also appear.

Tex Rickard stated last night that he was only too glad to do everything in accordance with the rules of the commission. In fact, Rickard has deposited all the money thus far taken in for tickets, about $80,000, jointly under his own name and that of the Show Corporation.

While there has been a large sale of seats, there is still a number left, but the promoters believe that the house will be sold out two weeks before the bout. Many of the orders for high-priced seats are coming from out of town. There is a large demand for seats in the section set aside for women and their escorts.

Because of the number of women who will attend the bout the management is thinking seriously of putting into effect the "no-smoking" rule. They believe that it would be better for all the spectators to witness the bout through a clear atmosphere than through a haze of smoke. It would also be an advantage to the boxers.

The State Athletic Commission has also summoned Referee Charley White to appear and receive his instructions about the bout. White is going through a course of training himself, working in a gymnasium every day. He will see that the boxers are familiar with the rules of boxing as laid down by the commission, and does not believe that either of the contestants will give him any trouble.

Willard will resume his strenuous gymnasium work today.

TO TEST MIXED BOUTS.

American Sporting Club Will Hold One Tomorrow Night.

No week's boxing bill is complete without the name of Battling Levinsky. The over-ready boxer will be in action tonight at the Long Acre A. A. downtown, and will have for an opponent "Wild Burt" Kenny. Sam Langford will go ten rounds with "Cleve" Hawkins, who styles himself the Canadian negro champion. A third ten-round bout will bring together Eddie O'Keefe and Dutch Brandt.

Jess Willard, the heavyweight champion, and Johnny Ertle, the bantamweight claimant, have both promised to be at the ringside and watch the bout. The winner of the O'Keefe-Brandt bout will be matched with Ertle at the Long Acre. Willard will see Langford in action for the first time.

There will be three ten-round bouts at the Pioneer A. C. Mike McTeague, who is being coached by Jim Coffey, will be seen in the main bout against the new Al McCoy. Artie McGovern will box with Leo Leonard, and George Ashe of Philadelphia will tackle Eddie Kinley of Newark. Tommy Touhey and Paddy Burns will be the headliners at the Olympic A. C. show.

Manager Paddy Donnelly of the American Sporting Club told the State Athletic Commission last week that tomorrow night he would try the experiment of staging a mixed bout contrary to the rules of the commision. The club promises to stage a bout between Bob Devere, the white heavyweight, and a negro heavyweight called Chicago Jack. The commission will probably have its representatives there to stop the bout if the club attempts to put it on. Manager Donnelly maintains that the rule prohibiting mixed bouts is not constitutional, and wants to test it in the courts. The star bout at the American Club's show will be between Joe Azevedo and Andy Williams.

At the Fairmount A. C. on Tuesday and Thursday nights, there will be an amateur boxig tournament for the benefit of the Pastime Athletic Club. Four divisions will be contended, the 110, 120, 135, and 158 pound classes. Many of the best amateurs of the metropolitan district will compete.

Willie Astey, the bantamweight, who boxes in Philadelphia tonight, will meet Abe Friedman in a return engagement at the Clermont A. C. on Saturday night.

The bouts scheduled thus far this week are as follows:

MONDAY.

Long Acre A. A.—Battling Levinsky vs. Wild Burt Kenny, Sam Langford vs. Cleve Hawkins.

Pioneer S. C.—Mike McTeague vs. Al McCoy, Artie McGovern vs. Leo Vincent.

Broadway S. C. (afternoon.)—Scotty Welsh vs. Young Jersey

Olympic A. C.—Tommy Touhey vs. Paddy Burns.

Military A. C.—Johnny Dohan vs. Walter Mohr.

TUESDAY.

Grupp's A. C.—Young Fulton vs. Frankie Dixon, Willie Cohler vs. Young Ketchell.

Fairmont A. C.—Amateur boxing.

American S. C.—Joe Azevedo vs. Andy Williams.

THURSDAY.

Fairmont A. C.—Amateur boxing.

SATURDAY.

Clermont A. C.—Willie Astey vs. Abe Friedman.

FAVORITES WIN AT SOCCER.

Surprise, Though, When MacDuffs Beat MacDonalds.

All of the favorites in the second round of the cup tie competitions of the Southern New York State Football Association were returned winners yesterday, the Brooklyn Celtics, league champions, gaining their victory over Columbia Oval at Marquette Oval by 3 goals to 0, while the Continentals and Yonkers won out at Harlem Field and Lenox Oval, respectively, the former beating Greenpoint, 3 to 0, and the latter defeating the Strollers, 2 to 0. The high wind was biting cold and interfered considerably with the thorough enjoyment of the spectators, but the ground was hard, with very little ice, and afforded the players a firm footing.

The surprise of the soccer season came about in the first division State League game at Hawthorne Field yesterday, when Clan MacDuff administered to the Clan MacDonalds the first defeat sustained by the redoubtable Brooklyn team in a championship game this year. Clan MacDuff won out by the score of 1 to 0.

DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
THE SCOTCH OF GREAT AGE

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Woodward on Amateurism in Golf.

Once more the United States Golf Association, through its official spokesman, President Frank L. Woodward, has come out in a definite stand on the amateur status of those connected with the sport, and if the edict is enforced with the same vigor with which it is written this much-vexed problem will be settled as far as golf is concerned.

President Woodward makes the flat statement that the rule will be applied in all the strictness with which it was drawn up, and that there may be no doubt in the minds of those who may be affected by the new amateur rule, the Denver man declares that anybody who in any manner whatsoever makes capital of his golf connections, except by writing or golf architecture, whether by his skill at the game or through his acquaintanceship with its followers, is ipso facto a professional, and will be declared so by the U. S. G. A. This is straight from the shoulder, and is a clean hit at those who have been trying hard to persuade themselves and other people that the rule made by the golf association on the amateur question touches them not at all.

Though there be none so blind as those who will not see, there can be no golfers in questionable positions so deaf that they cannot hear the decisive tones with which the U. S. G. A. President pronounces their fate. In order not to be unfair, the golf association is giving these players a chance to get out from under, and if, in view of the changed conditions, they elect to stick by the game at the expense of their pockets, they will be received into the fold with more respect, perhaps, than had the incident never arisen. But the time for temporizing is past, President Woodward has flung secrecy to the winds, and indirectly he challenges every golfer in a suspected position to prove the purity of his amateur status.

There is one thing, however, which golfers in general are anxious to know—how will the culprits be apprehended? Will individuals or the association take the initiative in the matter, and when?

⁂

Simplifying Football Rules.

The conservative Football Rules Committee last week found several sections of the code which needed clarifying. Any move which will tend to make the complicated features of the game plainer to gridiron enthusiasts is always welcome. Each year the committee finds interpretation of long-established rules necessary. Since the committee took on three recognized officials as an advisory committee many loopholes in the code have been uncovered.

There are numerous men who have played and coached who have no intimate knowledge of the rules. Not even all the officials are familiar with them. With Messrs. Langford, Tufts, and Morice at the committee meeting to point out weaknesses in the code, the committee was aided greatly in making interpretation of the rules easier. But there is still much to be done in clearing up the rules and getting them into briefer form, before the football public understands the game in the way it should.

Football has become a fad. The great crowds which gather at the big annual games go more to see the spectacle of 40,000 people than they do to see the game on the gridiron. The gradual simplification of the rules which the committee is striving to bring about will do much to attract favor and enable enthusiasts to enjoy the game for the game's sake. Football players and officials who know intimately the football rules as they stand must have something of the legal mind. The rule book is as important a part of the game's outfit as the pigskin. When the rules are simplified, so that it will not be necessary for the spectator to carry around a rule book to find out what is going on, the game will be just so much better.

⁂

Prospects of the Giants.

Before the present week is over, Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants will have some idea whether the Giants will be able to recover from the slump which landed them in last place in the 1915 pennant race. Young baseball players are a gamble. Often those who are best in the minor leagues fail in the majors, and, then again, every once in awhile some unheard of youth bobs up from nowhere in particular and becomes a star. There is no infallible rule in judging ball players. McGraw's success during the past ten years shows that he is as good a judge as any.

Last year the Giants' infield was a failure because for no great length of time was the same combination of players in the various positions. Injuries to players necessitated frequent changes. Then, too, the pitching staff failed badly when it was needed. The catching staff was not as spry as it might have been. It is with these three things in mind—fielding, pitching, and catching—that McGraw this season has rounded up the large collection of players now assembling in Texas. The team is not a weak hitting team; it was third in team batting last year.

The possibility of improvement in the infield, an improvement which seems certain, and additional strength behind the bat, give the New York manager hope that the coming season will not be a repetition of last year's disaster. Such veteran pitchers as Mathewson, Tesreau, Perritt, and Benton surely can not do as poorly as they did last year. It was the general slump of the whole Giant aggregation which caused most of the pitchers to fall into the clutches of indifference. Constant defeat took the fight out of last year's Giants. With a fighting team this season, there is no reason to believe that the Giant pitching staff will fail as it did last year.

⁂

Willard in Manhattan.

Now that Jess Willard is safely established within the city limits and is really training for his bout with Moran, a portion of the metropolis breathes easier. To many citizens the presence of the heavyweight champion pugilist of the world is a matter of importance. A ringside seat at the Willard-Moran show to many persons—men and women—is going to mean more than a box at the opening night of the opera to others. Some enthusiasts will be deeply disappointed if they do not see the ten-round glove contest.

Willard is not the old type of pugilist. He admits that he does not like to fight. With him it is merely a cold business proposition. He shows his distaste by holding aloof from the petty details of the ring game. He carries along a retinue of employes, so that he may not be annoyed with the ordinary features of the boxing business. His part is merely to stand up before Moran for thirty minutes for a stipend of $47,500. And this he will receive twenty-four hours before the bout. Life is one blithe, mellifluous song for Mr. Willard and his secretary, managers, assistant pugilists, and camp followers.

⁂

Murray's Tennis Victory.

R. Lindley Murray lived up to expectations in winning the national indoor singles championship in the tennis tournament which closed at the Seventh Regiment Armory last week. During the first day's play, when Murray won three matches, it became certain that there was no one in the tournament who could combat successfully the speed of the Californian. His winning of the title was merely a question of time. While there is no surprise in the fact that Murray won, there is surprise that he won so easily. The tournament did not bring out an exceptionally strong field, but there were such good men as Washburn and Man for the Californian to eliminate, but, except in his match with the latter, Murray did not once have to extend himself. Every match in which he competed was won in straight sets, a fact which speaks well for the character of his play on the boards.

And Murray won, though he had not had full opportunity for practice. It was another demonstration of the effectiveness of the Californian type of tennis. Murray showed himself a master in the fine points of the game, as well as in tremendous driving and serving power. It should be remembered also that he was playing under unaccustomed conditions, the indoor game with its uncertain light being comparatively new to him. But, whether the light was good or bad—and it was more often bad—his ability in nowise suffered.

Murray, who is living in Bayonne, will compete this Summer, but his playing will probably be confined to a few of the larger tournaments. If his outdoor game measures up to the calibre of that which he showed indoors he may once more be a prominent contender for the national singles championship, and take place in the ranking well up with the leaders, as he did in 1914.

⁂

The Dog Show.

The outstanding feature of the Westminster Kennel Club show, held last week in Madison Square Garden, was the victory of George W. Quintard's wire-haired fox terrier, ch. Matford Vic, who, for the second time in successive years, was declared the best dog in the show. This notable performance has only been duplicated once before since the Westminster Kennel Club started its exhibitions. The fact that Matford Vic is a bitch makes the feat doubly remarkable. The winner must have been considered greatly superior to her nearest competitor, Miss Jean Crawford's Scottish terrier, Conqueror, because, when the championship rested between the two and a vote was taken by the five judges, they were unanimous in giving the title to the fox terrier.

Too much credit cannot be accorded the owner of the winner and the proprietors of other kennels, as they have imported and bred the best specimens of terriers that could be produced, regardless of trouble and expense, until now the United States probably has the finest terriers in the world.

The only disappointing feature of the show was the scarcity of entries made in foxhounds. In the last few years the club has virtually devoted one day of its annual exhibition to hunting dogs—"Hounds' Day." This feature would have proved a far more interesting sporting event had more Masters shown their appreciation by exhibiting their dogs. It was necessary to declare the English foxhound special a blank, as there was only one draft, that shown by the Genesee Valley Hunt, which Major W. A. Wadsworth took the trouble to send from the northern part of the State. Two packs from the Piedmont Huntof Virginia, which showed both dogs and bitches, and one from the Essex Hunt can scarcely be regarded as a true representation of the popularity of the American foxhound. The real value of the competition for the specials was lost because of the few entries. Without taking away any of the honors from the Piedmont hounds, it would have been more satisfactory had the packs been greater in number, making a more representative class.

⁂

De Oro's Defeat by Ellis.

In winning the three-cushion billiard championship from Alfredo De Oro, Charles Ellis gave an impressive exhibition of skill. The Cuban, conceded to be one of the hardest of men to defeat, was leading after two nights' play. Then, when the match was all against him, Ellis showed his quality and pulled the championship out by masterly billiards, one of his clusters being a run of 10, which, while not a record, is one of the best runs ever completed in a three-cushion championship. Ellis has not risen rapidly to the heights, and his victory over De Oro cannot be considered an accident. He was the three-cushion champion of the Interstate League last year, and is leading in that event this season. There is reason to suppose that he will be able to hold the title for a longer period than some others who have won the championship by defeating De Oro. However, the Cuban, no matter whether he may be the actual champion or not, has come to be considered something of a perpetual title-holder. It does not seem improbable that the championship, as in the past, will again fall to his name, as a result of subsequent matches.

⁂

This Week's Collegiate Meet.

Profiting by the mistakes it made on its first attempt last year to promote an indoor relay "carnival," the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America has this year arranged one of the most promising meets of the board floor season, to be held next Saturday night in Madison Square Garden. It was only natural last year that mistakes would be made in the promoting of the college sports. The men who handled the games were all tackling a problem they never faced before. The Intercollegiate Association called on few persons outside its own ranks to assist in conducting the meet, and did the best it could under the circumstances.

Many lessons were learned and will be put into effect at the coming meet. There should be no mishandling of the relays, for arrangements have been perfected to a high degree. The authorities have looked after minute details, and everybody connected with the games expresses confidence in their success. They should certainly be much next to the great meet promoted by the Millrose A. A., promise to be the most successful indoor games of the season. The best college athletes from the East and as far West as Michigan will be brought into competition. There will be stars in action New Yorkers have never before seen. Dartmouth's fine team, coached by the New Yorker, Harry Hillman, will be missing, in all probability because of lack of funds, but the Hanoverians' absence will be made up by the addition of other teams.

This meet will be a college man's meet in every sense. Most of the spectators will be present or former college men; the contestants will all be college men, and practically all the officials will be graduates or undergraduates. One of the few prominent outsiders connected with the games is "Sparrow" Robertson, who will fire the starting pistol, and Sparrow has been doing this duty at nearly all the important college meets for some years past. The relay and team sports will be a pleasant diversion for athletic enthusiasts, who now have had almost their fill of competition between local cracks.

⁂

Importance of Trapshooting.

A sport whose devotees do not yield a whit in enthusiasm to the wielders of racquet or putter, although fewer in number, is trapshooting. When rain, snow, or wind has silenced the thud of the tennis ball against the gut and the crack of driver and gutta percha, still out there on the range, Winter and Summer, may be heard the rattle of rifle fire shattering innumerable clay disks.

It is not only the major sport of many thousands throughout this country; it is also the minor sport of many additional thousands, who turn at times from the court and the links to test and strengthen their eyes and nerves at the traps. Many lawn tennis and golf clubs, as well as many colleges and athletic clubs, have formed rifle teams, and some of them have their own ranges.

The Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trapshooting instituted a couple of years ago a classification of States in accord with the number of tournaments held and the amount of activity displayed by the different gun clubs within the boundaries of the Commonwealths. Class A, wherein are listed the States foremost in these lines, now includes New York, Pennsylvania, California, Nevada, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Ohio. In Class B are Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Connecticut, Wisconsin, and Virginia. Class C comprises Maryland, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Oregon, Oklahoma, and Texas. The remaining States barely pass the examination, and are huddled together in Class D.

The association seeks, by awarding money for trophies, especially to newly organized clubs, and in other ways, to encourage a widespread interest in a sport which, in this region, needs little fostering. Hereabouts it is rated where it belongs—as a keenly entertaining recreation, which offers a high degree of profit and pleasure to tyro and expert alike. The efforts of the National Association are proving successful in other sections of the country, which is gratifying, not only to sportsmen, but to all those who reflect upon the advantages of having, under conceivable circumstances of national peril, a large number of robust men possessing special skill in marksmanship.

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It's our own idea of how to rainproof a Scotch cheviot.

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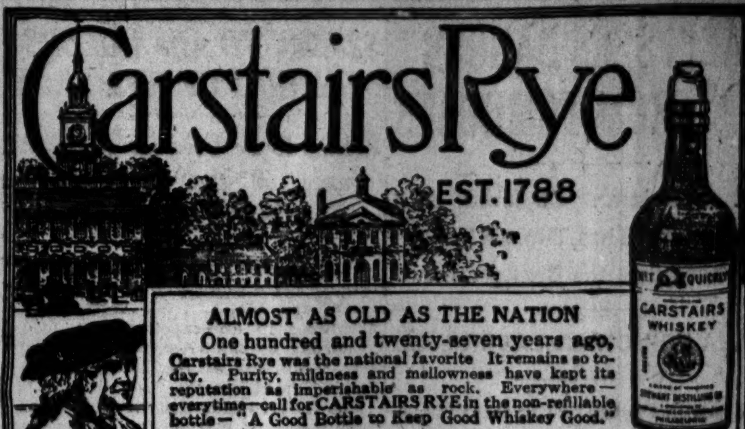

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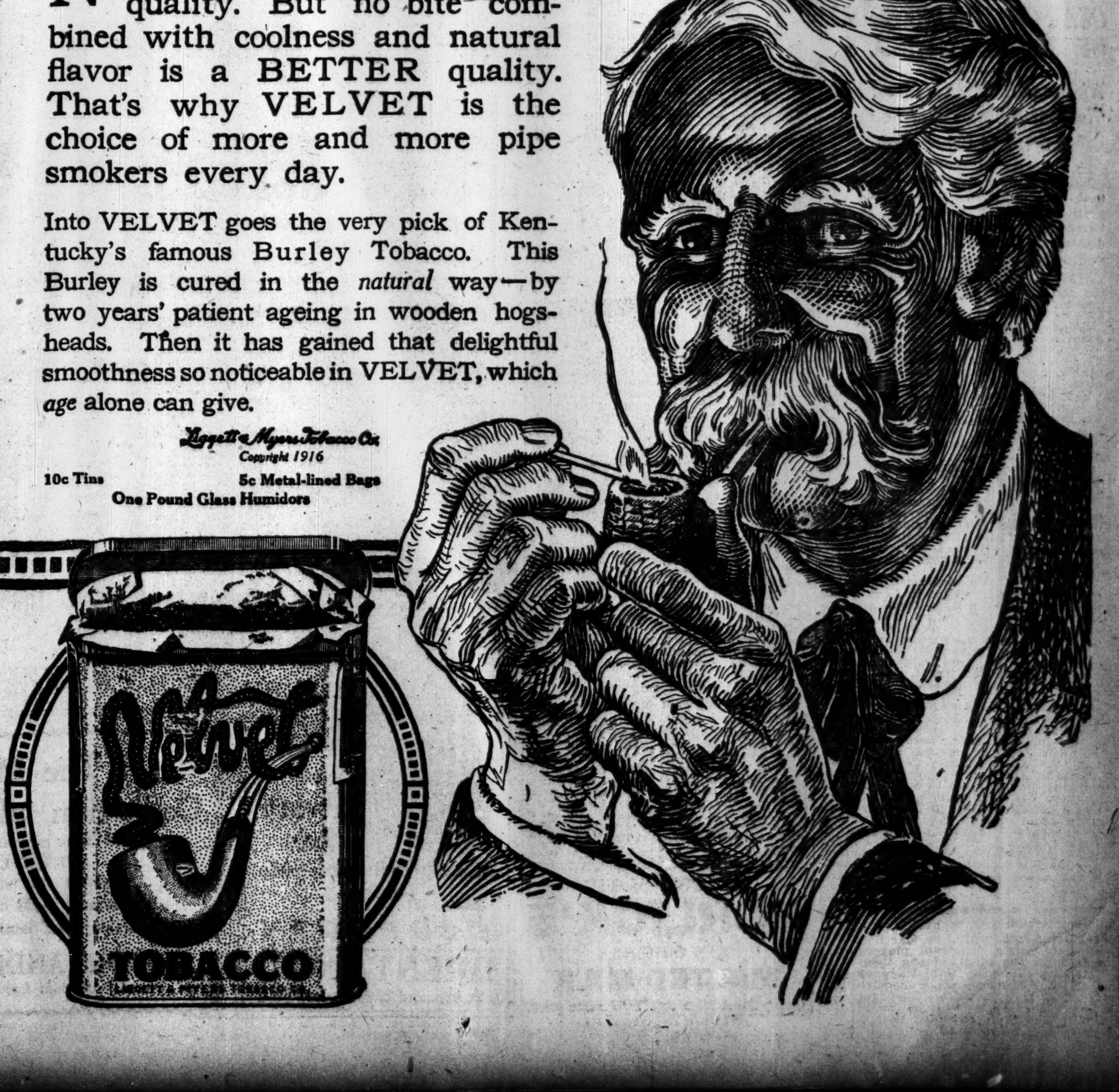

SAY TRACK SPORTS ARE NOT PERIL TO HEALTH

DENY DANGER LIES IN TRACK ATHLETICS

Experts Unite in Acquitting Such Events of Evil Effects Upon Young Men.

STATISTICS ARE ADDUCED

Record of Fifty Years, Compiled by Dr. Anderson of Yale, Shows Athlete to be Long-Lived.

The March issue of The Medical Times, to be published on Wednesday, contains a symposium on the question, "Are track athletics harmful to young men?" and the query is answered by physicians who have had an opportunity to study this problem from close quarters for many years. Those who discuss the matter and give their opinions are Dr. John W. Bowler, Professor of Physical Education and Hygiene and director of the gymnasium at Dartmouth College; Dr. George L. Meylan, Professor of Physical Education at Columbia University; Dr. D. A. Sargent, President of the Sargent School for Physical Education; Dr. Albert H. Sharpe, athletic coach at Cornell University; Dr. C. Ward Crampton, director of physical training in the New York City schools and Secretary of the P. S. A. L.; Dr. W. A. Lambeth, director of physical education in the University of Virginia, and Dr. William G. Anderson, director of Yale University gymnasium.

These authorities are practically unanimous in asserting that the question is to be answered in the negative if athletics are carried on with the proper safeguards. Dr. Anderson of Yale has prepared a table of statistics on the lives of Yale athletes covering a period of fifty years, which shows that the Yale athlete does not die young, nor is heart disease the leading cause of death; that lung trouble is the cause of the greatest number of deaths, but the percentage is not higher than that expected among non-athletes from similar causes, and that a comparison based on the statistics of insurance companies is favorable to the athlete. Dr. Anderson, however, says that, although the average athlete is not short-lived, there is no adequate proof that he owes his longevity to athletics.

Dr. Sharpe, better known as "Al" Sharpe, the football coach, who brought about such an improvement in the Cornell eleven last season, is emphatically outspoken in favor of track athletics. He not only says that they are not harmful, but he asserts they are decidedly beneficial. He gives several instances of the favorable results in serious sicknesses of a strong heart action developed by members of the Cornell track team under the care of Jack Moakley. The only rational criticism that can be advanced against collegiate athletics, according to Dr. Sharpe, is that the environment of a college athlete after he graduates does not generally afford him an opportunity to carry on his usual physical activities, and no other form is substituted.

Dr. C. Ward Crampton says that athletics, conducted in a manner that satisfies the competitive spirit of the participants and under competent supervision, is distinctly beneficial in serving the ends of physical education. Dr. Crampton enumerates the safeguards that the P. S. A. L. uses in protecting the health of the thousands of elementary and high school athletes in New York City, and states that in the last ten years no competitor has suffered any ill effects from the athletic games held by the school organization, although more than 180 school district and championship school meets were held last year. Dr. Lambeth of the University of Virginia says that there is as little danger in modern athletics, conducted under proper supervision, as there is in going to church or digging potatoes. On the contrary, he thinks that feeble-bodied boys often build up their constitution through athletics.

Individual excess is the main objection to be considered against track athletics according to Dr. Sargent of the Sargent School. This excess occurs in two ways, from overexertion on the part of an athlete judged fit to take part in track events, and from participation in such events by youths not able to stand the strain incident to competition and rivalry. When an intelligent administrative supervision is put in force, the danger from competitive athletics is reduced to a minimum.

Dr. George L. Meylan of Columbia takes issue with those who condemn athletic training and competition on the ground that it produces cardiac hypertrophy. He distinguishes between the moderate hypertrophy, which is the result of normal exercise, and the pathological hypertrophy, which is present in certain cardiac diseases. The latest authoritative published study on this question was that made on Harvard oarsmen in 1915, and it showed that men who had trained for rowing and competed in four-mile races from one to ten years were all in splendid condition with not a single case of cardiac hypertrophy among them. Dr. Meylan says: "There is no evidence that athletic competition ever produces pathologic or injurious hypertrophy."

With regard to the allegation that many athletes die prematurely because athletic competition has produced permanent organic injury, Dr. Meylan says that he investigated a number of these cases and failed to discover a single one where the attending physician believed that participation in athletics had been a factor in causing the patient's death.

Dr. John W. Bowler of Dartmouth holds that there are dangers to guard against in track athletics, especially among the members of the cross-country teams, but thinks proper medical supervision will abolish the greatest danger, organic heart lesions. The exhibition of "sand" by athletes is sometimes a source of injury to athletes because the competitors will struggle and endeavor to continue when their physical condition does not warrant it, but, according to Dr. Bowler, when the necessary precautions are taken athletics are beneficial and not injurious.

TROOP B WINS AT POLO.

Players from Deal's Outdoor Team Beaten at Red Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 27.—An indoor polo three, captained by Mort B. Bamberger, who plays back on the Deal outdoor polo team, was outplayed at the armory here today by the Troop B trio, which won by the score of 6 goals to 0.

The visitors made several near goals, being kept from scoring by the brilliant back work of Floyd Rush and the strong playing of Robert Mason and Leo McKee. Captain Mason starred for his team in goal scoring, tallying 4 of the 6 goals. Bamberger played well in the back position. The score:

DEAL.	TROOP B.
1—M. Erlanger.	1—Bert Mason.
2—James Reynolds.	[illegible] McKee.
Back—M. B. Bamberger.	Back—Floyd Rush.

Referee—G. W. Stonebridge.

Miss Bjurstedt Enters Tourney.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt will be one of the contestants in the women's tennis tournament, which will be held at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn on March 6. A number of other prominent players are entered for the event, among them Mrs. Rawson Wood, Miss Florence Ballin, Miss Florence Sheldon, Miss Alberta Weber, and Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer. The draw will be made Wednesday and it is expected that a large entry will be received.

HOME FOR PASTIME A. C.

Club Will Build on City Property Bordering Harlem River.

The Pastime Athletic Club, which lost its clubhouse in a recent fire, will have a new home by June 1. At a meeting held by the club members at Central Casino yesterday, arrangements were made to lease from the city a plot 75 by 115 feet on the east bank of the Harlem River, adjoining the Metropolitan Rowing Club's home at 160th Street.

The site will be leased for twelve years through Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle of the Bronx, who has been interested in finding a new location for the Pastime Club.

A clubhouse 41 by 70 feet will be erected near the river front, and will contain all the necessities of an up-to-date athletic building, including showers, handball courts, and gymnasium. The house is to be completed not later than June 1.

The Fairmont A. C. has turned over to the Pastimes the use of its clubhouse, free of charge, for a benefit amateur boxing tournament to be held on March 14 and 16.

HOCKEY LEAGUE RACE KEEN.

Result May Hinge on Final St. Nicks-B. A. A. Game.

The race in the Amateur Hockey League championship title has become more interesting since the defeat last week of the St. Nicholas seven by the Crescent A. C. The St. Nicks have two more games to play and must win them both to be certain of taking the honors again.

There will be one game at St. Nicholas Rink this week. Tomorrow night the Boston A. A. team, which is now in second place, will play the Hockey Club, the league tailenders, who have yet to score a victory. The Boston team is expected to have no trouble in winning, and this would bring them closer to the leaders.

The St. Nicks will go to Boston on Saturday night to play the Harvard Club team of Boston. It is figured that the Santa Claus seven will have some trouble taking this game, as Coach Winsor's team has shown improvement lately.

The final game of the season will be played on March 11 at St. Nicholas Rink between the Boston A. A. and the St. Nicholas team, and it may be that the title will hang in the balance until that contest.

HEIGHTS CASINO TOURNEY.

Beardsley and Roberts Win in Handicap Tennis Doubles.

T. H. Beardsley and G. Roberts won the handicap doubles tennis tournament at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon by defeating E. Freshman and L. H. Fitch in the final match, 3—6, 6—4, 6—0. Each pair was handicapped at minus one-half 15.

Beardsley and Roberts won their way to the final by defeating L. M. Shepard and P. Ross, who were on scratch, in a closely contested match. Shepard and Ross won the first set at 6—4, but were beaten in the second at 2—6, and the third went to deuce before it was won by Beardsley and Roberts at 8—6.

In the other semi-final bracket Freshman and Fitch won their way through by defeating P. Rees and A. M. White in straight sets at 7—5, 6—4. The summary:

First Round.—O. S. Eldredge and John French won by default; P. Rees and A. M. White defeated F. Tuttle and G. Woodall, 6—3, 6—4; R. C. Ward and K. McVaugh won by default; F. Page and G. B. Carhart defeated J. C. Thornton and F. B. Ferguson, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round.—T. H. Beardsley and G. Roberts, (minus one-half 15,) defeated F. Page and G. B. Carhart, (plus one-half 30,) 6—4, 6—1; L. M. Shepard and P. Ross, (scratch,) defeated R. E. Ward and K. McVaugh, (plus one-half 15,) 6—1, 7—5; P. Rees and A. M. White, (plus one-half 15,) defeated O. S. Eldredge and J. French, (plus one-half 30,) 6—3, 5—7, 6—1; E. Freshman and L. H. Fitch, (minus one-half 15,) defeated G. French and A. R. Bishop, (plus one-half 30,) 6—4, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round.—T. H. Beardsley and G. Roberts, (minus one-half 15,) defeated L. M. Shepard and P. Ross, (scratch,) 4—6, 6—2, 8—6; E. Freshman and L. H. Fitch, (minus one-half 15,) defeated P. Rees and A. M. White, (plus one-half 15,) 7—5, 6—4.

Final Round.—Beardsley and Roberts defeated Freshman and Fitch, 3—6, 6—4, 6—0.

MAY GET GOLFERS OF QUAKER STATE

Middle Atlantic Association Expects Influx of Clubs from Pennsylvania.

The annual meeting of the Middle Atlantic Golf Association will be held in Washington on Thursday, and it is expected that several Philadelphia clubs will make application for membership in the association, which has hitherto confined its membership to golf clubs located in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Excelled only by New York and Chicago, Philadelphia stands third on the list of cities with numerous near-by links, and it is probable that if the first step is taken by several clubs in joining this association the remaining clubs will fall in line and the whole State will furnish new members.

The Quaker City clubs discussed joining the association some time ago, but no definite action was taken. Representatives of the Philadelphia clubs will attend the coming meeting, when the proposition will be thoroughly discussed and definitely settled. The other members would welcome the addition of the Pennsylvania clubs, as their advent would bring many more entries to the annual tournament, which of late years has had only a small field. Baltimore would be the first city to benefit by the influx of the new members, for this year's tournament will be held on the links of the Baltimore Country Club. Each club has a turn in staging the annual event.

Canadian golfers are proud of the fact that one of America's most enthusiastic golfers, ex-President Taft, is not satisfied by the courses in the width and breadth of the United States, and finds much pleasure and recreation in playing over the Murray Bay golf course in Canada. William Howard Taft is a familiar figure on this Canadian course, as was the late Justice Harlan, one of the best of the senior golfers. Justice Harlan carried clubs whose length and weight have been made famous in song and fable in the Dominion, and caddies fled the sight of his caddie-bag, as a single stick was a heavy burden for a small boy.

Ex-President Taft plays frequently with his two brothers, Horace and Charles, and as a rule he is able to cope with their best ball. F. P. Betts, the Canadian amateur, tells of a match played by the three brothers, in which the ex-President's caddie upset his putting by a series of disconcerting hiccoughs at tense moments. Finally the former Chief Executive, when he was about to make his putt on one green, said to the caddie, "Now, then, get all that off your chest before I begin."

The caddie was such an aid to Horace and Charles Taft that they are reported to be training a young French-Canadian to hiccough regularly and judiciously in their matches with their more famous brother.

The annual golf championship of the Bahama Islands will be decided this week on the Nassau course. Reports from the islands indicate that there are many Eastern and Canadian golfers entered for the event, which will last through the week, with a medal play qualifying round and two sixteens to qualify for match play. The season is in full swing in the Bahamas now, and the course is crowded every day.

Jimmie Ferguson, the Spring Lake professional, who is in charge of the links, has been playing some good golf lately, with a 67 and several 68's to his credit. A remarkable feat that he recently accomplished, as attested by the signed statement of three amateur golfers, was to drive a ball 210 yards with a brassie off the glass crystal of a watch without injuring the timepiece in the least.

Jaffe Wins, Tying Janowski.

In the second game of the chess match between D. Janowski of Paris and C. Jaffe of New York, contested at Marshall's Chess Divan, yesterday afternoon and evening, Jaffe turned the tables upon the French champion, won out in forty-five moves and tied the score at one point apiece.

LEAGUE TITLE IN BALANCE.

Quakers, Tigers, and Cornellians in Hot Basket Ball Race.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Penns'lvania	7	2	.777	Yale	4	4	.500
Princeton	6	2	.750	Dartmouth	2	7	.222
Cornell	4	2	.667	Columbia	1	7	.125

Pennsylvania, with only another game to play, holds first place in the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League race by a hair. Half a game is all that separates the Quakers from Princeton, and Cornell is just a game and a half behind with four more games to play. In the critical week of the schedule Yale dropped out of the running and Columbia got a strangle hold on last place with Dartmouth one notch higher in the league standing.

Princeton's victory over the Quakers on Wednesday night changed the whole complexion of the league race, for it brought the Pennsylvania five down from its commanding position. By winning their remaining games the pair will be tied for the title; but inasmuch as each has to play Cornell on the Ithacans' home floor the chances appear against such a result.

Cornell with all its games on the armory floor is conceded to have a chance to regain the championship honors. Dartmouth meets the Ithacans at Cornell tomorrow night, and Columbia will encounter the same team on Friday while Yale and Princeton are battling in their final clash. Pennsylvania will be idle.

McNichol shot out to a commanding lead for individual honors last week. The Quaker leader now has 114 points. Hass of Princeton is pressing Kinney of Yale close for the runner-up position. These three are lengths ahead of the field.

SQUASH CHAMPION PUT OUT.

Onativia Defeated by Fink in New Jersey Title Play.

J. V. Onativia, Jr., squash champion of New Jersey, was defeated yesterday in the State tournament at the Englewood Field Club by R. E. Fink in a three-game match. Fink, who played an excellent game in the Class A championships at the Harvard Club recently, was at the top of his game and scored an easy victory over the champion of last year in the first game, winning at 15—5. Onativia, however, came back in the second game, and won at 15—10. He played stubbornly in the deciding game also, but was beaten at 15—9.

The only other match played in the championship yesterday was between B. Poole and A. L. Marvin, the former winning in a closely contested event which went to three games. Poole won by a score of 18—16, 5—15, and 15—9.

COLUMBIA LOSES AT CHESS.

Wins Only Two Games Against Brooklyn Institute Team.

Chess players of Columbia University were defeated six games to two by the members of the Brooklyn Institute Chess Club in a match at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, which was begun Saturday night and concluded at 1 A. M. yesterday. Six of the 'Varsity players were on the losing team, which, however, was without the services of Leeds and Korkus. The Institute players won five games outright, in addition to drawing two.

Class A Billiard Tourney Tonight.

The national Class A billiard tournament will begin tonight at the Arion Club, when Francis S. Appleby will play Edgar T. Appleby. These two are the most recent graduates into the Class A division, Francis Appleby having recently won the Class B tournament, in which his brother was runner-up. Seven contestants will take part in this year's event. Aside from the Applebys, they are Morris D. Brown, J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, Edward W. Gardner, Julius Klinger, and Charles Heddon.

Leonard Matched with Dundee.

Benny Leonard, the Harlem lightweight, who is being groomed by Billy Gibson for the lightweight title held by Freddie Welsh, has been signed for the most important bout of his career. On March 8 he will match his skill against Johnny Dundee, the little Italian boxer who has been on Welsh's trail for a long time. March 8 was the date originally set for the Willard-Moran bout at the Garden.

Cordier Wins Two Squash Matches.

A. J. Cordier won two matches yesterday in the squash tournament to decide the championship of the Heights Casino. In the first he defeated J. O. Low at 15—5, 2—15, and 15—12. This was the first defeat for Low in the round-robin tournament. In the second match Cordier defeated Riggs, 15—12, 17—16.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:34|Sun sets..5:45|Moon rises..3:29

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:02	3:40	9:42	9:49
Governors Island	3:23	4:09	10:20	10:28
Hell Gate	5:29	6:15	12:00	12:08

Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 27.

SS Kronstadt, Manchester, Feb. 5.
SS Loch Tay, Rotterdam, Jan. 10.
SS Ancon, Colon, Feb. 19.
SS Stephano, Halifax, Feb. 24.
SS Nevadan, Philadelphia, Feb. 25.
SS Perfection, Tampico, Feb. 19.
SS Byron, Bahia, Feb. 11.
SS Cedric, Liverpool, Feb. 18.
SS Canopic, Naples, Feb. 8.
SS New Orleans, Tampa, Feb. 19.
SS Yuma, Santo Domingo, Feb. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Saldanha de Gama	Para	Feb. 6
Subdunka Perpsame	Para	Feb. 6
California	Havre	Feb. 5
Cacique	Bordeaux	Feb. 16
Merton Hall	Oran	Feb. 3
Raeburn	Manchester	Feb. 8
Samland	London	Feb. 13
American	Rotterdam	Feb. 8
Siljestad	Glasgow	Feb. 9
Ville de Tamative	Spain	Feb. 12
Sicania	Naples	Feb. 8
Richmond	London	Feb. 12
Acre	Pernambuco	Feb. 11
Brazos	San Juan	Feb. 23
Calameras	Cristobal	Feb. 21
Bermudian	Bermuda	Feb. 26
Eastern Prince	New Orleans	Feb. 22
Korea	London	Feb. 16
Mexico	Havana	Feb. 24
Venos	Hull	Feb. 9
Titania	Oran	Feb. 8
Yuna	Macoris	Feb. 20
Antilles	New Orleans	Feb. 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Feb. 25

DUE TOMORROW.

Lackawanna	Sunderland	Feb. 12
California	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Moreni	Copenhagen	Feb. 8
Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Feb. 20
Sif	Shields	Feb. 11
Romsdalfjord	Kirkwall	Feb. 13
Denis	Barbados	Feb. 21
Grayson	San Juan	Feb. 24
Havana	Havana	Feb. 26
Yaque	Macoris	Feb. 22
Evangeline	Bermuda	Feb. 27
Medina	Galveston	Feb. 23
Sabine	Mobile	Feb. 22
El Dia	Galveston	Feb. 23
El Occidente	Galveston	Feb. 23

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Manxman	Havre	Feb. 15
Bolmer	Fayal	Feb. 16
Atlas	Lisbon	Feb. 12
New York (tank)	Rotterdam	Feb. 15
Colon	Cristobal	Feb. 24
Lenape	Jacksonville	Feb. 27
Ossabaw	Galveston	Feb. 23
El Cid	Galveston	Feb. 25

DUE THURSDAY.

Oosterdyk	Rotterdam	Feb. 16
Falkland	Manchester	Feb. 15
Carrilio	Kingston	Feb. 26
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Feb. 28
Huron	Jacksonville	Feb. 28
Comus	New Orleans	Feb. 26
Philadelphia	San Juan	Feb. 26

DUE FRIDAY.

Manhattan	London	Feb. 17
Prosper III	Christiania	Feb. 15
Headcliffe	Tyne	Feb. 17
Euclid	Manchester	Feb. 17
Comal	Galveston	Feb. 26

DUE SATURDAY.

Kirkoswald	Gibraltar	Feb. 18
Maroni	Bordeaux	Feb. 18
Anglo-Bolivian	London	Feb. 20
City of Columbus	Savannah	Mar. 1
Apache	Jacksonville	Mar. 1
El Valle	Galveston	Feb. 27

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., FEB. 27.

SS Brindilla, Sweden to New York, was 140 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at noon 26th.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 203 miles W. of Progreso at noon 26th.
SS Minnesotan, San Francisco to New York, was 1,510 miles S. of Overfalls at noon 26th.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 244 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 188 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 170 miles E. of Sabine at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 245 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 350 miles S. at noon.
SS Mexico, (Mexican,) Caibarien to New York, was 130 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 148 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 10 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 235 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 48 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 53 miles S. W. of Hatteras at 6 P. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 424 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Trinidadian, Tampico to New York, was 65 miles S. W. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Mobile to New York, was 88 miles S. E. of Mobile Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Antilla, New Orleans to New York, was 46 miles N. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 235 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 220 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 59 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 156 miles S. at noon.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Espagne, Bordeaux	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Sao Paulo, Rio Janeiro	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Giovanni, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tuscania, Liverpool	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Gregory, Para	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Orange Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
St. Theodore, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Sav'h	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Giuseppe Verdi, Naples	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Isl'd	11:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Roma, Lisbon	——	3:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dictator, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Macona, Argentina	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allianca, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Stephan, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sergipe, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Canopic, Naples	6:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Parima, St. Thomas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Van Hogendorp, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Korea, London	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
†Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Bord'x	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Verdi, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hammershus, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
California, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Lepanto, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

†Carries German mails.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 8, SS Cedric.
France—Close at 6 A. M. Feb. 28, SS Espagne, and at 11 A. M. March 4, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 5 A. M. March 3, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 11, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. March 4, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. March 4, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 1, SS Giuseppe Verdi, and at 11:30 A. M. March 6, SS San Guglielmo.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Empress of Japan	Feb. 28
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru	Feb. 28
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Mar. 1
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Great Northern	Mar. 1
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Awa Maru	Mar. 2
Hawaii and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco—Wilhelmina	Mar. 3
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China	Mar. 9
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Niagara	Mar. 10
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sonoma	Mar. 16

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S. S. BYRON..........Mch. 18, 2:30 P. M.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 5th day of November, 1915, by the Cornell Steamboat Company, as owner of the steam tug Ice King, concerning the loss, damage, injury, or death occasioned by the accident or stranding of the steam tug Ice King, and the scows M47 and M48, on December 24th, 1914; and

Whereas, the said Cornell Steamboat Company, the petitioner, has given an ad interim stipulation for value, executed on December 10th, 1915, by Frederick Coykendall, Esq., in the sum of $73.33, and filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on December 24th, 1915, undertaking to file in this proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the appraised value of the petitioner's interest in the said steam tug Ice King and her pending freight;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, damages, injuries, or death, caused by or resulting from the accident or stranding of the steam tug Ice King and the scows M47 and M48, that occurred on December 24th, 1914, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, on or before April 3d, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before the said Court, in the Court Rooms, in the Post Office Building, on April 3d, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and answer the said petition, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in the said suit and in the said stipulation.

Dated December 24th, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

KIRLIN, WOOLSEY & HICKOX, Proctors for Petitioner.

CITATION.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas a libel and petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1916, by the National Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of Greece, owner of the Steamship "Thessaloniki," her equipment and pending freight, for limitation of its liability for all loss, destruction, damage and injury caused by her loss at sea on the 5th day of January, 1916; and

Whereas the petitioner and libellant has given an ad interim stipulation to abide by all orders of the Court interlocutory and final and to pay the amount awarded by the final decree rendered by this Court or by an Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, with interest, to the amount of Thirty thousand ($30,000) Dollars, unless the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said Steamship, her equipment and pending freight, if any, shall be paid into Court by the petitioner or a stipulation for value therefor shall be given as aforesaid in the meantime;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of a monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all loss, destruction, damage or injury occasioned by said foundering, to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esquire, at his office in the Federal Building, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and also to appear before said Court in said building on the first day of May, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and answer said petition and libel, otherwise they will be defaulted and debarred from participation in this suit.

Dated, New York, January 19th, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

No. 22,855.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. MALLEY, both as an individual and as a partner with J. Warren Chase under the firm name of MALLEY & CHASE and as a partner of Edwin H. Dennison under the firm name of MALLEY & DENNISON, Bankrupt.

William L. Malley, both as an individual and as a partner with J. Warren Chase under the firm name of Malley & Chase and as a partner of Edwin H. Dennison under the firm name of Malley & Dennison, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 9th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 14th, 1916, at 12 M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Feb. 26, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,892.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN COOPER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said John Cooper are hereby given notice that on February 17th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 9th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—21684.

Notice is given that FREDERICK ROSSBACH, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 3rd, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—22486.

Notice is given that HARRIS ROSENWACH, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 3rd, 1916, 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 22,812.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH GELLER, Bankrupt.

Adolph Geller was duly adjudicated bankrupt on Feb. 11, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 14, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. An offer of composition will also be made by the bankrupt.

Feb. 26, 1916.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,605.—In Bankruptcy—KRAUS, HAND & POWELL, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Kraus, Hand & Powell, Inc., are hereby given notice that on December 28th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 9th, 1916, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, February 26, 1916.

No. 22,872.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL GINSBERG, Bankrupt.

Samuel Ginsberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 11th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 14th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Feb. 26, 1916.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 22,004.

Notice is given that GEORGE M. GARSSON, individually and trading as GARSSON BARGAIN HOUSE, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 3rd, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, February 26, 1916.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

No. 22,898.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD SCHOENBERG and ABRAHAM FROOMKIN, individually and as copartners trading under the firm name of SCHOENBERG & FROOMKIN, Bankrupts.

Edward Schoenberg and Abraham Froomkin, individually and as copartners trading under the firm name of Schoenberg & Froomkin, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on February 19th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 14th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Feb. 26, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,920.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH J. PRICE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Joseph J. Price are hereby given notice that on February 25th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 9th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, February 26, 1916.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,549.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH FORSTOT, trading under the firm name of FORSTOT-DRESS COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Joseph Forstot, trading under the firm name of Forstot Dress Company, are hereby given notice that on February 18, 1916, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 9th, 1916, at 10:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, February 26, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,789.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH HELFAND and HARRY HELFAND, individually and trading as HELFAND BROTHERS, Bankrupts.

Joseph Helfand and Harry Helfand were duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 28th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 10th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 26th, 1916.

FEB. 28
SOMETHING NEW EVERY DAY
Ready To Wear Veils
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
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BLACK CAT HOSIERY
For Men, Women and Children.
Albertson, Beckhard & Allan, Inc.
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Silk Coats
Spring Novelties. Popular Prices.
LION EMBROIDERY CO.,
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ADVANCES made on your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS without delay. LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 26 Exchange Place.

AFTERNOON DRESSES in meteors and taffetas, $7.50 up. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES. Headquarters for MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, KIMONOS, DRESSING SACKS, PETTICOATS, APRONS, Etc. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

COATS & SUITS LEVITMAN & FEIN, Oppenheim Collins Bldg., 33 WEST 34TH ST.

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COATS, WRAPS, Sport Coats and Roller Skating Sets. Clever line for Spring Season. Leo F. Sturm, 48 W. 35. Greeley 876

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GLOVES WIMELBACHER & RICE, America's Largest Stock Glove House, 89 Union Square, Broadway at 17th. Wholesale only.

HOUSE DRESSES $9.00 per dozen up. STOUTS— Sizes 39 to 51, $10.50 doz. up Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 West 33rd St. SHAPIRO BROS.

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LOANS ONE MILLION DOLLARS to Loan at Lowest Rate of Interest. No Other Charges. Est. Since 1880. 118 Third Ave. A. LAWRENCE Phone 2391 Stuyvesant. Near 14th Street, N. Y.

MATERNITY SKIRTS The Best in the Market, $2.25 to $6.75 Gustave Baer. 510 Sixth Ave. (near 31st St.)

MEN'S CLOTHING SPECIALTIES, KNITTED OVERCOATS, GOLF COATS & SKATING COATS for immediate delivery. The House of Kuhberger, 93 Fifth Avenue.

MEN'S SHOES IN STOCK, GOODYEAR WELTS, $2 to $2.60. L. B. Schindler Shoe Co., 99 Duane Street.

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES. Cotton $2 to $8; Silks $10.50 to $27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St.

SILKS Phone 2666 Madison Sq. SATIN Taffeta
ALFRED SOHLAND, 19 Madison Av.

SILK & COTTON WAISTS and Middy Blouses
The American Lady Waist Co.,
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SILK WAISTS Largest popular priced silk waist house. Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 Broadway.

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LARGEST CASH BUYERS Merchandise of All Kinds. MACHINERY, FIXTURES. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERELMUTTER, 208 CANAL STREET.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay. Salesrooms, 115-17 Spring St., Tel. 5382 Spring.

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D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

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National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4348, Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

William Livingston, Auct., 10 Greene St., 2060 Spring. Cash buyers high-grade mdse.

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L. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs.

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Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

HIGHEST PRICES FURNITURE, PIANOS, ANTIQUES. A. Kaliski, 86 Univ. Pl. Phone 2377 Stuyvesant.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 333-341 4th Av., at 25th St.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

AUCTION SALES.

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AUCTION SALE.

Thousands of pairs of the famous CROSSETT SHOES and other prominent makes of shoes for men, women, and children on TUESDAY, FEB. 29TH, 10:30 A. M., AT 346 PLANE ST., NEWARK, N. J. H. GOLD, Auctioneer. Phone 6612 Mkt. More particulars Tuesday.

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons; sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 9944.

$31,656,904 IN GOODS EXPORTED IN A WEEK

Figures Are for This Port Alone and for Seven-Day Period Ended on Feb. 19.

SHIPPED TO 32 COUNTRIES

Ammunition Led Other Commodities in Value and Brass Articles Came Next on List, with Autos Third.

The layman who reads about the increase of American exports as a result of the war is likely to remember that he noticed great activity on the wharves along the Hudson and East Rivers and along the Brooklyn shore line when last he visited the shipping districts. He was not in a position to say what products he saw exported, for the reason that most of the products were boxed up on the wharves. When he hears the word "exports" his first idea, naturally, related to cannon, rifles, and ammunition.

For the week ended Feb. 19 products with a quoted value of $31,656,904 left the Port of New York on ships bound for other countries. These exports were consigned not to England and France only, but, all told, to thirty-two different countries, as shown by the official records, although about one-half of the exports, it is true, did go to England and France. A study of the export sheets would show that exports in this one week were divided into ninety different commodities and at least twenty-one of those commodities were not classed at all among the exports of the United States one year ago. The great growth in the variety of exports, of course, has been due almost entirely to the war.

The items of explosives, to which the mind of the general public has been so easily attracted, constituted only seven out of the ninety items on the export sheets for the week ended Feb. 19. It is inconceivable that every item among the ninety could be utilized in one way or another for war purposes, but it does not follow that all the listed articles were for such purposes. A great many, without doubt, were intended for peaceful uses.

Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium do not figure in the official records for the week cited as having received one cent's worth of goods from the United States. It is perfectly obvious, of course, that no shipper would consign anything directly to Germany or Austria. If these countries profited by the week's shipments they did so indirectly, through neutral countries, and this would not show on the records. The shipments to Denmark for the particular week were $563,815, compared with $1,000,727 for the corresponding week in 1915. The shipments to Sweden were $650,439, compared with $939,353. Shipments to Holland were only $585,294, compared with $2,259,705 in the corresponding week of 1915. These decreases may suggest the effect of England's blockade policy as directed against countries which have been under suspicion of passing on imports to England's enemies.

Here are some of the varied products and the amounts shipped in the week ended Feb. 19, selected from the ninety different items of exports listed:

Aeroplanes	$251,846
Commercial automobiles	180,101
Passenger automobiles	166,529
Automobile tires	345,117
Canned meats	71,538
Canned milk	27,097
Cheese	70,962
Engines	202,981
Explosive cartridges	480,432
Fuses	133,847
Guncotton	538,426
Trinitrotoluol	170,200
All other explosives	2,211,525
Empty shells	971,430
Firearms	48,259
Locomotives	157,819
Motion picture films	121,815
Musical instruments	39,928
Nails and spikes	94,213
Metal working machinery	560,335
Brass articles	1,318,935
Gasoline	30,399
Illuminating oil	330,123
Lubricating oil	236,205
Paper, news print	13,263
Rails	256,393
Sugar	340,918
Wearing apparel	161,387
Barbed wire	147,360
Zinc plates and sheets	294,915

The recent announcement of the Department of Commerce of a large and growing decrease in exports of breadstuffs and cotton was borne out by the figures compiled by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank. The exports of breadstuffs in January, 1916, amounted to $36,928,000—a decrease from Janaury, 1915, of about $20,000,000. The exports of cotton in January, 1916, amounted to $34,040,000—a decrease of about $26,000,000 from the corresponding month in 1915. The decreases in breadstuffs first became noticeable in July, 1914, and those in cotton commenced in June, 1914. There has been no recovery since the decline started.

Exports in meats and dairy products increased steadily all through 1915. In 1913 the exports of meats and dairy products amounted to $160,000,000, and in 1914, which included six months of war, the exports increased only $1,000,000. In 1915 the foreign nations began to draw on the supplies of this country, however, and the exports of these supplies advanced to $277,000,000—an increase in one year of $116,000,000.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Mon.; Tues. unsettled, with probably rain in e. and rain or snow in w.; fresh w. winds, diminishing.

S. Car.—Overcast Mon.; Tues. probably rain and warmer; moderate variable winds.

Ga.—Overcast Mon., probably followed by rain by night; Tues. rain and warmer; moderate variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues., except probably rain in extreme n.; warmer; moderate variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Probably rain in s. and rain or snow in n. Mon.; warmer; Tues. rain and warmer; moderate e. to s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Unsettled Mon.; probably rain or snow in w.; Tues. rain and warmer.

Ohio—Fair Mon.; Tues. cloudy, probably followed by snow by night; moderate n. w. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Mon.; probably snow Mon. night and Tues.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon.; Tues. cloudy; moderate variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon.; Tues. overcast; probably snow flurries near Lake Superior.

Ill.—Cloudy Mon., with rain or snow by night and probably on Tues.; slightly warmer Mon.

Mo.—Snow or rain Mon. and probably Tues.; warmer Mon.

Wis.—Cloudy and warmer Mon. Tues. unsettled.

Minn.—Snow flurries Mon.; warmer in e. Tues. cloudy.

Iowa—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., with probably snow; warmer in e. Mon.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; snow in s. and cent. Mon.

Neb.—Snow Mon. Tues. unsettled.

Kan.—Rain or snow Mon. Tues. unsettled.

La.—Cloudy Mon., rain in n.; warmer Tues., occasional rain; warmer in e.

Ark.—Rain or snow Mon.; warmer. Tues. cloudy, rain in e., colder in w.

Okla.—Rain or snow and warmer Mon. Tues. cloudy, colder.

E. Texas—Cloudy Mon., probably rain in n. Tues. cloudy; colder in n. w.

W. Texas—Cloudy Mon., rain in n., colder in w. Tues. fair and colder.

CASH
For Your Slow, Overdue Accounts

We advance cash WITHOUT INTEREST to manufacturers and merchants on OVERDUE slow accounts, if placed with us for collection.

Write, or 'phone Worth 1188 for representative to call.

SYSTEM MERCANTILE AGENCY,
51 Chambers St., New York, N. Y.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS AND SUITS.—Call with samples; 6th floor, 129 West 26th.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders, Spring coats, Monday, Tuesday. 114 West 26th, 3d floor.

COATS, Suits; snappy styles; $7.50 up; all week. 120 West 26th St., 5th floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders; snappy styles. Room 804, 35 West 24th.

COATS and SUITS.—Call with samples, 3d floor, 1,338 Broadway. Entrance on 36th St.

CONTRACTORS, city and out of town, on popular-priced silk waists; steady work to right manufacturers. P 172 Times.

COTTON.—White or colored, wanted for tassels; any size; quantity no object. L. & M. Druckerman, Ozone Park, L. I.

CREPE DE CHINE, Messaline, Taffeta, Chiffon; will buy light shades only, for cash. Butterfly Dress Co., 142 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on silk and Georgette combination dresses, 7th floor. 137 West 35th.

DRESSES—Suits, coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, silk underwear, jobs wanted. Cash Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Frank. 4343.

JOBBER.—Western; market for clothing; cash. Write S. W. L., care Broadway Central Hotel.

POPLIN.—American or other, wanted for cash. Philip Fauer, 160 West 29th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders on silk and cloth suits; also white chinchilla coats. Call with samples, 10th floor, 32 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobber buying 1,000; snappy styles in gabardine and poplin. Will look all week, 10th floor, 51 West 24th.

SUMMER SILKS.—Plain, fancy; for dresses, wanted. Theo. Wolfert, 37 West 28th.

WOMEN'S MAIL ORDER ARTICLES wanted.—Articles of decoration or utility costing little to be retailed at good profit through mails. R 87 Times.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

AMERICAN POPLIN.—All shades; immediate delivery. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th.

AMOSKEAG GINGHAMS; 19,000 range; also Renfrew in plaids and stripes. Neugass Brothers, 71-79 West 23d St.

CORDUROY COATS.—Jobs, and all Spring fabrics now on hand. Ulin Bros., 54 W. 3d St.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Black, white; all sizes. "Snaps," 47 West 34th, Room 617.

PLAID GINGHAMS.—32 inches wide; beautiful shades; this season's goods; for sale in case lots only. R 20 Times.

SILK YARNS FOR SALE.—36 2-ply skeins, white, washed, and bleached, about 400 pounds; 48 2-ply washed natural yarn, 850 pounds; 47 2-ply black, 130 pounds; small lots purple, olive, blue, &c. Samples with Joseph Doyle, 43 Leonard St., Room 401. Phone Franklin 135. C. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SPRING SUITS.—Various cloths and styles, big stock, for immediate delivery, very low prices; it will pay buyers and jobbers to look at our stock. High Grade Cloak & Suit Co., 18 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUITS.—Big-selling numbers, from $8.50 to $12.50, in stock, for immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th.

SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, peau de cygne, lined, good styles, all colors and sizes in stock; $6.50. M. Loeb & Co., 13 East 30th.

SUITS.—Snappy Spring Suits for immediate delivery. 4 West 16th, 8th floor.

SUITS AND COATS, Spring, from $6 to $20. Libowitz Bros. & Lipsky, 131 West 28th St.

SUITS, veloure check; $10.50; immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 12 West 31st.

Help and Situations Wanted.

DESIGNER.—New firm starting in business wants man to make corsets; must understand drafting; good opportunity for right party; salary and commission. N 17 Times.

FAST DYES WILL BE USED.

Large Clothiers Guarantee Colors—Others Seek a Way Out.

Notwithstanding the attention that has been directed to the inability of men's clothing manufacturers to guarantee fast color in their product for the coming Fall and Winter season of 1916-1917, it is stated on excellent authority that three of the largest clothing manufacturers—Hart Schaffner & Marx of Chicago, and Michaels, Stern & Co., and Rosenberg Bros. & Co., both of Rochester, will put out their heavyweight line of clothing with their usual guarantees as to fastness of color.

From the standpoint of both the wholesale and retail clothing trades of the country, to say nothing of the consumer, this decision on the part of the three large manufacturers mentioned is of great interest.

At the recent convention of the wholesalers in New York the question of dye scarcity was given a major portion of the discussions, and at the seven conventions of retailers recently held in different parts of the Middle West and West dyestuffs also was an important topic. The manufacturers, among whom the firms mentioned above were apparently not included, have even gone so far as to appropriate funds and appoint a committee to take charge of a far-reaching publicity campaign for the purpose of making it plain to their retail customers, and later on to the consumer, that they are unable to obtain satisfactory guarantees from the woolen mills as to fastness of colors and cannot give the customary guarantees with their merchandise, the made-up clothing.

The manufacturing clothiers, who are now making up their Fall and Winter lines preparatory to sending their salesmen out shortly, have decided to make the best of a bad dye bargain and explain to their retailing customers just how the situation stands, asking them to co-operate in getting through a particularly hard season with as little friction as possible. On top of this resolve the three large houses mentioned are understood to be planning to give their "customary" guarantee. In the national advertising of one of these manufacturers, the fact that "color will be guaranteed as usual" is intended to come to light shortly, if a recent announcement of this firm regarding its product can be taken as an indication. This announcement says:

"For Fall we announce novelty fabrics for which large contracts were made before the extreme rise in prices occurred. Overcoats embrace many distinctive features." The statement then went on to mention other items in the heavyweight line and then wound up with: "Each of these will be made the subject of special notice during the coming months. Watch for the announcements, and by all means wait for the line." The last two sentences seem to contain more than at first appears. Future announcements from this house will doubtless contain the news that "colors are guaranteed to be fast."

Clothing manufacturers who were approached concerning the probable guarantees to be given by the above firms admitted when they heard the news that it left them in somewhat of a difficult position. What the trade would like to know is how the other manufacturers are going to cope with the situation; how they can place their goods on the market in competition with color-guaranteed merchandise and expect to compete with any fair degree of success.

As one of them put it: "How can a retailer in a city where any of the above lines that are evidently to be guaranteed are carried, expect to sell any $18, $22.50 or $25 clothing or overcoats if he doesn't happen to carry one of the above lines or a line from some other clothing manufacturer who had decided to 'guarantee' his product and take his chances as to the result?"

There is, it is understood, already a tendency on the part of some of the manufacturers to persuade themselves that perhaps next Fall's and Winter's piece goods will be better than they had been led to expect. These men are apparently arguing themselves into the conviction that Spring, 1917, will be the season when the poorest dyes will be used, instead of next Fall and Winter, as originally decided.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; Miss G. A. Tobin, waists, house dresses, knit goods; 87 W. 26th.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Wm. F. Gable & Co.; R. B. Gable, dry goods; 2 Walker.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Rugan, Malone Co.; W. C. Barnwell, cloaks, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 75 Leonard.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—Andrews Bros. Co.; G. W. Andrews, domestics, notions, ribbons; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—F. Lazarus & Co.; C. M. Behrend, cloaks, suits, infants' wear; Wallick's.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. Politzer, ready-to-wear; Miss J. Barr, ladies' wear; Miss M. Hoag, infants' wear; Breslin.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; S. A. Campbell, handkerchiefs; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss A. Golding, waists, muslin underwear, petticoats, house dresses; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; B. B. Esselstyn, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Little-Long Co.; J. L. Staten, notions, cloaks, suits, millinery; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Ryan, women's cloaks; W. Simpson, cloaks, suits, wrappers; J. G. Houston, corsets, yarns; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. H. Price, stationery, leather, holiday goods; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; O. J. Lowenberg, gloves, hdkfs., umbrellas; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; A. W. Kohn, boys', children's clothing, furnishing goods; S. J. Natkin, china, glassware; W. O. Luthy, carpets, rugs, floor covering; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Mr. Sacks, P. Selzer, shoes; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—E. Elsinger Co.; W. Brodkorb, wholesale fancy dry goods, shirtwaists, children's dresses; Room 425, 467 Broadway.
CHICAGO, Ill.—F. Siegel & Bros.; J. P. Hovland, silk coats, suits, plush coats, pile fabric garments; 303 5th Av, Room 1,807.
CHICAGO—Wm. Jerrem's Sons; W. W. Jerrem, woolens; 817 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; E. J. Dawson, furnishing goods; 13 E. 22d.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss E. Graves, millinery; 200 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; M. Berg, A. E. Force, furs; 38 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Mr. Smith, men's furnishings; H. Katzenstein, ladies' furnishings; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Ames Co.; Mr. Stephens, suits, coats, dresses; Miss Fally Cohn, waists, muslin underwear, petticoats; 72 Madison Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Union Co.; Mrs. B. Livingston, house dresses, bungalow aprons; Room 2,018, 15 E. 26th.
CORINTH, Miss.—Abe Rubel Co.; L. Rubel, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Wilkins Bros. Co.; W. J. Coe, linens, wash goods, rugs, draperies; McAlpin.
DES MOINES, Iowa.—Carleys'; W. Carley, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—John Stillman; Mrs. H. Hoffstadter, millinery; 72 Madison Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; F. Fox, Jr., representing; 358 4th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; W. T. Randell, ribbons, laces, leather goods; 320 Broadway; Cumberland.
KANSAS CITY—Logan, Jones D. G. Co.; W. T. Hombs, bargain basement, clothing, jobs, general mdse.; H. M. Haynes, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear, corsets, millinery; 34 W. 27th.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Gus Blass Co.; C. Gerloch, toys, crockery; 148 W. 23d; Cumberland.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Abe C. Levi Co.; H. Drautman, domestics, blankets; 200 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Paris Fashion Co.; Geo. B. Schoen, coats and waists; 15 East 26th St.
OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; J. F. Cummings, jewelry; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—H. Cohen, neckwear, cloaks, suits; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 602 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Royal Garment Co.; J. Stein, children's dresses, muslin underwear; Room 1,201, 18 W. 27th.
PITTSBURGH—Fosenbaum Co.; B. F. Whitehead, men's clothing; 116 West 32d; Collingwood.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; Miss A. Murphy, gloves; 1,123 Broadway.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Miss L. Bernard, cloaks, suits, waists; 432 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE—M. Ettlinger, furn. goods; Broztell.
PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; H. L. Jacobs, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; I. Cohen, silks; 148 W. 23d.
SAN FRANCISCO—Andrew A. Jacob & Co.; A. A. Jacob, silks, millinery; 640 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—Barnard Hirsch Co.; B. J. Hirsch, fancy notions, holiday novelties; Room 73, 33 Union Square.
SCRANTON, Penn.—J. Long Sons; S. V. E. Bippus, dry goods; 116 West 32d.
ST. JOSEPH.—Richardson D. G. Co.; J. W. Evans, dress, wash goods; 43 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; O. Putnam, hosiery; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Singer Bros. Cloak Co.; A. Singer, M. Mueller, cloaks, suits, skirts; 141 W. 28th.
ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; J. G. Morrissey, cloaks, suits; 31 Union Square.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dorsin Co.; W. B. Mitchell, house furn. goods, toys, china; 225 5th Av.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; J. A. Marbes, gloves, furn. goods; 320 Broadway; Herald Square.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Hunter-Tuppen Co.; A. A. Belanger, hosiery, knit underwear; Breslin.
TAMPA, Fla.—Maas Bros.; J. Maas, hosiery, gloves, millinery; 148 W. 23d.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 602 Broadway.
UTICA, N. Y.—Robert Fraser; Miss K. Gucker, laces, furs; Breslin.
UTICA, N. Y.—A. S. & T. Hunter; W. Greer, furnishing goods; M. Fuhrman, notions, jewelry, leather goods; Breslin.
UTICA, N. Y.—J. B. Wells & Son Co.; J. A. Lloyd, notions, jewelry, ribbons; Grand.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; J. M. Goldenberg, jobs Spring suits, dresses; 15 W. 26th.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; A. L. Cobb, upholstery goods; 2 Walker.
WORCESTER, Mass.—S. Marcus, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

AQUEDUCT POLICE PRAISED.

May Become Nucleus of State Constabulary—Many Brave Acts.

Should New York State decide to maintain a State constabulary such as exists in Pennsylvania, and the Canadian Northwest the Aqueduct Police force, which is safeguarding the work of New York's new water supply, will probably be made the nucleus for it. Governor Whitman and other State officials are much pleased with the work of this force, which has developed into a highly efficient organization.

The members of the force which is in charge of Superintendent George F. Shrady are finding plenty of adventure to test their courage. They are called upon occasionally to quell riots among the large gangs of laborers employed on the aqueduct works. Some time ago a riot was started in an excavation 1,200 feet beneath the earth's surface. The workmen were attacking one another with picks and shovels. It looked as if much blood would be shed.

A signal of distress was telephoned from below to Supt. Shrady. He at once dispatched a detail of his police to the scene. The police were lowered into the excavation by a bucket, and as they neared the bottom of the hole the din from clashing spades and picks and cries of anger and distress were terrific. The police with drawn revolvers waded into the thickest of the fray, where they laid low several of the ringleaders with their long nightsticks. Although outnumbered twenty to one they, by their courage, brought what looked like a mortal fight to a speedy termination.

The Aqueduct, which extends from the Hill View Reservoir, Yonkers, to Storm King, near Cornwall, gives the police 120 miles to patrol. Some of the posts are four miles in length. Supt. Shrady makes frequent trips of inspection to the five precincts and labor camps along the route of the Aqueduct.

The police have done good work in taking into custody fugitives from justice who have sought the labor camps as a refuge. The police also watch the railroad stations for fugitives who frequently flee to the small villages in the Catskills for safety. They also assist the police of these small communities in times of trouble.

Most of the members of the Aqueduct force are ex-army and ex-navy men. The city supplies them with heat, light and shelter. They contribute toward their own mess, which costs them about $15 a month. Most of the force is mounted. Patrolmen receive $1,050 a year, and Sergeants $1,350 a year. The principal requisites for an Aqueduct policeman are courage and physical health. Many of them have found a place on the New York police force.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS.
In the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times slightly used cars by well-known makers are offered daily. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

ACCUSE PIPE LINES OF UNFAIR TACTICS

Trade Board Says Unreasonable Requirements Have Practically Excluded Independent Shippers.

DEMANDS LOWER RATES

Explains Standard Oil's Advantage for Exclusive Use of Pipe to the East.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A charge that petroleum pipe line companies of the mid-continent field, through high tariffs and unreasonable shipping requirements, have excluded independent shippers from their lines was made today by the Federal Trade Commission in its report to the Senate on a special investigation of the business.

If the five systems that control the mid-continent pipe lines charged their own refineries for carrying oil at the rate at which they offer to carry it for the independents, the report says, their annual net earnings should show a 41.5 per cent. profit on their pipe line investments. As it is they earn more than 19 per cent., the report says.

The investigation was ordered by the last Congress, which later directed an Interstate Commerce Commission inquiry. To avoid duplication the Trade Commission confined its work to the mid-continent field, while the Commerce Commission turned its attention to systems operating in the East. The commission summarizes its findings as follows:

"The dominant position of the mid-continent field make the facts developed in this report of vital importance to the entire country.

"The fixed investment in pipe lines is extensive and corresponds closely with the actual cost of such property.

"Pipe line construction in the mid-continent field has followed, instead of preceding, crude oil production, and such investment is comparatively secure.

"There is a large difference between the cost of pipe line transportation, which is very low, and pipe line tariff rates, while the independent shippers cannot use railroads because their rates are still higher.

"The pipe line companies require large minimum shipments, which makes it impracticable for small producers or refiners to ship crude oil by pipe line.

"The price of crude oil delivered at the refineries is to a large extent made up of the transportation charge.

"The cost of pipe line construction is so great that small concerns cannot build lines from the mid-continent field to the large consuming and distributing markets.

"Lower pipe line rates and smaller minimum shipments are necessary to enable small concerns to compete with large refineries affiliated with pipe line companies.

"Reasonable and equitable conditions of shipment by pipe line would tend to a greater equality in the prices of mid-continent and Appalachian crude oil and in the prices of refined products in different markets."

Of the five large systems operating in the field the commission found that two belong to the Standard Oil Company and that a third is controlled by Standard Oil capitalists. The Standard Oil lines are given as the Prairie, running northeast to Illinois and Indiana; the Oklahoma-Louisiana, running southeast to Baton Rouge, and the Magnolia, running south to Texas points. The others are the Gulf and Texas systems. Of Standard Oil methods the report said:

"The advantage which the Standard Oil group derives from the exclusive use of the only trunk line from the mid-continent field to the East would be largely removed if this pipe line system became a common carrier in fact as well as in name."

It is explained that, although Congress has declared pipe lines to be common carriers, little use has been made of them as such, as the small refiners almost without exception buy their crude petroleum locally. The Interstate Commerce Commission has not yet passed on tariffs and requirements submitted by the pipe lines, because it has not completed its own investigation into pipe line conditions.

"While the Standard Oil interests have in this field some lines which show relative high costs," the report adds, "nevertheless their chief line, running northeast to Chicago, excels all others in capacity and in the extent to which that capacity is used. This line shows the lowest cost. This favorable situation is partly due to the fact that there is no other line running to points east of the Mississippi. As all the connecting trunk pipe lines between this river and the Appalachian Mountains are controlled by the Standard Oil group, and independent refineries are small and scattered, other pipe line concerns in the mid-continent field have not attempted to run their lines to the East, but have built them to the Gulf of Mexico. For this reason the Standard refineries are able to obtain mid-continent oil at a great advantage over competing refineries located in the principal consuming districts."

The report goes into minimum quantity requirements of the pipe lines, which it charges, excludes smaller concerns.

"Conditions made regarding the minimum quantity of oil which will be accepted for shipment," it says, "are such that the small oil producer or refiner is virtually precluded from using this method of transportation. The Prairie Pipe Line Company makes the minimum requirement 100,000 barrels; certain others require at least 25,000. It is evident, therefore, that a minimum requirement of 100,000 barrels is not necessary. But a minimum requirement of 25,000 would appear to be excessive.

"The really difficult problem for pipe lines acting as common carriers would appear to arise when the shipments offered exceed the capacity of the line, and in that case some equitable rule would have to be determined for apportioning shipments. * * * Furthermore, there is no opportunity to get cheaper transportation by other means, because the rail rates are higher still."

The report concludes:

"The conclusion is evident that lower rates and equitable shipping requirements by pipe line are necessary in order to make pipe lines common carriers in fact as well as in law, and that the prosperity, and perhaps even the existence of many small concerns, are dependent upon reasonable and equitable shipping conditions."

DIVIDES RAILWAY CONTRACT

Privy Council Reverses Canadian Appeals Court on Suit for Profits.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Feb. 27.—Announcement has just been made of the judgment of the Privy Council in the case of Cook versus Deeks, Hinds, and others. The case, which has aroused a good deal of attention in Canadian contracting and railway circles, arose in connection with the contract for the construction of the Lake Ontario shore line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, begun four years ago. The amount was considerably over $5,000,000.

A. B. Cook, G. S. and G. M. Deeks, and T. R. Hinds had been associated for some years prior to 1912 as the Toronto Construction Company, Limited and had carried to completion a number of important construction contracts. When the contract for the shore line came into the market Messrs. Deeks, Hinds, and Deeks formed the project of obtaining it for themselves to the exclusion of Mr. Cook, while still maintaining their apparent association with Mr. Cook. This project they accomplished, asserting their legal right to do so despite Mr. Cook's protest.

Mr. Cook's action met with no success at the trial or in the court of Appeal of Ontario, to which it was carried. The Privy Council has now, however, allowed his appeal, and has ruled, in effect, that his former associates must admit him to a share of the profit of the shore line contract.

FOREIGN TRADE INCREASE.

Government Figures for 1915 Show Extent of War's Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The United States exported in the calendar year 1915 goods to the value of $3,486,015,988 and imported goods to the value of $1,779,794,007. These figures compare with $2,071,057,744 exported in 1914 and $241,384,619 imported in 1914.

The monthly summary of foreign trade issued today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for the month of December last completes the record of imports and exports for the year. To Germany during the year went $10,678,000 in cotton. The list of articles includes many things that before the war were shipped abroad in rather insignificant quantities, such as wheelbarrows, aeroplanes, motor cycles, and explosives. Of explosives alone the total exports for the year 1914 are $5,525,000; last year they amounted to $181,778,000. The principal items of exports of importance in war, totaling $1,344,414,259, are as follows:

Horses exported to France, $49,373,530; to Great Britain, $24,148,545; to England by way of Canada, $13,165,201. Mules to all countries, $23,825,924. Corn to England, $3,165,506. Wheat to England, $57,219,085; to France, $47,276,141; to Italy, $70,641,452.

Automobiles: To France, $15,922,313; to England, $35,955,097; to other parts of Europe, $22,330,357. Parts of automobiles, $16,500,401. Freight cars, $10,025,395. Motor cycles, $2,821,991. Wheelbarrows and carts, $12,099,579.

Sulphuric and other acids, $10,043,999. Copper: To France, $40,588,526; to Italy, $17,844,307; to England, $30,946,303. Cotton, unmanufactured: To England, $176,198,562; to France, $46,472,271; to Italy, $61,310,293; to Germany, $10,678,000; to Russia, $8,901,274; other European countries, $52,980,502.

Explosives, $181,778,083. Tires for automobiles: To England, $6,698,584. Firearms, $12,166,481.

Metal-Working Machinery—To France, $11,700,290; to England, $16,633,648. Barbed wire, $13,933,234. Telephone wire, $11,897,394. Leather, $14,645,482. Canned beef, $8,755,389. Bacon—To France, $7,710,949; to England, $39,478,510. Nickel—To England, $3,317,532; to France, $1,124,382. Lubricating oil—To France, $4,724,000; to England, $10,541,743. Aeroplanes, $2,960,814. Parts of aeroplanes, $2,457,782.

Hams—To England, $32,877,095. Boots and shoes—To France, $4,864,290; to England, $18,790,255. Oats—$50,229,063. Flour—To England, $19,946,195.

NEWFOUNDLAND TO BE DRY.

Colonial Secretary Says New Law Is Most Drastic of Its Kind.

The Hon. J. R. Bennett, Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland, who arrived here yesterday from Halifax on the Stephano of the Red Cross Line, said that the inhabitants of Newfoundland and Labrador were beginning to prepare themselves for the most drastic prohibition law ever enacted.

It becomes a crime after Jan. 1 for any inhabitants of Labrador and Newfoundland to import or manufacture liquor except such as is permitted by the Government for strictly medicinal purposes. The two colonies are situated geographically so as to give effectiveness to the laws, as it would require several days' travel for most of the population to get to Canadian towns where drinking is still allowed.

"Because so many of the inhabitants are in the army and navy, it was agreed that 40 per cent. of the registered voters should be considered a majority," said Secretary Bennett, "and the 'drys' won at the recent election by between 500 and 600 votes. A recount has since been held without affecting the result materially. Some technical questions regarding the validity of the law have been raised, but, although I am the President of the Bennett Brewing Company, I feel quite certain that the technicalities will be swept away. Of course, my business will be ruined.

"This law will be deplored by some connoisseurs, because of Newfoundland's reputation for peculiarly excellent conditions for aging and meliorating port. Quantities of port were imported yearly from Portugal and stored in Newfoundland, and after being aged, exported to the United States and back to Europe."

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD. OF DELAWARE
First Lien & Refunding Gold Bonds, Series "A" and "C." Dated October 1st, 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as provided in Article V. of the Indenture, dated October 1st, 1911, made by the Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd. of Delaware, to The Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, successor, that bonds bearing the following serial numbers have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund, and will be paid on and after April 1st, 1916, at 105% of par, upon presentation at the **TRUST DEPARTMENT** of the undersigned, No. 140 Broadway, New York City. After April 1st, 1916, interest on these bonds will cease. Bonds should bear the April 1st, 1916, and subsequent coupons attached.

SERIES A—$1,000.

5	238	459	687	911	1092	1737	1827
27	242	467	688	940	1098	1738	1842
40	256	477	690	949	1148	1741	1849
51	257	479	699	957	1149	1742	1861
56	260	481	713	958	1182	1743	1875
57	263	482	721	959	1184	1744	1877
59	294	483	732	976	1186	1746	1878
69	319	494	793	981	1207	1747	1882
73	323	498	802	989	1209	1751	1886
80	368	500	808	993	1212	1755	1887
81	372	508	810	996	1220	1759	1894
82	375	509	816	1003	1221	1762	1906
84	382	513	818	1004	1239	1765	1911
89	384	514	819	1009	1241	1768	1914
95	392	518	820	1045	1245	1769	1915
119	390	558	822	1048	1247	1774	1917
135	403	564	827	1055	1250	1784	1932
136	408	567	829	1056	1255	1786	1933
147	409	570	846	1057	1257	1789	1938
157	410	571	848	1073	1268	1790	1941
170	414	592	851	1077	1280	1802	1960
173	419	593	852	1081	1610	1803	1970
175	431	619	857	1082	1622	1805	1973
181	433	625	865	1085	1709	1806	1984
187	441	638	869	1086	1717	1811	1988
195	442	654	872	1087	1718	1821	1994
197	443	662	882	1090	1729	1822	1997
198	455	668	907	1091	1730	1823	1999

SERIES C—$1,000.

6	140	246	436	525	702	876	1010
7	155	251	445	528	715	896	1012
14	158	252	446	532	719	912	1015
32	164	273	459	540	721	913	1029
33	186	299	462	554	722	915	1031
45	189	300	464	557	744	921	1034
54	190	304	467	580	764	927	1039
56	192	340	480	630	765	929	1040
57	193	341	486	643	766	939	1046
64	199	361	492	636	778	950	1050
69	213	366	493	650	779	959	1055
79	222	367	498	652	802	960	
99	223	373	511	656	810	967	
119	229	381	513	662	826	971	
121	233	383	514	667	834	974	
134	234	393	517	674	836	989	
135	238	404	522	688	838	1002	

SERIES C—$500.

14	758	865	1026	1393	1554	1705	1805
15	770	866	1039	1406	1530	1706	1806
35	773	880	1179	1411	1562	1709	1807
36	780	886	1197	1426	1567	1711	1811
47	781	890	1201	1428	1568	1720	1814
61	783	897	1204	1430	1576	1725	1817
76	787	917	1206	1442	1577	1734	1825
94	788	920	1207	1447	1586	1745	1835
99	792	925	1218	1454	1590	1746	1839
707	800	929	1230	1469	1591	1752	1841
709	805	941	1243	1481	1605	1757	1867
715	807	944	1245	1499	1606	1758	1868
719	810	975	1248	1505	1669	1761	1884
723	825	985	1262	1509	1677	1766	1890
733	828	987	1268	1513	1679	1768	
742	843	992	1274	1514	1680	1776	
746	845	1006	1372	1522	1681	1786	
754	858	1019	1382	1529	1687	1787	
757	859	1021	1386	1536	1688	1797	

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

COLUMBIA RAILWAY GAS & ELECTRIC SECURITIES CORPORATION.
Series B Convertible Six Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

Columbia Railway Gas & Electric Securities Corporation has elected to and will redeem on April 1, 1916, all of the above described Notes now outstanding at 101 per cent. of the principal amount thereof and accrued interest, at the office of Columbia Trust Company, Trustee, 60 Broadway, New York, N. Y., as provided in the Trust Agreement dated April 1, 1915, securing said Notes. Holders of said Notes may convert the same into First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Parr Shoals Power Company and cash as provided in said Notes on April 1, 1916, if they so elect, and shall have given notice of such election to said Trustee at least ten days before such redemption date. Federal Income Tax ownership certificates covering accrued interest must accompany said Notes when presented for redemption.

COLUMBIA RAILWAY GAS & ELECTRIC SECURITIES CORPORATION,
By WARREN S. JARVIS, Vice President.
Dated, February 25, 1916.

REORGANIZATION
OF
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.

To Holders of the following Bonds, Trust Certificates and Stock:

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
- Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
- General Lien 15-20 Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
- Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
- Southwestern Division First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
- Central Division First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
- Northwestern Division First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co.:
- Trust Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1887.
- Trust Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1880.
- Missouri and Western Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis, Wichita and Western Railway Co.:
- First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
- Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company Guaranteed 4% Preferred Stock Trust Certificates

Muskogee City Bridge Co.:
- First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis, Memphis and Southeastern Railroad Co.:
- First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Chester, Perryville and Ste. Genevieve Railway Co.:
- First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Pemiscot Railroad Co.:
- First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Kennett & Osceola Railroad Co.:
- First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Southern Missouri and Arkansas Railroad Co.:
- First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Co.:
- First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Quanah, Acme and Pacific Railway Co.:
- First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
- First Preferred Stock.
- Second Preferred Stock.
- Common Stock.

A Plan and Agreement dated November 1, 1915, for the reorganization of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company has been prepared, under which the undersigned have undertaken to act as Reorganization Managers.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the Agreement dated June 20, 1914, between the Committee thereby constituted and Holders of Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds and Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated May 28, 1913, between Speyer & Co. and Holders of General Lien 15-20 Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, who shall not exercise the right of withdrawal under the respective agreements under which their certificates of deposit were issued, become parties to said Plan and Agreement without the issue of new certificates.

Holders of **Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds** may become parties to said Plan and Agreement, by depositing their bonds with some one of the Depositaries under said Agreement dated June 20, 1914 (in the United States, **Central Trust Company of New York,** 54 Wall St., New York, and **Mississippi Valley Trust Company,** St. Louis), receiving there for certificates of deposit issued under that Agreement.

Holders of **General Lien 15-20 Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds** may become parties to said Plan and Agreement by depositing their bonds with **Bankers Trust Company,** the Depositary under said Bondholders' Agreement dated May 28, 1913, at its office, 16 Wall Street, New York, receiving therefor certificates of deposit issued under that Agreement.

Holders of **other securities,** except stock of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, may become parties to said Plan and Agreement by depositing their securities with **Central Trust Company of New York,** as Depositary under said Plan and Agreement, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Refunding Mortgage Bonds must bear the coupons maturing July 1, 1914, and subsequently; General Lien Bonds must bear the coupon maturing May 1, 1914, and subsequently; all other securities must bear all appurtenant coupons (or claims for interest if registered) maturing after July 1, 1916.

Holders of **First Preferred, Second Preferred and Common Stock** of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company may become parties to said Plan and Agreement by depositing their stock with **Guaranty Trust Company of New York,** as Depositary under said Plan and Agreement, at its office, 140 Broadway, New York, and making payment at the time of such deposit, of the sum of **$5** for each share deposited as provided in said Plan and Agreement. Depositors of stock must make the election provided for by the Plan, at the time of such deposit.

All securities deposited must be in negotiable form and stock certificates must be duly endorsed in blank for transfer or be accompanied by proper transfers in blank duly executed.

All securities, including stock certificates, must be properly stamped for transfer in New York.

Deposits, both of securities and stock, must be made on or before April 3, 1916, after which date no deposits will be received except upon such terms and conditions as the Reorganization Managers may determine.

Speyer & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Lee, Higginson & Co. have undertaken to form a Syndicate, of which they will be Managers, to underwrite the cash requirements of the Plan as stated in the Plan.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from any of the above-named Depositaries or from either of the Reorganization Managers.

Dated, New York, February 21, 1916.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., SPEYER & CO.,
Reorganization Managers.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company's Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds issued under the Agreement dated June 20, 1914, between the undersigned Committee and holders of said bonds who should become parties thereto:

Notice is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement dated November 1, 1915, for the Reorganization of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company has been adopted and approved by the undersigned Committee, and a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been lodged with Central Trust Company of New York and Mississippi Valley Trust Company, Depositaries under said Agreement dated June 20, 1914.

Any holder of a certificate of deposit under said Agreement dated June 20, 1914, may within the thirty-day period prescribed by said Agreement dated June 20, 1914, upon surrender to the Depositary by which his certificate of deposit was issued, of such certificate of deposit, with a properly executed transfer thereof if registered, and upon compliance otherwise with all the terms and conditions of said Agreement dated June 20, 1914, with respect to withdrawals, withdraw from said Agreement dated June 20, 1914; and thereupon he shall be entitled to receive Refunding Mortgage Bonds to the amount and of the character represented by his certificate of deposit.

Dated New York, February 21, 1916.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Chairman.
JAMES N. WALLACE,
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
EDWIN G. MERRILL,
HARRY BRONNER,
C. W. COX,
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
Committee.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company's General Lien 15-20 Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds issued under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated May 28, 1913, between Speyer & Co. and holders of said bonds who should become parties thereto:

Notice is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement dated November 1, 1915, for the Reorganization of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company has been adopted and approved by Speyer & Co. acting under said Bondholders' Agreement, and that a copy of said Plan and Agreement, with their written adoption and approval as aforesaid, has been lodged by them with Bankers Trust Company, the Depositary under said Bondholders' Agreement, for inspection by depositing bondholders. Any holders of certificates of deposit issued under said Bondholders' Agreement, who do not assent to said Plan and Agreement may at any time on or before April 15, 1916, withdraw the bonds and coupons represented by their certificates (or a like amount of bonds and coupons of the same issue) upon surrender to said Depositary of their certificates and upon compliance otherwise with all the terms and conditions of said Bondholders' Agreement with respect to withdrawals.

Dated New York, February 21, 1916.

SPEYER & CO.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company's First Preferred, Second Preferred or Common Stock issued under the Deposit Agreement dated December 1, 1913, between the undersigned Committee and holders of said Stock who should become parties thereto:

Notice is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement dated November 1, 1915, for the Reorganization of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company has been approved by the undersigned Committee and filed with Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Holders of certificates of deposit representing stock deposited under said Deposit Agreement dated June 20, 1914, *who do not desire to participate under said Plan,* may, on or before April 3, 1916, surrender their certificates of deposit, duly endorsed in blank for transfer, to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, at its office, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, and upon payment of their *pro rata* share of the compensation and expenses of the Committee (to wit, the sum of 50 cents for each share of stock) will be entitled to receive shares of stock of the character and to the amount specified in the certificate of deposit so surrendered.

Holders of certificates of deposit representing stock deposited under said Deposit Agreement dated June 20, 1914, *who desire to participate* under said Plan, must, on or before April 3, 1916, present their certificates of deposit to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as depositary under said Deposit Agreement, at its said office, and at the same time make payment to said depositary of the sum of $5 for each share of stock represented by the certificate of deposit. Such payment having been so made, the stock represented by said certificate of deposit will be deposited under the Plan and Agreement dated November 1, 1915, and a certificate of deposit issued thereunder will be received therefor which, if so desired, will bear notation of election to prepay in full the purchase price of new securities to be issued under the Plan.

Holders of certificates of deposit so presenting the same may at their option surrender their certificates of deposit issued under the Deposit Agreement dated June 20, 1914, for the corresponding certificate of deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement dated November 1, 1915, aforesaid.

Dated New York, February 21, 1916.

CHARLES H. SABIN, Chairman.
FREDERIC BULL,
STACY C. RICHMOND,
EUGENE V. R. THAYER,
Committee.

Western Pacific Railway Company

REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of Western Pacific Railway Company's first mortgage five per cent. thirty-year gold bonds and to depositors of bonds of said issue under the Plan and Agreement for reorganization of said Company, dated December 15, 1915, or under the protective agreement dated May 1, 1915, referred to in said plan:

A large proportion of all bonds of the above-mentioned issue, (nearly 90%, without including bonds controlled by the Dutch Committee), having assented to and become bound by said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and requests having been received from representatives of various European bondholders that the time for deposit of bonds under the Plan and Agreement and for subscription for New Bonds to be issued pursuant thereto be extended.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Reorganization Committee, acting under said Plan and Agreement, with the consent of the Managers of the Underwriting Syndicate provided for therein, have extended the time for deposit under said Plan and Agreement of bonds of said issue and for the filing of agreements of subscription for New Bonds to be issued pursuant to said Plan, to and including **MARCH 7, 1916.** Such deposits should be made and Subscription Agreements filed with the Depositary of the Reorganization Committee, **THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,** 37 Wall Street, New York City, (or at its London Branch, 95 Gresham Street, E. C.), or with any one of its Agents, viz.: First Federal Trust Company, 1 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Old Colony Trust Company, 17 Court Street, Boston, Mass., and Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, 725 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., as the bondholder or depositor may prefer. Copies of the Plan and Agreement and of explanatory circulars referring thereto may be obtained from said Depositary or any one of its said Agents.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE,
ALVIN W. KRECH, Chairman.
LYMAN RHOADES, Secretary.

City of Toronto
Harbor Commissioners 4½s
Due 1953
Payable in Gold in New York
Price 90 and Interest
To Net 5.10%
Special circular on application.
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Slowly but surely buying power in the stock market is being increased. The technical position is improving. The sort of selling which has been going on of late, punctuated frequently by short covering, has been lessening the amount of stock being carried in brokers' accounts, and this is adding to the potential demand for stocks. Meanwhile the factors which increase intrinsic values continue to exert their effect. The result is that the buying of stocks is gradually being made not only easier but more attractive. That in very brief summary seems to be the market position.

The uncertainty of international questions increased and confused by discord in home politics is the chief restraining influence. This may cause the liquidating movement to run further than it would otherwise go, standing meanwhile in the way of the market reflecting the growth in intrinsic values through profitable trade activity, but this sort of uncertainty stands more in the way of the speculative markets than in the way of trade. The stock market has often halted because of some new crisis or near-crisis in our relations with Germany, but throughout all these trade has gone on increasing.

Last week the spectacle of Congress threatening open opposition to the President's foreign policy on the alleged ground that the course Mr. Wilson was pursuing was leading to war with Germany gave the markets a shock which extended beyond the Stock Exchange. Cotton and grain showed the effects of this suggestion that our diplomacy was running headlong on to the rocks of war, but this fear did not extend beyond the speculative markets. The money market remained undisturbed and the foreign exchanges, the most sensitive of all markets to any real fear of war, continued calm. The financial community if not the speculative markets realized how much of factional politics and of even more unworthy influences contributed to the flare-up in Congress. At no time since the first Lusitania days has the financial district felt that there was real danger of war. The Congressional episode last week furnished it with no sufficient ground for a change of view in this regard.

The spectacle of Congress threatening to pass a resolution over the head of the President warning Americans to refrain from their legal rights in ocean travel lest their country be forced to stand by them in those rights gave the market a shock, but not because it really believed that certain Congressmen were right in the suggestion that war was imminent. The movement of the market was altogether inadequate as a reflection of such a fear. It did not exist. One reason why it did not exist was that Wall Street felt that Congress in suggesting that President Wilson might drag the country into war was assuming something diametrically opposed to the plain facts of Mr. Wilson's course ever since the Lusitania was sunk last May. Wall Street thought itself able to judge the clear implications of our diplomacy since the sinking of the Lusitania better than Congress seemed able to judge them. Hence Wall Street remained calm.

There was some selling, but no hysteria, and calm selling was frankly welcomed in the Street. It has been needed to obtain leeway for a new buying movement. Evidence is accumulating that the desired sort of selling has already brought about considerable result. Commission houses report a disposition on the part of customers to reduce their speculative holdings, thus lightening the burden of brokers' accounts. This is finding reflection in a good many instances in the paying off of brokers' time loans. Time loans would not be paid off merely to replace them by call loans unless there had been either a reduction in the amount of stock carried or a change for the better in the class of collateral available. One of the reasons which impelled brokers to make an unusual number of time loans was the fact that the collateral they had to offer consisted in many instances of industrial stocks only, and they were not in a position, therefore, to fulfill the requirements in respect to collateral in the open money market. Call loans can be made on all industrial collateral as well as time loans, but both have to be made by special arrangement. In the open call money market the collateral must be divided between railroads and industrials, and railroad stocks have been in scant supply. The paying off of time loans, then, furnishes evidence that the amount of stock carried by brokers is being reduced.

Where has the stock gone? Partly into other speculative accounts financed by the buyers themselves instead of through brokers and partly into the hands of investors. Speculation has been under a handicap and the public at large has been doing very little of it of late, but investment has been going on all the while. The condition of brokers' loans in no wise interferes with that. Last year there was widespread and enthusiastic speculation in industrials on the ground that the new wave of prosperity, particularly the prosperity which was coming to companies receiving orders from abroad, would yield big profits and make industrial stocks worth vastly more than they were worth before. The profits were frequently exaggerated. That was inevitable in a period of excited speculation.

Now when predictions are being matched against accomplishment there is some disappointment among last year's speculators; some of them, the late comers, have stock on their hands which cost a great deal more than the prices now prevailing. But results which are disappointing to rash speculators are entirely satisfactory to investors. They are now taking count of the fact that the increased profits of industrial companies are adding to their stability and increasing the margin of safety for industrial preferred stocks, a favored investment with many. The railroads, too, which fail to attract the speculator are drawing the attention of investors, though the uncertain terms of settlement of the wage demands which the railroads throughout the country are now facing still acts as a deterrent. But here, too, the position of preferred stocks is being much improved and investors are also turning to them.

It is true that the bond market at the moment is not as aggressive as it was, but we are dealing here not specifically with last week's movements, but rather with the tendency of the market which has been slowly shaping itself. The speculator nearly always precedes the investor, and he has on this occasion. The investor frequently prefers to pay more for real or assumed security. In this instance the grounds for his belief that the intrinsic value of many investments has been much increased and the margin of safety for issues enjoying priority greatly enlarged are seemingly so sound that there can be little doubt about the correctness of his judgment.

There may be and are differences of opinion as to the duration of the prosperity which the country is enjoying, but profits have already been made and surpluses enlarged in a manner which supplies a reserve against future contingencies. And so far, it must be granted, no sign of reaction in trade has appeared. The longer trade lasts in its present volume and with present profits the stronger will be the position of the investor, who is now prompted to buy seasoned stocks because business has been good and promises to be good for a long time to come.

LONDON MARKET RESTRAINED.

Verdun Battle and Our German Controversy Affect Dealings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The battle of Verdun and evidences of increasing tension between America and Germany on the question of armed merchantmen were restraining influences in the stock market in the week just past. Business was also adversely affected by heavy snowstorms throughout the country which disorganized telegraphic and mail communication. The calling of men to the colors is proving a severe handicap to many firms whose staffs are already seriously depleted.

The principal event of the week was the sharp rise and subsequent relapse in the war loan. The advance was due to the demand based on the value of conversion rights when a new long-term loan is issued, but reflection that the probabilities are against any fresh emission during the current financial year caused the inquiry to subside. Other high-class securities were quiet and reactionary, partly because the steady payment of taxes and the purchase of Exchequer bonds reduced the volume of funds available for investment. Speculation is momentarily out of fashion, except in a few cheap-looking South American mining stocks. Canadian industrials recovered some of the loss sustained on the announcement of the Canadian excess profits tax.

There was a steady demand for money throughout the week, although payment for £10,000,000 Russian Treasury bills Tuesday against the maturity of the same amount had little effect. The market closed easier owing to the maturity of a large amount of British Treasury bills, including the final amount of £10,000,000 issued under the tender system. The discount market had a harder tone, but there was no increase in business.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

On Call.	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Feb. 21	2	1¾	2	1¾
Feb. 22	Holiday			
Feb. 23	2¼	1¾	2	1¾
Feb. 24	2¼	1¾	2¼	1¾
Feb. 25	2¼	1¾	2	1¾
Feb. 26	2¼	1¾	2	1¾
Week's range—				
High			2¼	1¾
Low			1¾	1¾
Same week last year—				
High			2	2
Low			1¾	2
Year's range to date—				
High			3	2
Low			1¾	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			3	2¾
Low			1½	2

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Feb. 21	2½@2¾	2¾@3	2¾@3
Feb. 22	Holiday		
Feb. 23	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3 @3¼
Feb. 24	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3 @3¼
Feb. 25	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3
Feb. 26	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3
Week's range—			
High	2¾	3	3¼
Low	2½	2¾	2¾
Same week last year—			
High	3	3	3¼
Low	2½	2¾	3¼
Year's range to date—			
High	3	3	3¼
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2½	2½	3

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Feb. 21	Par	†15c	Par	*30c
Feb. 22	Holiday.			
Feb. 23	Par	†15c	Par	*30c
Feb. 24	Par	†10c	Par	*30c
Feb. 25	Par	†10c	Par	*30c
Feb. 26	Par	†10c	Par	*30c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	—Discounts.— Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Feb. 21	4@4½	5¼	5¼	28f 3c
Feb. 22	4@4½	5¼	5¼	28f 3c
Feb. 23	4@4½	5¼	5¼	28f 3c
Feb. 24	4@4½	5¼	5¼	28f 2c
Feb. 25	4@4½	5¼	5¼	28f 2½c
Feb. 26	4@4½	5⅛	5¼	28f 2½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
Feb. 21	58⅝	97¼	61f 15c
Feb. 22	58⅝	97½	61f 15c
Feb. 23	58½	97½	61f 25c
Feb. 24	58⅝	97½	61f 10c
Feb. 25	58⅝	97¼	61f 45c
Feb. 26	58⅝	97⅛	61f 45c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	N. Y.
Feb. 21	26 15-16d	56¾c
Feb. 22	26 15-16d	56¾c
Feb. 23	27 1-16d	57c
Feb. 24	27 1-16d	57c
Feb. 25	27 1-16d	57c
Feb. 26	27d	56⅞c

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5	May 25, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 26, 1916.

	Last Week.		Year to Date.	
Total sales	$14,851,500		$191,447,000	
Same period last year	9,944,000		100,234,500	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.10	86.82	87.35	86.68
Same period a year ago	82.63	82.37	83.97	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	4½
Alabama Cent. 6s	102½	102½	102½	10
Alabama Midland 5s	107⅝	106½	106½	3
Alaska G. M. Co. 6s	110	110	110	20
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	20
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97½	97½	97½	1
Am. Ag. Sh. cv. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	4
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97¾	97¼	97¾	6
Am. H. & L. 6s	104	104	104	19
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	85	85	85	5
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	111½	110½	110½	22½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92¼	91⅞	92⅛	26
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	106½	106¼	106½	22
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	101½	100⅜	100⅞	66
Am. Thread 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	3½
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	70	70	70	7
Ann Arbor 4s	64	64	64	7
Armour & Co. 4s	95	94¾	94⅞	22
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94⅞	94½	94⅝	78
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55	103¼	103¼	103¼	2
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	104	103½	104	21
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101⅝	101½	101½	11
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	87	87	87	3
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,stp.	88	87½	88	16
A.,T.& S.F.Tr.S.L.4s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	4
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	92¼	91⅝	92	17
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	86½	86¼	86¼	49
Balt. & O. pr. l. 3½s	93	92⅝	93	76
B. & O. gen. 4s	92	91½	91⅝	94½
B. & O. g. 4s, reg.	91	90½	91	3
B. & O. cv. 4½s	97¼	96½	97	279¼
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	26½
B.&O.P.,L.E.&W.V.4s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	9
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	102¼	102	102	88
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104½	103⅝	104½	83
B'klyn R. T. g. 5s	103	103	103	4
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	101	100⅞	101	25
B'klyn R. T. ref. 4s	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	6
B'klyn. U. El. 5s	102	101⅞	101⅞	8
B'klyn U.n El. 5s,sta.	102	102	102	2
B'klyn. Un. Gas 5s	106	105⅛	106	8
Buff.R. & P. cn.4½s	103	103	103	4
Bush Terminal 4s	89	88¾	88¾	9
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	89½	89½	89½	2
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	98⅛	98	98	15
Can. So. cons. 5s	104	104	104	1
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	5
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	4
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	101	101	101	3
Central Leather 5s	102⅛	101⅝	101⅝	49
Cent. New Eng. 4s	82	82	82	10
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	118	117⅝	117⅝	3
Central Pacific 3½s	90	89⅞	90	47
Central Pacific 4s	90⅝	90½	90⅝	49
Central Vt. 4s	81¼	81	81	12
Ches. & Ohio cons. 5s	105⅝	105½	105⅝	8
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	87⅞	86⅞	87⅞	79
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	92½	92¼	92¼	22
C. & O., R. & A. 2d con. 4s	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	1
C. & O., Coal Riv. 4s	84	84	84	10
Chicago & Alton 3s	59½	59	59½	11
Chicago & Alton 3½s	47	45	47	58
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	94	94	94	87
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	99	98⅝	98⅞	135
C., B. & Q. joint 4s, r.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
C.,B.& Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	86	85⅝	85⅝	16
C., B. & Q., Ill.Div.4s	95¼	95	95	16
C.,B.& Q.,Neb.ext.4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	11
C.,B. & Q.,den.Div.4s	99⅝	99½	99½	12
C.,B.&Q.,Iowa Div.5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	1
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	2
Chi. Gas L. & C. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	3
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	72½	72	72	8
Chi.,Ind. & R. ref. 6s	113½	113½	113½	1
C.,M. & St.P. gen.4s,A	93½	92	92	14
C.,M.& St.P.cv.5s,S.B.	107⅝	106⅝	106⅝	45
C., M. & St. P. 4s,'34	92⅝	92	92	44
C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s	103½	103¼	103¼	47
C.,M. & St.P. cv.4½s	101	100⅝	100⅝	22½
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s	94½	94½	94½	11
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	2
C., M. & St. P., La. C. & D. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	5
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s	104	104	104	5
C., M. & St. P., Wis. V. 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	1
C., M. & P. S. 4s	91½	91	91½	23
C. & N. W. ext. 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	4
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	95	94½	95	8
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	82⅜	81⅝	81⅝	7
C. & N. W. gen.4s,sta.	94	94	94	4
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	116	116	116	20
C. & N.W. deb.5s,'33	104	104	104	2
C. & N.W. deb.5s,'21	103	103	103	3
C. & N. W., St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	109	109	109	1
Chicago Rys. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	2
C., R. I. & P. 6s	102½	102½	102½	2
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	2
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	67⅞	67½	67½	40
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	47½	46⅞	46⅞	4
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	108½	108½	108½	1
C., S. P., M.& O.d.5s	102½	102½	102½	2
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	80	79½	79⅝	25
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s	83	83	83	8
Chile Copper 7s	133¼	130½	131	138½
Cin., San. & Cleve. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
C.,C.,C.& St. L. g. 5s	100	100⅝	100½	20
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼	6
Cleve.,L. & W. 1st 5s	107⅞	107⅛	107⅛	5
Cleve. Sh. Line 4½s	101	100⅝	100⅝	6
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	93	93	93	1
Col. Industrial 5s	76	75½	75½	5
Colorado Mid. 1st 4s	9	9	9	2
Col. & South. 1st 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	4
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	85⅝	85	85	19
Col. & Toledo 4s	86	86	86	1
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	83	83	83	12
Cons. Gas cv. 6s	123½	121	121	67
C. Pr. R. t. f. 5s. '31	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Corn Pr. Ref.s.f.5s,'34	99½	99	99½	13
Cub.-Am.Sug.cl. tr.6s	102⅝	102⅝	102½	82
Cumberland Tel. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	27
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	106½	106	106	62
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	97	96½	97	9
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	101½	101½	101½	26
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	14
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	58	57¼	57⅜	120
D. & R. G. con. 4s	78½	78	78	23
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	104⅛	103⅞	103⅞	4
Detroit United 4½s	77	76½	77	80
Dist. Securities 5s	72	71	71⅝	67
Du Pont Powder 4½s	105	105	105	20
E.T., V. & G. con. 5s	106	105⅝	106	14
E. Tenn. ren. lien 5s	101	101	101	2
Edison E. I., Bkn., 4s	88	88	88	5
Erie 1st con. 4s	86½	85⅝	85⅝	43
Erie 1st con. 7s	111	110⅝	110⅝	6
Erie gen. 4s	76	75	75½	83
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	72½	71½	72	82
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	79½	78½	79¼	26
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	1
F. & P. M. con. 5s	75	75	75	5
Fla. C. & P. con. 5s	103	103	103	7
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	2
Gen. Electric 3½s	80	80	80	2
Granby Con. 6s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	11
Gran. Con. cv. 6s, sta.	107½	107½	107½	½
Gt. Nor. ref. 4¼s	99⅝	99½	99½	24
Grand Rap. & I. 4½s	98½	98½	98½	1
H. E. & W. T. gtd.5s	102	102	102	5
Hocking Valley 4½s	95½	95	95½	16
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	75½	74	74	72
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	31	30⅝	30⅝	176½
Ill. Cent. 1st 3½s	85	85	85	2
Ill. Cent. ext. 3½s	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951	97	97	97	4
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	86⅞	86	86	14
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	18
Ill. C., West. L. 4s	89½	89½	89½	2
Ill. Cent., Chi., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Illinois Steel 4½s	92⅝	91½	91½	83
Int. Rap. Transit 5s	99½	99⅜	99⅜	191
Indiana Steel 5s	103¼	102⅞	102⅞	24
Inter.-Met. 4½s	74½	73⅝	73⅞	111
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '19	180	180	180	5
Insp. Cop. 6s, '22	183	181	183	83½
Int. Ag. Cor. col.tr.5s	79	79	79	1
Int. & Gt. Nor. 1st 6s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	1
Int. M. M. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	4
Int. M. M. 4s, t. r.	99	97½	97½	688
Int. Navigation 5s	95	95	95	10
Int. Paper conv. 5s	83¼	83	83	6
Int. St. P'p 5s, t. r.	77	77	77	1
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	57¼	57	57⅛	12
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110½	110⅛	110⅛	5
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	76½	76	76	19
Kan. & Mich. 1st 4s	84	84	84	2
Kan. & Mich. 2d 5s	99	99	99	5
Kan. City So. 3s	71	71	71	1
Kan. City So. 5s	92	92	92	13
Kan. City Term. 4s	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞	11
Kings Co.El.L.& P.5s	105	105	105	1
Kings Co. El. L. & P. p. m. 6s	116⅝	116½	116½	22
Kings. Co. El. 4s, sta.	85	85	85	5
Knox. & Ohio 1st 6s	110½	110½	110½	1
Lack Steel 5s, 1923	99⅝	99½	99⅝	51
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	94	93	93¼	86
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	8
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	5
Lake Shore 3½s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95⅜	94⅞	95⅜	11
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95	94⅝	94½	60
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	127	126½	127	12
Liggett & Myers 5s	103	102½	102¼	12
Long Island cons. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	3
Long Island ref. 4s	87⅜	87	87⅜	14
Long Island unif. 4s	85½	85½	85½	1
Long Isl. Ferry 4½s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	2
Lorillard 7s	126½	126½	126½	2
Lorillard 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	5
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	5
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	25
L. & N. P. & Mem. 4s	90	90	90	2
L. & N. St. L. Div.6s	108¼	108¼	108¼	41
L. & N., N. O. & Mob. 1st 6s	115⅝	115½	115½	21
L. & N., P. & At. 6s	108½	108½	108½	4
Lou., Cin. & L. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	15
Man. con. 4s	92⅝	91⅝	92⅝	9
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	93	92½	92⅝	18
Mex. Pet. Co. 6s. A	111	111	111	5
Mex. Pet. Co. 6s, C	112	109	109	59½
Mich. State Tel. 5s	101	101	101	3
Mil. E. R. & L. c. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Milwaukee Gas 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	4
Mil., Sparta & N.W.4s	92¼	91½	91½	5
Mil. & N. cons. 4½s	101	101	101	2
M. & St. L. con. 5s	89½	89½	89½	9
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	63½	60	61	82
M. St. P.&S.S.M.cn.4s	93⅞	93½	93¾	43
M., S. S. M. & At. 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	11
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	5
Mo., Kan. & Okla. 5s	61	60	60	3
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	77⅝	76	76	59
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	46½	46	46	18½
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	52½	51	51	6
Mo., K. & T. Ex. 5½s	52	51½	51½	8
Mo., K. & T. s.f.4½s	39	39	39	8
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	50	50	50	2
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	100½	100⅝	100½	17
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	89	88⅞	88⅞	11
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, T.R.	87	87	87	7
Mo. Pacific 4s	42	41	41	3
Mo. Pac. conv. 5s	42	41½	41½	2
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, T.R.	42½	42½	42½	1
Mob. & O. ext. 6s	109	109	109	1
Mob. & O. gen. 4s	76	76	76	5
Montana Power 5s	97	96⅝	96⅝	82
Morgans La. T. 7s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	2
Mut. U. T. ext. 5s	101½	101½	101½	2
N. C. & St. L., McM. M. W. & A. 6s	101½	101½	101½	1
N. Ch. & S. L. cn. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	3
Natl. E. & Sta. 5s	98	97½	97½	5
Natl. Tube 5s	101¼	101	101	14
N. Y. Air B. Co. 6s	104⅞	103⅞	103⅞	20
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	114⅞	114	114	894¼
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	83¼	83	83	90
N. Y. C. gn. 3½s, rg.	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	1
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	95⅞	95½	95¾	185½
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	92⅝	92½	92½	25
N. Y. C., L. S.col.3½s	78½	76	76	22
N.Y.C., L.S. 3½s, t.r.	87	86¼	86¼	25
N. Y. C., M.C.col.3½s	79	79	79	18
N. Y. C. eq. 4½s, '20	101	101	101	1
N. Y. C. cn. 4s, Sr.A.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	10
N.Y.C. & St.L. 1st 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	10
N. Y. Con. R.R. 4½s	99½	99½	99½	15
N.Y.G., E.L.H.&P.5s	105½	105	105	9
N.Y.G., E.L.H.&P.4s	87	86¼	86¼	24
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	87	86¼	86¼	24
N.Y.,N.H.&H.cv.3½s	71¼	70⅝	70⅝	2
N.Y., N.H. & H.cv.6s	114⅞	114⅝	114⅝	25
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s, reg.	114	114	114	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. n.-cv. deb. 4s, '55	80½	80½	80½	5
N. Y., N. H. & H. n.-cv. deb. 4s, '56	81	80½	80½	42
N. Y., O. & W. rf. 4s	82⅝	82	82⅝	7
N. Y. & Putnam 4s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	1
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
N. Y. Rep. ref. 4s	77⅛	76⅞	76⅞	36
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	61⅝	61¼	61½	241
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	88⅛	86⅝	87½	11
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	99⅛	98⅞	98⅞	77
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	80	80	80	5
N.L. & Ont. P. 1st 5s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	10
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	119⅝	119½	119⅝	14
Norf. & W con. 4s	93¾	93¼	93⅝	52
Norf. & W. div. 4s	90⅝	90½	90⅝	14
N. & W. 10-15 cv. 4s	116	116	116	19
N. & W., P.C. & C.4s	89⅝	89½	89½	46
Nor. Pacific 4s	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞	85½
Nor. Pacific 5s	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	63
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	102½	102	102	16
Ont. Power s. f. 5s	95½	95¼	95¼	20
Ore. R.R. & N.cn.4s	92	91⅝	92	16
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	93⅜	93¼	93¼	28
Ore. Sh. L. cons. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1
Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s	109	109	109	1
Ore.-Wash.R.R.&N.4s	86¼	85½	85½	16
Pac. of Mo. 2d 5s	100½	100¼	100½	12
Pac. of Mo. 1st 5s	90½	90½	90½	3
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	57
Penn. 4s, 1948	99⅝	99½	99½	6
Penn. Consol. 4½s	106¼	105⅝	105⅞	86
Penn. gtd. 4½s	102⅛	102	102⅛	10
Penn. gn. 4½s, tm.cs.	102⅛	102	102¼	140
Peo. Gas, C., ref. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	3
Peo. & East. 1st 4s	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	5
Peo. & East. inc. 4s	30	30	30	8
Pere Mar. gtd. 4s	14½	14½	14½	9
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	102½	102½	102½	1
Poca. Cons. coll. 5s	89½	89	89½	36
Portland Ry. 5s	94½	94½	94½	2
Public Service 5s	90¼	90	90	11
Ry. S. Sp. 1st Oc. 5s	95¼	95	95¼	21
Reading gen. 4s	95½	95	95¼	119
Read., S. & S. 5s,'40	99⅝	99	99½	266
Rio G. & W. 1st 4s	75	75	75	2
Roch. & P. cons. 6s	110½	110½	110½	1
Roch. & P. 1st 6s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	3
R., S. A. & L. 4½s	58	58	58	5
R., W. & O. con. 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
St. L., I. M. & S.g.5s	102⅝	102	102⅝	34
St. L., I. M. & S. R. & G. 4s	73½	73½	73½	8
St.L.,I.M. & S.unif.4s	80½	80	80	7
St. L., R. M. & P. 5s	88	88	88	3
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 6s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	2
St. L. & S. F. R. R. con. 4s	70	70	70	1
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, tr. r.	50	47	49⅞	22
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, tr. r., sta.	48½	46½	46⅝	17
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	69½	69½	69½	1
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s, tr. r., sta.	64⅝	63⅝	64½	34
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	35
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	64½	63½	63½	10
St. Louis Transit 5s	57	57	57	3
S.P., M. & M. Ext.4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	5
St.P. M. & M. 4½s	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	36
St.P.,M.&M.Cons. 6s	121¼	121¼	121¼	2
Sv., Fla. & W. 1st 6s	121	121	121	1
San.An. & A.P. 4s	67	66½	67	11
St.P&Sioux Cty1st 6s	105	105	105	3
Seab'd A. L. ref. 4s	70¼	70¼	70¼	8
Seab'd A. L. adj. 5s	67	66½	66½	46
S. A. L. gen. 4s, sta.	82½	82¼	82¼	5
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	1
So. Bell. Tel. 5s	100⅜	100½	100½	10
So. Pacific col. 4s	88	87¼	87¼	31
So. Pacific conv. 4s	88⅝	88⅛	88¼	224
So. Pacific conv. 5s	105¼	104	104⅝	186½
So. Pacific ref. 4s	90⅝	90	90⅝	127½
So. Pac. S. F. T. 4s	85½	85⅜	85½	43
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	103	102⅝	103	28
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	72¼	70⅝	71½	124
S. Ry., M. & O. 4s	77	77	77	1
Std. Gas & El. cv. 6s	99½	99½	99½	10½
Std. Milling 1st 5s	98	97½	97½	17
Tenn.Cop. cv. 6s, f.p.	120	120	120	4
Term. of St. L.ref. 4s	87½	87½	87½	5
Texas Co. conv. 6s	105½	105	105¼	19
Texas & Okla. 5s	63	63	63	1
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	96	96	96	5
Third Av. ref. 4s	82⅞	82	82	55
Third Av. adj. 5s	83⅞	83	83	21
Tol., Pea. & W. 4s	56	56	56	1
T. & O. C.,W.Div.5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	8
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	59	59	59	11
Tri-City 5s	100¼	100	100¼	12
Ulster & Del. 5s	101	101	101	3
Union Pac. 1st 4s	97⅞	97⅜	97½	90½
Un. Pac. 1st 4s, reg.	97	97	97	1
Union Pac. conv. 4s	94	93½	93½	29½
Union Pac. ref. 4s	90½	90¼	90¼	5
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	43½	43	43	32
U. S. Realty&Imp.5s	72½	70	72½	85
U. S. Rubber 6s	103½	103	103	54
U. S. Steel 5s	105	104⅝	104⅝	321
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	105¼	104⅝	104⅝	2
Va.-Car. Ch. 1st 5s	99½	99	99	29
Va.-Car. Ch. cv. 6s	103¼	102⅞	102⅞	16
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	98⅝	98½	98⅝	50
Va. R. & Power 5s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	1
Wabash 1st 5s	104⅝	104¼	104½	71
Wabash 2d 5s	99	98	98	4
W.P.T.1st 4s,Cent.t.r.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	34
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. t. r., full paid	31¼	31	31	10
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Col. t. r.	1	1	1	4
W. P. T. 2d 4s	⅝	⅝	⅝	1
Westchester Light 5s	105	105	105	1
Western Elec. 5s	103½	103¼	103¼	50
West Shore 4s	91⅝	91½	91½	53
West Shore 4s, reg.	89½	89½	89½	10
Western Md. 4s	72½	72	72¼	13
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	2
W. N. Y. & P. g. 4s	84	84	84	5
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
W. U. Tel. r. e. 4½s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	1
W. E. & M. cv. 5s	131⅝	131½	131½	14
W. E. & M. 5% notes	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	2
W. & L. E. cons. 4s	70	70	70	5
Wilkes-Barre & E. 5s	89½	89½	89½	5
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	87¼	87	87¼	7
Total sales				$10,310,000
Government Bonds				
U. S. 4s, coupon	111½	111½	111½	3
Anglo-French 5s	94⅝	94	94	4,019
Argentine 5s	90	90	90	1
Chinese Ry. 5s	78	75	75	25½
City of Tokio 5s	78½	77⅝	77⅝	67
Japanese 4s	64½	64½	64½	1
Japanese 4½s	86	84⅞	86	49
Jap. 4½s, Eng. sta.	85½	85½	85½	2
Jap. 4½s, 2d s.	83½	83	83½	25
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ger. sta.	77⅝	76½	76½	96
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	100¼	99⅝	100	21
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	94½	94½	94½	1
Rep. of Cuba 4½s	84	84	84	6
Total sales				$4,316,500
State Bonds				
N. Y. Canal 4½s	115	114¼	115	2
N. Y. State 4½s	115	114⅞	115	15
Va. def. 6s, B. B. Co. certificates	52	51½	51½	27
Total sales				$44,000
City Bonds				
3½s, Nov. 1954	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	8
4s, 1957	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	3
4s, 1958	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	15
4s, 1959	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	23
4½s, 1960	102½	102¼	102¼	83
4½s, 1960, reg.	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	1
4½s, 1964	102½	102⅛	102⅛	26
4½s, 1963	107⅝	107	107	13
4½s, 1965	107⅞	107½	107⅝	44
4½s, Nov., 1957	107⅛	107	107⅛	15
Total sales				$181,000
Grand total				$14,851,500

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Feb. 26, 1916.

STOCKS, SHARES.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	280,961	....	....
Tuesday	Holiday	222,701	186,456
Wednesday	303,708	239,317	397,918
Thursday	582,496	145,746	317,039
Friday	340,888	171,638	276,239
Saturday	275,327	90,285	165,955
Total week	1,783,380	869,687	1,293,604
Year to date	26,819,097	9,456,308	16,338,623

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	$2,768,500	....	....
Tuesday	Holiday	$2,515,000	$2,565,000
Wednesday	3,150,000	2,374,000	2,916,000
Thursday	4,261,500	2,036,500	[illegible]
Friday	3,006,500	1,831,000	2,652,500
Saturday	1,665,000	1,157,500	1,818,000
Total week	$14,851,500	$9,944,000	$12,654,500
Year to date	191,447,000	100,234,500	158,780,000

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Feb. 26, '16.	Feb. 27, '15.		Differences.
R. R. & mis.	1,783,370	869,687	+	913,683
Banks	10	......	+	10

BONDS.

	Feb. 26, '16.	Feb. 27, '15.		Differences.
R. R. & mis.	$10,310,000	$9,589,500	+	$720,500
Government	4,316,500	129,000	+	4,187,500
State	44,000	119,000	−	75,000
City	181,000	106,500	+	74,500
Total, all	$14,851,500	$9,944,000	+	$4,907,500

High Grade
Municipal, Railroad,
and
Public Utility
Bonds
For Investment
Orders on commission executed in all markets.
MACKAY & CO.
14 Wall Street, New York

1857
Merit
Investors should be most careful to confine their selections to securities that possess real merit.
What is back of a security is sometimes difficult for the layman to ascertain.
This is where our Department of Service can help you.
F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
[illegible]

$84,000
Newark, Ohio
5% Sewer Bonds
Denomination $1,000
Maturities Aug. 1, 1921 to 1928
Legal investments for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut Savings Banks, also legal to secure Postal Savings Bank Deposits.
Price to yield 4.10%
Special circular on request.
Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York.
Toledo Cincinnati Chicago

Established 1865
Hambleton & Co.
Investment
Bonds
10 So. Calvert St. 43 Exchange Pl.
Baltimore New York

BLAIR & Co.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Travelers Letters of Credit

We are prepared to purchase for our own account complete issues of Mortgage Bonds and Preferred Stocks of Public Service Corporations.
BODELL & CO.
10 Weybosset Street
Providence, Rhode Island
Boston Springfield

February 29
is the last day to exempt your income from taxation. Municipal Bonds are free from the income tax and the ownership does not have to be disclosed.
Call to-day and consult us.
Our list of over 50 issues includes bonds
Yielding 3.60% to 5.50%
William R. Compton Co.
Municipal Bonds
14 Wall Street, New York
St. Louis Cincinnati Chicago

Money Transferred to Italy
Either by Cheque or Cable,
at best obtainable rates.
Apply to Agency of
BANCO DI NAPOLI
Founded A. D. 1539.
Capital and Surplus, Lit. 91,852,415.92
80-86 Spring Street
Telephone Spring 1935
NEW YORK

F. M. Dyer & Co.
High-grade Investment Securities
24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector

Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic Railway Company
First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds
Due January 1, 1926
Secured by first mortgage at the rate of $19,865 per mile on 503 miles of main track.
Legal Investments for Savings Banks in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.
Price to Yield 4.31%
Clark, Dodge & Co.
51 Wall Street, New York

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
We offer the following, together with several smaller lots, and particularly invite inquiry from institutions, attorneys, and dealers who purchase bonds for clients.
Net Prices and Full Details Upon Request

		Due	Yield
	$250,000 City of Baltimore, Md., 4s	1961	3.95%
NMC	50,000 State of New York 4¼s	1965	3.80%
NMC	350,000 City of Los Angeles, Cal., 4½s	1931-51	4.15%
MNJ	210,000 City of Newark, N. J., 4½s	1944-60	3.90%
NCJ	112,000 City of Atlantic City, N. J., 4½s	1943-45	4.10%
N	55,000 City of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 4½s	1953-55	3.90%
NMC	50,000 City of Wilkesbarre, Pa., 4½s	1940-45	4.00%
J	189,000 County of Atlantic, N. J., 5s	1921	3.90%
NM	33,000 City of Niagara Falls, N. Y., 4½s	1949-52	3.95%
N	100,000 City of New York 3½s	1941	4.06%
J	12,500 Village of Ridgefield Park, N. J., 5s	1936	4.25%
J	25,000 City of Asbury Park, N. J., 4½s	1937	4.17%
MCJN	15,000 City of Jersey City, N. J., 4½s	1961	3.95%

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS IN
N—New York. M—Mass. C—Conn. J—New Jersey.
GEO. B. GIBBONS & COMPANY
MUNICIPAL BONDS
40 WALL STREET NEW YORK
We Wish to Buy Bonds Similar to the Above and Invite Offerings

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX
$800,000
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
5% SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS
Due February 1, 1956 Optional February 1, 1936
Principal and Semi-annual Interest Payable in New York City.
Denomination, $1,000
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Assessed Valuation	$105,566,755
Total Bonded Debt, including this issue	1,319,000
Sinking Fund	59,000
Net Bonded Debt, (less than 1¼% of assessed valuation)	1,260,000
Population, 1910 (U. S. Census)	96,614

Price to yield 4.25% to optional maturity and 5% thereafter.
Circular on Application.
R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 Nassau St., New York
Boston Chicago

Cummings, Prudden & Co.
111 Broadway, New York City
Telephone Rector 5452.
Municipal Bonds
Exempt from Federal Income Tax and Eligible for Postal Savings Deposits.

$70,000	City of Minneapolis School 4%
127,000	City of Los Angeles, Cal., School 4½s
80,000	County of Wyoming, West Va., Highway 5s
75,000	City of Greensboro, N. C., Imp. 5s
50,000	County of Palm Beach, Fla., Highway 5½s
58,000	County of San Jacinto, Texas, Court House 5s

Details and Prices furnished on application.

Investment Recommendations
Our February circular, containing a list of selected Bonds and Preferred Stocks, is ready for distribution, and we shall be glad to forward the same on request.
Dominick & Dominick
Members of New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway.

Government of the Argentine Nation
Sterling 6% Notes due May 15, 1920
Prices and description upon application
BERNHARD, SCHOLLE & CO.
14 Wall Street, New York

We Finance
Electric Light, Power and Street Railway Enterprises with Records of Established Earnings
We Offer
Bankers and Investment Dealers
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 26, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,783,380	26,819,097
Same period a year ago	869,687	9,456,308

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	87.71	86.06	91.87	84.47
Same period a year ago	60.15	58.99	64.68	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	135⅝	Feb. 17	ADAMS EXPRESS.	136	136	136	+ ¼	100
26⅞	Jan. 7	22	Feb. 11	Alaska Gold Mines‡‡	22⅞	22¼	22¼	+ ⅝	8,700
10¼	Jan. 7	9	Feb. 15	Alaska J. Gold M.‡‡	9½	9¼	9¼	− ¼	1,700
33¼	Feb. 9	25	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	30⅜	28¾	29⅜	− ⅝	5,000
83	Jan. 3	75½	Jan. 24	Allis-C. Mfg. pf.	82	80	80	− 1½	2,500
72¼	Jan. 3	67	Jan. 11	Am. Ag. Chemical..	70⅝	67½	68	+ 2½	1,300
99½	Jan. 5	96⅞	Feb. 7	Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼	115
71¾	Feb. 10	61⅜	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar....	71⅜	67⅞	68	− 3	11,600
96½	Feb. 8	94	Jan. 4	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	..	..	95½	..	....
103¼	Jan. 28	101⅛	Feb. 17	Am. Brake S. & F..	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	+ ⅝	100
195¼	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf..	165	165	165	−10	200
64⅝	Jan. 17	59⅞	Jan. 5	Am. Can	64½	61⅛	61⅛	− ½	71,950
113⅞	Jan. 26	109½	Feb. 15	Am. Can pf.	111¼	110½	111¼	+ ½	600
78	Jan. 7	63⅜	Jan. 31	Am. Car & Fdy.	70⅛	68	68	− 1⅞	9,525
118¼	Jan. 12	117	Feb. 1	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	118	118	118	..	100
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Coal†	..	..	25	..	....
175⅞	Jan. 19	154⅞	Jan. 11	Am. Coal Products..	167¼	161¼	164⅛	− 4⅛	1,020
116½	Feb. 15	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf..	..	..	116	..	....
115½	Jan. 15	113⅞	Jan. 4	Am. C. P. pf. s.c.f.p.	..	..	115¼	..	....
57½	Jan. 17	51¼	Jan. 31	Am. Cotton Oil	..	..	54⅛	..	....
100	Feb. 7	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf..	..	..	100	..	....
140½	Jan. 4	128	Feb. 8	Am. Express	..	..	130	..	....
12	Jan. 3	9⅞	Jan. 26	Am. Hide & Leather	10¼	9⅞	10	..	700
57	Jan. 18	48	Jan. 31	Am. Hide & L. pf...	51	49	49	− 1⅜	1,000
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities..	31	28¾	29	− 2	5,200
25⅛	Jan. 26	21⅞	Jan. 12	Am. Linseed	23	22	22	− 1½	6,700
43¼	Jan. 15	39⅜	Jan. 12	Am. Linseed pf.	42	40½	41½	..	1,200
71⅝	Feb. 26	60⅝	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive	71⅝	65½	69	+ 2⅝	89,650
103	Jan. 27	100¼	Jan. 5	Am. Locomotive pf..	103	101⅜	102	..	2,230
9⅜	Jan. 19	8½	Jan. 17	Am. Malt Corp'n	..	..	8⅝	..	....
34½	Jan. 25	31½	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	33	33	33	− ½	100
113⅞	Jan. 4	96¼	Jan. 31	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	103⅝	98½	98½	− 4⅛	54,500
114⅝	Feb. 3	111½	Feb. 15	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	112⅝	112	112⅝	− ½	825
93¾	Jan. 7	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A...	93⅝	93	93	− ½	798
87¼	Jan. 25	85⅝	Jan. 10	Am. Smelt. pf. B...	..	..	87½	..	....
148⅞	Jan. 10	148⅞	Jan. 10	Am. Snuff	..	..	148⅞	..	....
110	Jan. 27	108	Jan. 17	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	110	..	....
61¼	Jan. 4	53	Jan. 27	Am. Steel Foundries	55⅛	53	53	− 1⅜	2,000
116½	Jan. 8	110⅝	Jan. 31	Am. Sugar Ref.	113¼	112	112½	− ½	1,500
118⅜	Jan. 4	116	Feb. 15	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	117¼	117¼	117¼	− ½	125
68	Feb. 14	63⅝	Jan. 20	Am. Tel. & Cable...	..	..	68	..	....
128¼	Jan. 15	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	127⅞	127¼	127⅝	− ¼	3,325
209⅜	Feb. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	195	193	195	+ 1	800
108½	Feb. 8	105⅝	Feb. 21	Am. Tob. pf., new..	106	105⅝	106	..	333
53⅛	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	..	..	53⅛	..	....
53¾	Feb. 25	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen tr. rcts	53¾	47⅝	52½	+ 3⅛	48,650
95	Jan. 3	94¾	Jan. 5	Am. Woolen pf.	..	..	94⅝	..	....
99½	Feb. 26	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf. t. r.	99½	98¼	99	+ ⅝	3,120
13¾	Jan. 4	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	..	..	12½	..	....
84⅝	Feb. 18	65⅜	Jan. 31	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡	84⅝	78	78	− 3½	40,900
92⅞	Feb. 14	82½	Jan. 31	Anaconda Cop. M.†	90⅝	86¾	87	− 3⅛	78,975
8	Jan. 4	6	Jan. 24	Assets Realization...	6½	6½	6½	+ ½	100
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	73	66	70⅝	+ 4⅛	5,400
108½	Jan. 4	101⅞	Jan. 31	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103⅝	103	103¼	+ ½	6,430
102	Feb. 23	98⅞	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	102	101⅝	102	+ ⅛	1,000
115	Jan. 3	111¼	Feb. 8	Atl. Coast Line	..	..	111½	..	....
118⅝	Jan. 3	103⅞	Jan. 12	BALD. LOCO. WKS	109⅝	104½	104½	− 5	61,000
109½	Feb. 23	107½	Jan. 3	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	109½	109½	109½	+ ½	210
96	Jan. 4	86½	Feb. 24	Balt. & Ohio	87	86½	86½	− ½	5,850
80	Jan. 15	75¼	Feb. 24	Balt. & Ohio pf.	76	75¼	76	+ ½	1,800
3⅝	Jan. 3	2	Feb. 18	Batopilas Mining††	2¼	2	2	− ¼	1,300
493	Jan. 18	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	480	464	470	− 9½	605
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf..	..	..	133	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth. Fish. 1st pf..	..	..	80	..	....
88	Jan. 17	84¾	Feb. 15	Brooklyn Rap. Tr...	86¾	85⅝	85⅞	− ⅝	1,320
132	Jan. 14	129½	Feb. 26	Brooklyn Union Gas	129½	129½	129½	− 1	100
53¾	Feb. 23	50¼	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	53¾	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅝	100
99¾	Jan. 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	96½	96½	96½	− ½	100
14	Jan. 12	9⅝	Jan. 31	Bruns. T. & RR. sec	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅝	100
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P...	94	94	94	..	15
..	.....	..	.....	Buff., R. & P. pf...	..	..	*109⅝	..	....
87	Jan. 3	82	Feb. 24	Burns Bros.	82	82	82	− 8	200
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	105	105	105	..	20
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	116⅝	115½	115½	− 3	400
31	Jan. 11	29⅞	Jan. 31	Butterick Co.	..	..	30	..	....
94⅞	Feb. 18	71	Jan. 3	Butte & Superior‡‡	94½	89	90⅝	− 3	5,400
42⅝	Jan. 3	27½	Feb. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	30½	28⅛	29⅛	− 1⅛	5,600
80⅝	Jan. 3	57⅝	Jan. 31	Cal. Petroleum pf..	62¼	60	62¼	+ ¼	2,200
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canadian Southern..	57	57	57	..	2
183⅜	Jan. 3	166	Jan. 31	Canadian Pacific	169⅝	166⅝	166⅝	− 2⅛	10,600
88⅜	Jan. 18	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Tr. M.pf	85	85	85	− ⅞	100
56⅛	Jan. 18	51½	Jan. 31	Central Leather	55⅞	52⅞	53⅛	− 1½	19,210
110½	Jan. 27	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf..	110¼	109⅝	110¼	+ ½	450
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	290	..	....
*140	Jan. 8	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel...	..	..	*140	..	....
93	Feb. 24	91	Feb. 25	Chandler Motor	93	91	91	..	1,650
66⅞	Jan. 5	60¼	Jan. 31	Ches. & Ohio	62	61	62	+ ⅛	3,400
10½	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	8	8	8	− 2½	100
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
15⅝	Jan. 3	12⅛	Jan. 26	Chicago Great West.	12⅝	12½	12⅝	− ⅛	700
39⅝	Jan. 4	34	Jan. 31	Chi. Great West pf.	35½	35	35	− ½	500
102½	Jan. 3	93½	Feb. 24	Chi., Mil. & St. P..	95⅝	93½	94	− 1¼	3,050
136½	Jan. 5	128	Feb. 16	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	128½	128½	128½	..	600
134⅞	Jan. 3	126¼	Feb. 24	Chi. & Northwestern	129	126½	127	− 1¼	1,650
175	Jan. 11	174¼	Jan. 4	Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	175	175	..	100
20⅝	Feb. 7	16½	Jan. 18	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	19⅝	18⅛	18¼	− 1½	9,200
120	Jan. 19	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	120	..	....
136	Jan. 27	136	Jan. 27	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf...	..	..	136	..	....
25⅜	Jan. 5	22⅛	Feb. 1	Chile Copper†	24	22½	23¼	− ⅜	10,700
60	Feb. 19	51⅝	Jan. 31	Chino Copper†††	60	56⅝	56⅝	− 2⅞	26,500
47⅞	Jan. 11	39	Feb. 10	C., C., C. & St. L...	..	..	40	..	....
76	Jan. 11	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	..	..	73	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleveland & Pitts...	..	..	79¼	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*45½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	70	Feb. 23	Cluett, Pea. & Co...	72	70	70	− 2	1,100
112	Jan. 24	110	Feb. 10	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	110	..	....
53	Jan. 4	42¼	Jan. 31	Col. Fuel & Iron...	45	43	43	− 2	8,100
32½	Jan. 8	27¼	Jan. 31	Col. & Southern...	..	..	28	..	....
55	Jan. 13	51	Jan. 24	Col. & South. 1st pf.	..	..	51	..	....
48	Jan. 11	48	Jan. 11	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	48	..	....
52⅝	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 6	Comp. T. Rec. Co..	48½	47½	48½	+ 1½	430
115	Jan. 4	114	Jan. 24	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal..	..	..	114	..	....
144⅝	Jan. 8	133	Feb. 17	Consolidated Gas	134⅝	133¼	133¼	− ⅞	1,000
86½	Jan. 3	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	83⅝	79½	80½	− ¼	8,700
108	Jan. 4	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf..	106	106	106	..	200
25¼	Jan. 25	19¼	Jan. 6	Corn Products Ref.	22⅝	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛	17,100
101½	Jan. 14	93	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	97⅝	95½	96⅞	+ ⅜	1,500
41	Feb. 19	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	41	..	....
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent..	..	..	50	..	....
*38	Jan. 31	*38	Jan. 31	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*38	..	....
86½	Feb. 4	52⅝	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	80½	76¼	76¼	− 3⅛	73,600
118½	Feb. 4	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	115⅝	113	113½	+ ¾	525
206	Feb. 3	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar...	199	190	190	− 5	900
109¾	Feb. 4	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	..	..	107½	..	....
98¼	Feb. 14	95	Feb. 24	DEERE & CO. pf..	95	95	95	− 3¼	400
154¼	Jan. 19	150	Jan. 27	Delaware & Hudson	151¼	150⅝	150⅞	+ 2½	500
225	Jan. 6	220	Feb. 23	Del., Lack. & West.	223	220	220	− 3⅛	500
14	Jan. 3	9	Feb. 19	Denver & Rio Gr...	9	9	9	..	600
24	Jan. 3	18⅜	Feb. 18	Den. & Rio Gr. pf..	..	..	18⅜	..	....
140	Feb. 3	132½	Jan. 8	Detroit Edison	138¼	137	137	..	180
..	.....	..	.....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	*70	..	....
88½	Feb. 18	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	87	87	87	− 1½	100
108	Jan. 15	104⅞	Feb. 10	Diamond Match	..	..	106	..	....
50⅝	Feb. 5	41½	Jan. 31	Distill. Sec. Corp'n..	47¼	44¾	45¼	− 1½	14,050
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines‡‡	25½	23	23⅞	+ 2¼	8,200
6	Jan. 11	5	Jan. 26	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	5	..	....
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	10	..	....
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
66	Jan. 4	60⅛	Jan. 31	Elec. Storage Bat...	..	..	65	..	....
43⅝	Jan. 3	35	Jan. 31	Erie	37	35¼	36	− 1¼	20,580
59⅛	Jan. 3	50¼	Jan. 31	Erie 1st pf.	52½	51	52⅜	− ½	2,800
54½	Jan. 3	45	Feb. 24	Erie 2d pf.	46	45	45¼	− 1¼	1,500
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	30	Jan. 11	FED. MIN. & SM..	..	..	30⅜	..	....
57½	Jan. 7	51	Jan. 27	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	54½	52	52	− 2	400
305	Jan. 26	290	Jan. 21	GEN. CHEMICAL..	290	290	290	−13½	100
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf...	116	116	116	+ 1½	125
178½	Jan. 17	168	Jan. 31	General Electric	171¾	169⅞	169⅞	− 1⅛	950
495	Jan. 3	415	Jan. 7	General Motors	481	476	478	..	2,115
116½	Jan. 3	110⅜	Feb. 4	General Motors pf..	114½	113½	114	..	600
76⅛	Jan. 3	67⅜	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	73	70	70	− 2⅞	11,400
114⅛	Feb. 26	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	114⅛	113¾	114⅛	+ ⅝	300
99	Feb. 10	85	Jan. 13	Granby Consol.	98	89	90	− 3⅛	2,500
127½	Jan. 4	119¼	Jan. 31	Great Northern pf..	121	120⅛	120⅜	− ⅜	4,068
50¾	Jan. 3	42⅞	Jan. 31	Gt.Nor.cfs.for ore pf	45½	43	43	− 2¼	15,420
51	Jan. 3	46	Feb. 24	Greene-Cananea‡‡	48½	46	46½	− ½	1,300
24⅛	Jan. 3	21	Feb. 14	Guggenheim Expl'n‡	21⅝	21¼	21¼	− ½	6,550
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Helme (G. W.) Co...	..	..	185	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	112½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
126⅛	Jan. 12	126⅛	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining..	..	..	126⅛	..	....
109½	Jan. 3	102½	Feb. 24	ILLINOIS CENT...	103½	102½	102½	− 1¼	925
..	.....	..	.....	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	200	..	....
47⅞	Jan. 13	43	Jan. 31	Insp. Con. Cop.††	47⅛	44½	45	− 1⅞	6,350
20½	Jan. 5	17	Feb. 18	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs...	18	18	18	+ 1	100
80¼	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¼	..	....
21⅛	Jan. 3	15¾	Feb. 15	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	17⅞	16¾	17¼	− ⅝	8,200
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf..	75	73¼	73½	− 1½	4,100
29⅞	Jan. 5	20⅛	Jan. 13	Int. Agricultural	23⅞	21¼	21½	− 2½	700
74	Jan. 5	56⅞	Jan. 13	Int. Agricultural pf.	66⅝	62¼	63	− 2½	2,200
112⅜	Feb. 1	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	110¼	109½	109½	− ⅜	1,300
119½	Jan. 4	116	Jan. 21	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	117¼	..	....
78	Jan. 6	68¼	Feb. 26	Int. Harv. Corp'n...	69	68¼	68¼	− 1⅜	200
108	Jan. 11	107	Jan. 18	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf.	..	..	107	..	....
23¼	Jan. 18	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dp..	18¼	15¼	15¼	− 1½	30,500
85¼	Jan. 17	65½	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	73¼	66⅜	67⅞	− 3½	79,975
56⅜	Jan. 17	46	Feb. 16	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.‡	49½	46¼	47	− 1	23,900
111¾	Feb. 23	109½	Jan 15	Int. Nickel pf.v.t.cfs..	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ 1⅜	100
12¼	Jan. 4	10	Jan. 31	Int. Paper	11	10¼	11	+ ½	3,200
50¾	Jan. 3	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	47⅜	46½	47	..	700
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	K. C., Ft. S. & M.pf.	..	..	67	..	....
32½	Jan. 4	25½	Jan. 31	Kan. City Southern.	26⅛	25	26⅛	..	3,800
64⅞	Jan. 8	60	Feb. 17	Kan. City South. pf.	60	60	60	− ⅛	200
84⅜	Feb. 9	84⅜	Feb. 9	Kayser (J.) & Co...	..	..	84⅜	..	....
112⅜	Jan. 10	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf..	..	..	111¼	..	....
55⅜	Feb. 24	54	Feb. 24	Kennecott Copper...	55⅜	54	54½	..	41,650
3½	Jan. 19	3½	Jan. 19	Keokuk & Des M..	..	..	3½	..	....
130	Feb. 3	129½	Feb. 3	Kings Co. E. L. & P	129½	129½	129½	..	100
..	.....	..	.....	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	110	..	....
86	Jan. 6	75⅜	Feb. 7	LACK. STEEL CO.	80¼	76¾	77½	..	9,450
107⅞	Feb. 9	104½	Jan. 28	Laclede Gas	106	105⅛	105⅝	− ¼	430
16½	Jan. 3	12	Jan. 26	Lake Erie & West..	..	..	14	..	....

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
41	Jan. 3	35	Feb. 2	Lake Erie & W. pf.	..	..	37	..	....
53	Feb. 19	50	Feb. 14	Lee Rubber & Tire..	53	50⅝	50½	− 2¼	7,600
83	Jan. 4	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	78¾	76⅞	78⅜	+ ⅝	2,800
265	Jan. 4	252½	Feb. 19	Liggett & Myers	..	..	252½	..	....
121¼	Feb. 14	119	Jan. 12	Liggett & Myers pf.	120	120	120	− 1¼	100
22½	Jan. 18	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	21½	21	21	− ¾	500
21	Jan. 18	17	Feb. 26	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	17	17	17	− 3	100
91½	Jan. 13	90	Feb. 15	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	90⅛	90	90	− ⅛	200
56	Jan. 25	55	Jan. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	55	..	....
198⅛	Feb. 19	179¾	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	198	197½	197½	− ⅝	400
118⅝	Feb. 4	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co pf.	118	118	118	− ⅝	100
130⅝	Jan. 13	121½	Feb. 25	Louis. & Nash.	122⅜	121½	122⅜	− 1⅞	500
91	Feb. 10	79	Jan. 7	MACKAY COS.	81	80⅛	80⅛	− ⅜	625
67½	Feb. 10	65⅛	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	67½	67½	67½	+ ½	200
..	.....	..	.....	Manhattan Beach..	..	..	3	..	....
131⅝	Jan. 28	129½	Feb. 15	Manhat. Elev. gtd..	130	130	130	− ¼	100
60	Jan. 5	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	..	..	55	..	....
109	Jan. 18	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	110	110	110	..	50
75¾	Jan. 3	63½	Jan. 20	Maxwell Motors	66	63⅝	63⅜	− 2⅛	12,750
93	Jan. 3	85	Feb. 24	Max. Motors 1st pf..	86⅞	85	85½	− 1½	1,500
57	Jan. 3	48½	Feb. 24	Max. Motors 2d pf...	50⅝	48½	49	+ 1⅛	2,200
62	Jan. 4	50⅛	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores...	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	− 4⅞	200
105	Feb. 14	102¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	− 2	100
129⅝	Jan. 3	99	Jan. 31	Mexican Petroleum..	107½	99⅞	99⅞	− 6⅝	37,450
105⅝	Jan. 3	97	Jan. 26	Mex. Petroleum pf..	..	..	99½	..	....
39	Jan. 4	35½	Feb. 1	Miami Copper †††	37¼	35⅞	36	− 1⅛	9,400
*130	Jan. 3	*125	Jan. 22	Michigan Central	..	..	*127	..	....
15⅝	Jan. 4	5	Jan. 31	Minn. & St. Louis..	6⅝	5	5	− 1½	650
33½	Jan. 6	15½	Feb. 2	Minn. & St. L. pf..	17½	17	17	..	500
125	Jan. 3	120	Jan. 27	Minn.,St.P.&S.S.M..	..	..	123⅜	..	....
137	Jan. 3	135	Jan. 18	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.pf...	135¾	135¾	135¾	..	100
75½	Jan. 13	75	Jan. 3	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.l.l..	..	..	75	..	....
7¼	Jan. 18	5	Feb. 25	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	5½	5	5	− ⅛	1,200
16½	Jan. 4	14	Feb. 2	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	14¼	14	14	− ¼	500
6⅞	Jan. 17	4	Jan. 3	Missouri Pacific	5	4⅜	5	..	800
6⅛	Jan. 14	4	Jan. 3	Mo. Pac. tr. cfs	5	4⅜	4¾	..	300
78¼	Jan. 5	70½	Feb. 25	Montana Power	73	70½	70½	− 2½	500
114½	Feb. 23	109	Jan. 3	Montana Power pf..	114½	113	113	− ⅛	400
..	.....	..	.....	Mont. Ward & Co.pf	..	..	112	..	....
81¼	Feb. 4	81⅛	Feb. 17	Morris & Essex†	81	81	81	..	7
130	Jan. 24	130	Jan. 24	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	130	..	....
125	Jan. 11	120½	Jan. 19	Nat. Biscuit	121	121	121	..	50
129	Feb. 8	125	Jan. 3	Nat. Biscuit pf.	..	..	129	..	....
81½	Jan. 18	75	Feb. 3	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	75¼	75¼	75¼	− 1	125
113	Feb. 1	110½	Jan. 15	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	111¼	111¼	111¼	− 1¼	150
29⅜	Jan. 5	22½	Feb. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. Co.	26⅜	24¼	25	− 1½	1,500
97½	Feb. 18	92	Jan. 14	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	97½	97	97	..	75
73⅞	Jan. 19	65¾	Jan. 3	Nat. Lead Co.	69	66	66⅝	− 2⅜	7,700
115	Jan. 22	112	Feb. 9	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	115	115	115	..	10
24	Feb. 18	23½	Jan. 21	Nat.Rys.,Mex.,1st pf	23½	23½	23½	..	200
9⅜	Jan. 8	7½	Jan. 20	Nat.Rys.,Mex.,2d pf.	..	..	7½	..	....
16¾	Feb. 23	15	Jan. 31	Nev. Con. Cop.†††	16⅜	16	16⅛	− ⅜	6,500
153½	Jan. 15	139¼	Jan. 3	New York Air B.	144⅝	141¼	142	− 3	1,900
111½	Jan. 19	103¼	Jan. 31	N. Y. C. & H. R.	105¼	103⅞	104	− 1⅜	17,700
45	Jan. 13	33⅜	Feb. 26	N. Y., Chi. & St. L..	38⅜	33¾	33⅜	− 9¼	450
90⅜	Feb. 15	84½	Feb. 19	N.Y.,C.& St.L.1st pf	..	..	84½	..	....
66	Jan. 12	52¼	Feb. 26	N.Y.,C.&St.L.2d pf..	52¼	52¼	52¼	− 9	100
15½	Feb. 11	10	Feb. 9	New York Dock	..	..	14	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	New York Dock pf.	..	..	*25	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	N. Y., Lack. & W..	..	..	*118	..	....
77⅞	Jan. 10	65⅛	Jan. 31	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68¼	65⅞	67½	− 1	7,900
31	Jan. 3	26¼	Jan. 31	N. Y., O. & West.	29⅜	27½	28¼	+ 1¼	600
27	Jan. 6	24	Jan. 24	Norfolk Southern	..	..	24	..	....
122⅝	Jan. 4	114¼	Jan. 31	Norfolk & Western..	117½	116	116	− 1½	2,800
88⅝	Jan. 7	84⅛	Feb. 25	Norfolk & West. pf.	84⅞	84⅛	84⅜	− ⅜	400
75	Jan. 3	69	Jan. 31	North American	70	70	70	..	200
..	.....	..	.....	Northern Central ..	..	..	*84¾	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Nor. Ohio Tr. & L.	..	..	68	..	....
118⅞	Jan. 4	111½	Jan. 31	Northern Pacific	113¼	112¼	112¼	− ⅜	4,300
..	.....	..	.....	Northwest. Tel.†	..	..	*51	..	....
11⅜	Jan. 7	6⅝	Jan. 31	ONT. SILVER MIN.	7½	6⅝	7	− 1	3,500
83	Jan. 7	83	Jan. 7	PABST BREW. pf..	..	..	83	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Pacific Coast	..	..	63	..	....
23⅞	Feb. 26	11⅜	Jan. 3	Pacific Mail†††	23⅞	18	22⅜	+ 3⅜	17,900
44	Jan. 15	36⅞	Feb. 23	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	37	36½	37	− 2⅛	200
93½	Jan. 4	93½	Jan. 4	Pacific T. & T. pf.	96	96	96	..	35
59⅜	Jan. 4	55⅝	Feb. 4	Penn. Railroad†	57⅛	56⅞	57	− ¼	15,991
111⅞	Jan. 3	100½	Feb. 9	People's Gas, Chi.	104½	102⅜	102¾	− 1¼	1,400
13	Jan. 25	13	Jan. 25	Peoria & Eastern	..	..	13	..	....
55	Jan. 20	50	Jan. 11	Pettibone-Mulliken	..	..	52	..	....
92⅜	Feb. 7	92⅜	Feb. 7	Pettibone-M. 1st pf.	..	..	92⅜	..	....
46	Jan. 17	41	Jan. 31	Philadelphia Co.†	42⅜	41	41	− 1⅜	1,400
82½	Jan. 13	78	Feb. 17	Pitts., C., C. & St.L.	..	..	78	..	....
98⅜	Jan. 13	88	Jan. 26	P., C., C. & St.L. pf.	..	..	90	..	....
36⅜	Jan. 17	29½	Jan. 31	Pitts. Coal Co., N. J.	35	30¼	31¼	− 3⅛	11,200
111⅝	Jan. 13	104⅜	Jan. 31	Pitts. Coal, N. J., pf.	..	..	110½	..	....
*158	Feb. 16	*157⅞	Feb. 11	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	*158	..	....
100½	Jan. 18	93½	Feb. 10	Pittsburgh Steel pf..	95½	95	95	+ ½	800
65⅛	Jan. 4	53¼	Jan. 31	Pressed S. Car Co..	56	53¼	55	− 1½	3,100
104⅞	Jan. 4	100	Feb. 9	Pressed S. C. Co. pf.	..	..	103	..	....
117	Feb. 18	115	Jan. 31	Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	..	..	117	..	....
171½	Jan. 17	162½	Feb. 24	Pullman Co.	163⅝	162½	162½	− 1	1,950
6⅜	Jan. 19	4	Jan. 11	QUICKSILVER	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	− 1¼	265
8¾	Jan. 26	5	Jan. 4	Quicksilver pf.	7	6⅞	7	− ¼	400
44¼	Feb. 11	37⅞	Jan. 12	RY. STEEL SP. CO.	40½	38½	39⅜	− 1¼	2,250
100	Jan. 4	98	Feb. 17	Ry. Steel Sp. Co. pf.	..	..	98¼	..	....
26	Feb. 21	22⅜	Jan. 31	Ry. Con. Copper‡‡..	26	24⅜	24⅞	− 1	26,075
84½	Jan. 4	75½	Jan. 31	Reading†	81⅜	77	80	+ 1⅞	89,400
43⅞	Jan. 28	41⅞	Feb. 19	Reading 1st pf.†	43	42	43	+ 1⅛	400
44	Jan. 15	41⅛	Feb. 21	Reading 2d pf†	43	41½	43	+ 1¼	1,000
55½	Jan. 3	48¼	Jan. 31	Republic Iron & S.	53¼	50⅞	51½	− 1⅜	12,275
111½	Feb. 23	108	Jan. 13	Republic I. & S. pf.	111½	110	110	− 1	1,300
⅞	Feb. 21	⅝	Jan. 4	Rock Island	⅞	¾	⅝	+ ¼	1,100
⅞	Jan. 11	½	Feb. 1	Rock Island pf.	⅞	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛	1,000
13¼	Jan. 10	11	Jan. 24	Rumely (M.) cfs. dp.	..	..	13	..	....
26	Jan. 5	24	Jan. 21	Rumely(M.)pf.cfs.dp	..	..	24	..	....
*25	Feb. 10	*25	Feb. 10	Rutland R. R. pf.	..	..	25	..	....
6	Jan. 7	3⅞	Jan. 31	ST. LOUIS & S. F..	5½	5½	5½	..	100
10	Jan. 7	8⅜	Jan. 11	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	..	..	8⅜	..	....
8	Jan. 7	6¼	Feb. 15	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	..	..	7¼	..	....
19	Jan. 17	19	Jan. 17	St. Louis Southwest.	..	..	19	..	....
45	Jan. 11	44	Jan. 28	St. L. Southwest. pf.	..	..	44	..	....
18⅞	Jan. 13	16	Jan. 31	Seaboard Air Line..	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	− ½	450
42	Jan. 13	35	Feb. 26	Seaboard A. L. pf..	37	35	35	− 2½	1,100
188	Jan. 3	174½	Feb. 26	Sears, Roe. & Co...	179½	174½	174½	− 4½	2,470
127	Feb. 18	125⅝	Jan. 8	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf.	127	127	127	..	200
40¼	Feb. 14	33½	Feb. 9	Shat. Ariz. Cop.‡‡	39¼	37¼	38¼	− ½	21,425
63¼	Jan. 3	55⅝	Jan. 31	Sloss-Shef. S. & I..	57	55⅝	56	− 1⅛	525
101	Jan. 13	97	Feb. 8	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	..	..	98	..	....
173⅜	Feb. 23	146	Jan. 29	South Porto R. Sug.	173⅜	165¼	172	+ 8	2,700
109⅜	Feb. 26	106	Feb. 2	South P. R. Sug. pf.	109⅜	108½	109⅜	+ 2⅜	430
104⅛	Jan. 4	98	Jan. 31	Southern Pacific	99⅞	98⅜	98⅝	− 1⅛	18,400
119½	Jan. 18	119½	Jan. 18	Southern Pac. t. cfs.	..	..	119½	..	....
24⅛	Jan. 4	20	Jan. 31	Southern Ry.	20⅞	20	20½	− ⅛	7,000
65	Jan. 13	58	Feb. 24	Southern Ry. pf.	58¼	58	58	− ½	500
96	Jan. 22	90⅞	Feb. 16	Standard Milling	..	..	90⅞	..	....
87¼	Feb. 9	86	Jan. 18	Standard Milling pf.	86½	86½	86½	− ⅜	100
167	Jan. 3	141	Feb. 26	Studebaker Co.	147¼	141	141	− 5½	19,900
113⅝	Jan. 4	110	Feb. 25	Studebaker Co. pf..	110	110	110	− 2	100
66½	Jan. 5	53⅛	Jan. 31	TENN. COPPER...	59¼	56¼	57	− 1⅜	5,700
235½	Jan. 3	190	Jan. 31	Texas Co.	207⅝	202	203	− 5½	5,800
10	Jan. 3	6½	Feb. 14	Texas Pacific	8	7	7½	+ ½	2,200
..	.....	..	.....	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	..	..	105¼	..	....
62¼	Jan. 13	59½	Jan. 31	Third Avenue	60¼	60	60⅛	+ ¼	300
105	Feb. 17	100	Jan. 4	Tobacco Prod. pf...	103	103	103	− ½	400
6½	Jan. 7	6½	Jan. 7	Tol., St. Louis & W.	..	..	6½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Tol., St.L. &W.c.dp.	..	..	6	..	....
10⅝	Jan. 8	10	Feb. 15	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	..	..	10	..	....
9	Feb. 15	8	Feb. 10	Tol.,St.L.&W.pf.c.dp	8½	8½	8½	− ½	100
96½	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 27	Twin City R. T.	94	94	94	..	100
..	.....	..	.....	Twin City R. T. pf.	..	..	125	..	....
86	Jan. 12	86	Jan. 12	UNDER. TYPEWR.	..	..	86	..	....
110⅛	Jan. 19	110	Jan. 28	Under. Typewr. pf..	..	..	110	..	....
8⅜	Feb. 23	6⅜	Jan. 31	Union Bag & Paper.	8½	7½	7⅜	+ ¼	3,600
30¾	Feb. 23	28	Jan. 27	Union Bag & P. pf..	30⅜	28	29⅝	− ⅜	700
140¼	Jan. 4	131¼	Jan. 31	Union Pacific	134	133	133⅜	− ⅜	15,800
84	Jan. 28	82¾	Feb. 19	Union Pacific pf...	83½	82⅞	83½	+ ⅜	500
63⅞	Jan. 20	59¾	Feb. 17	United Cigar Mfrs..	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	+ ⅛	100
110	Jan. 5	109½	Jan. 5	United Cigar Mfrs.pf	108	108	108	..	50
10	Feb. 19	9	Feb. 9	United Cigar Stores.	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	− ¼	11,800
11⅞	Jan. 8	11½	Feb. 10	United Cigar S. pf..	11¾	11¾	11¾	− ⅛	500
30	Feb. 21	22½	Jan. 18	United Dry Goods..	30	30	30	+ ⅛	108
71½	Jan. 10	63	Feb. 18	United Dry Goods pf	..	..	63	..	....
150½	Feb. 11	136⅛	Jan. 31	United Fruit	145¼	141¼	142¼	− 2⅜	6,500
141	Feb. 26	141	Feb. 26	Un. F. sub. rc.1st pd	141	141	141	..	100
21¼	Jan. 4	12⅝	Feb. 24	United Rys. Inv. Co.	15⅜	12⅝	14½	− 1⅜	4,850
39¾	Jan. 3	28⅞	Feb. 25	Un. Rys. Inv. Co. pf	29⅜	28⅞	29½	− 2½	1,900
25	Jan. 3	15⅛	Jan. 31	U. S. C. I. P. & F..	18	17	17	− 1⅛	800
51¼	Jan. 4	48½	Feb. 5	U. S. C. I. P. & F.pf	..	..	49⅞	..	....
47	Jan. 6	45	Feb. 16	U. S. Express	45	45	45	..	400
169	Jan. 21	126¾	Jan. 11	U. S. Ind. Alcohol..	153¾	145¾	146½	− 6½	32,250
114	Jan. 13	106	Feb. 15	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf..	106	106	106	− ½	200
49	Feb. 23	38¾	Feb. 19	U. S. Realty & Imp.	49	44	45⅝	+ 4⅞	3,800
3⅞	Jan. 5	1½	Jan. 24	U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	1⅞	1¾	1¾	− ⅜	100
4	Jan. 4	1	Jan. 24	U. S. Red. & R. pf..	2	2	2	+ ½	100
58½	Jan. 3	49	Jan. 31	U. S. Rubber	52⅜	50⅞	51	− 1¼	3,600
110	Jan. 12	106⅛	Feb. 5	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	107¼	106⅝	107¼	+ ⅜	497
..	.....	..	.....	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	..	..	76½	..	....
89	Jan. 3	79⅞	Jan. 31	U. S. Steel Corp'n...	84	82⅜	82⅞	− 1	116,775
118½	Jan. 25	115½	Jan. 31	U. S. Steel Corp'n pf	117⅛	116⅛	116⅜	− ¼	3,119
86⅜	Feb. 19	77	Jan. 31	Utah Copper‡‡	86⅝	83¼	83½	− 2¾	42,800
20⅜	Feb. 3	18½	Feb. 17	Utah Securities	18⅞	18½	18½	− ⅜	700
51	Jan. 17	45	Feb. 25	VA.-CARO CHEM..	47½	45	46	− 1	2,800
112	Jan. 3	109	Jan. 29	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	109	109	109	− 1	300
62½	Jan. 7	50	Feb. 25	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	50⅛	50	50⅛	− 3⅜	200
48½	Jan. 20	47⅝	Jan. 17	Va. Ry. & Power...	..	..	48½	..	....
9½	Jan. 28	9	Jan. 28	Vulcan Detinning...	..	..	9	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Vulcan Detinning pf	..	..	43	..	....
17	Jan. 3	13⅜	Feb. 24	WABASH	14¼	13⅜	14	− ⅜	2,700
48⅞	Jan. 5	42½	Feb. 24	Wabash pf. A	43⅜	42½	43	− ⅜	3,950
32½	Jan. 15	26	Feb. 24	Wabash pf. B	27	26	26	− 1½	3,800
135	Jan. 17	125	Feb. 15	Wells Fargo Exp....	126¼	125¼	125⅜	+ ⅜	300
31⅞	Jan. 4	25⅛	Jan. 31	Western Maryland..	27⅝	25¾	26⅛	− 1½	2,400
45½	Jan. 12	43½	Jan. 6	West. Maryland pf..	..	..	44	..	....
92	Jan. 15	87½	Jan. 31	West. Union Tel....	88⅜	87⅞	88	− ⅝	2,300
*139	Feb. 24	*139	Feb. 24	West. Air Brake†...	139	139	139	..	2
69½	Jan. 3	63	Jan. 31	West. E. & M.†	66⅝	64⅜	64⅞	− 1⅝	21,910
78	Jan. 3	75	Jan. 31	West. E. & M.1st pf†	77½	76	76	− 2	300
..	.....	..	.....	Weyman-Bruton	..	..	255	..	....
115	Jan. 24	111	Jan. 3	Weyman-Bruton pf.	..	..	115	..	....
4⅛	Jan. 4	2⅝	Jan. 20	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛	300
15	Jan. 8	11	Jan. 19	Wheel. & L.E. 1st pf	12½	11⅛	12½	..	200
4⅝	Jan. 17	3¼	Jan. 18	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	4	4	4	− ⅛	200
285	Jan. 4	199¼	Jan. 31	Willys Overland	210	207	207¼	− 2⅜	965
106	Feb. 7	103	Feb. 24	Willys O. pf.,s.r.f.p.	104⅜	103	103	− 1	1,100
38	Jan. 15	36	Feb. 16	Wisconsin Central..	..	..	36	..	....
125¼	Feb. 9	118	Jan. 5	Woolworth (F. W.).	121	120	121	..	1,200
124¼	Feb. 18	123½	Jan. 4	Woolworth(F.W.)pf.	124½	124½	124½	..	550

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5. ‡‡‡Par $2.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

LOST.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK CERTIFICATES NOS. 139419 and 139420, for 10 shares each, dated February 25th, 1890, in name of SPEYER BROTHERS, (London.) Application will be made to the Company for the issuance of duplicate certificates. All persons are warned against negotiating the above mentioned original certificates.

SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London, E. C.

LOST

Certificate No. E106,255, for ten shares Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul Railway Co. common stock, registered in the name of Charles A. McCulloch. Notify

RAYMOND, PYNCHON & CO.,
111 Broadway, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Denver, Colo., U. S. A., February 2, 1916.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE MIDWEST REFINING CO.

Pursuant to the by-laws of the Company you are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Midwest Refining Company will be held at the office of the Company, registered with the Corporation Trust Company of Maine, in the City of Portland, State of Maine, at two o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, the 7th day of March, 1916, for the purpose of electing ten directors, and for the transaction of all business pertaining to the Company which may come before said meeting.

Pursuant to the by-laws, books for the transfer of stock will close at the conclusion of business on February 26, 1916, and will reopen on the day following the adjournment of the said meeting.

O. H. SHOUP, President.
Attest: W. L. WESSON, Assistant Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Brush Electric Illuminating Company of New York, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 130 East 15th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, March 13, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

FRANK W. SMITH, Secretary.
New York, February 28, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bridgeport-Wilkes Barre Company will be held at the office of the Corporation at No. 60 Liberty St., Manhattan, on Monday, March 6, 1916, at 4 P. M., for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

PERCY S. HILL,
President.
JOSEPH W. CLEARY,
Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF GENERAL BAKING COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the by-laws, the annual meeting of the stockholders of GENERAL BAKING COMPANY will be held at the offices of the Company, 45 East 17th St., N. Y. City, on Monday, March 6th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

FIRST: To elect for the ensuing year a Board of Directors.

SECOND: To consider and vote upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, proceedings, elections and agreements which have been made or taken by the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee and the officers of the Company since March 1, 1915, the date of the last annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, as set forth in the records of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee.

THIRD: To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

FREDERIC H. FRAZIER, Secretary.

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

$108,000

State of New Mexico

Coupon 4% Highway Bonds

Interest payable May 1st and Nov. 1st in New York

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in the States of New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island. Eligible to secure United States Postal Deposits and for the investment of Insurance Companies.

MATURITIES AND PRICES

$10,000 due July 1, 1928, at 100.48
10,000 " " " 1929, at 100.51
20,000 " " " 1930, at 100.54
$20,000 due July 1, 1931, at 100.57
20,000 " " " 1932, at 100.60
20,000 " " " 1933, at 100.62
$8,000 due July 1, 1935, at 100.67

YIELDING 3.95%

Circular on Application

Hornblower & Weeks
42 Broadway, New York
Boston Chicago Detroit Providence Portland

Tungsten

The Essential Alloy in High Speed Tool Steel

A leading Newspaper says:

"The tungsten markets at $57 to $60 per unit for standard 60 per cent. ore ($3,420 @ 3,600 per ton), is exceedingly strong. The Crucible Steel Co., the most important single consumer, is now using about 200 tons of tungsten concentrates per month, which approximates the entire production of the United States. The British Government has placed an embargo on the shipment of Malaysian, Australian and English owned Portuguese ore to any country except Britain. The tungsten consumers of America have scoured South America for new supplies, but thus far with no tangible results. The metal is used chiefly in motor gearing, high-speed steel for metal cutting, and armor plate."

Send for booklet T-28, entitled "Tungsten, Its Properties and Uses," and for complete prospectus of the
MOJAVE TUNGSTEN CO.
Mines situated in San Bernardino Co., Calif.

Carlisle & Company
Investment Securities
74 Broadway, New York

CITIES SERVICE

Preferred Stock selling at 75½
Common Stock selling at 118

We offer the 1st Mortgage Bonds on Two of the underlying properties of this company.

YIELD 6%

Earnings over five times interest.
Maturing in 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922
Write or phone for detailed information

HERBERT M. SOLOMON
68 Broad St., New York
TELEPHONE BROAD { 4467 / 3752 }

Good Investments in
Public Utility
Preferred Stocks
yielding 5% to 8%
and enhancement possibilities of
Common Stocks
Outlined in our
CURRENT LETTER "22"
Copy sent on request.

Williams, Troth & Coleman
Investment Securities
60 WALL ST., NEW YORK

Cuban External 5s, 1904
Cuban Internal 5s, 1905
Mexican Govt. Gold 4s, 1904
Mexican Pet. Co. of Del. Underlying Bds.
Philadelphia Co. Conv. 5s. 1922
Gulf States Steel Stocks
New Orleans, Great Northern 5s, 1955
New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago 5s, 1960
Midvale Steel Stock & Rights

E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St. New York
'Phones Broad 6951—2—3—4—5—6.

Federal L. & T. Com. & Pfd.
By-Products Coke
Tidewater Oil
Celluloid

DIDRICHSEN & CO
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

We Offer $51,000

Burlington County, N. J.
4½% Bridge Bonds
Due Jan., 1936—Price on application

Outwater & Wells
15 Exchange Place. Tel. 20 Jersey City.
Jersey City, N. J.

EST. 1890 EST. 1890
We particularly invite inquiries on
Inactive Securities
upon which you are not able to obtain a close market.
JUDSON G. WALL & SONS
10 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Rector 77.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Save and Be Safe

Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Feb. 29 earn from March 1.
Dividend—Jan. 1, 1916 - 4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.

The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS.
38 Park Row, New York City.

400,000.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

We beg to announce that, in order to facilitate the business of our bond and stock trading department, we have opened a New York Office at 115 Broadway.

The New York Office is connected by *direct private telephone* with our Philadelphia Office.

Telephones:
Rector—7416 Rector—7418
Rector—7417 Rector—7419

Newhall, Churchman & Company
Members Philadelphia Stock Exchange
Stock Exchange Building, Philadelphia
115 Broadway, New York

Philadelphia Company

Consolidated Mtge. and Collateral Trust 5% Gold Bonds

DUE NOVEMBER, 1951

These bonds are secured by a lien on properties having a value, conservatively estimated, in excess of $50,000,000, or approximately 2½ times amount of the total mortgage debt of the Company.

Net income reported for each of the last four fiscal years was more than five times total interest charges on the mortgage debt.

Owing to the great industrial activity in and around Pittsburgh, the earnings of the properties of the Philadelphia Company are showing large increases and the Company to-day is reported as doing the largest business in its history.

Price at market, yielding about 5.40%
Descriptive circular on request.

Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler
14 Wall Street, New York
PHILADELPHIA HARTFORD, CONN. PITTSBURGH

Nathaniel F. Glidden, Jr., and William D. Lyon announce that they have formed a copartnership for the purpose of dealing in

Investment Securities

under the firm name of

Glidden, Lyon & Co.

252 Genesee Street
Utica, New York

5 Nassau Street, New York
Telephone Rector 5237

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

United Gas & Electric Engineering Corporation

61 BROADWAY

New York City, N. Y., February 21, 1916.

To the Stockholders of the United Gas & Electric Engineering Corporation:

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the United Gas & Electric Engineering Corporation will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, 61 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., on the eighth day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes, to wit: Electing ten Directors to serve for the period of one year and until their successors are elected and qualified in their stead; electing two inspectors of election to act at said meeting; ratifying the acts of the officers and Directors since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Corporation; transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. A. McKENNA, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Havana Tobacco Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the home office of the Company, No. 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, the 7th day of March, 1916, at one o'clock P. M. The Common and Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed from noon February 5th, 1916, to 10 A. M. March 8th, 1916.

GEO. G. FINCH, Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company.
New York, February 14, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of Directors and Inspectors of Elections, and for the transaction of such other business as may come properly before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 25 Liberty Street, New York City, on Wednesday, March 1, 1916. Polls open from 10:45 to 11:45 A. M.

CHAS. A. LUNG, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN HARDWARE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK,
96 Lafayette Street, New York.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held Tuesday, March 14th, 1916, at 96 Lafayette Street, New York, at noon.

Directors for the ensuing year will be elected, also Inspectors of Election for the next annual meeting.

Dated New York, February 28th, 1916.
EDWARD MEYER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED TRACTION & ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Coupons due March 1, 1916, from First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of this company, (Providence and Pawtucket issue,) will be paid on and after March 1, 1916, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York. Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN GAS COMPANY,
104 Market Street, Camden, N. J.
February 15, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of 2%, or $2.00 per share, has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable March 1, 1916, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., February 16, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

J. B. TOWNSEND, 3d, Treasurer.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
First Mortgage 50-Year 4% Gold Bonds

Coupon No. 13, due March 1st, 1916, from the First Mortgage 50-Year 4% Gold Bonds of this Company, will be paid upon presentation on and after March 1st, 1916, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York.

J. F. COYKENDALL, Treasurer.
Chicago, Ill., February 14th, 1916.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Schenectady Railway Company

To the Holders of the First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Due September 1, 1941.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provision of Article Second of the indenture dated September 1, 1901, securing the above bonds, the Schenectady Railway Company has called for payment on March 1, 1916, at 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest, all of the outstanding bonds secured by said indenture, and on March 1, 1916, interest will cease on all such bonds. Payment will be made upon presentation and surrender of the bonds with the March 1, 1916, and all subsequent coupons attached at the office of the Bankers Trust Company, New York City, successor Trustee under the mortgage. Bonds and coupons must be accompanied by appropriate certificate of ownership in accordance with the Federal Income Tax Laws.

Schenectady Railway Company,
By Horace E. Andrews,
President.
J. H. Aitken,
Secretary.
New York, Feb. 4, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS OF THE COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY, DUE JANUARY 1, 1927:

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above-mentioned company under the mortgage from said company to the undersigned, successor trustee, for account of the Sinking Fund, to the extent of Ninety Thousand Seven Hundred Sixty-six and 98-100 ($90,766.98) Dollars will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before April 3, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, in accordance with the terms of said mortgage.

No proposals will be accepted at a price greater than par and accrued interest, and the right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all proposals. Bonds accepted must be delivered on April 4th or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

Dated New York, February 23, 1916.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee,
By G. E. WARREN, Vice-President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
BUTTE, ANACONDA & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage 5% 30-Yr. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
DUE FEBRUARY 1ST, 1944.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article Five of the Indenture dated February 1st, 1914, securing the above bonds, that sealed offers will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M., on March 10th, 1916, by the undersigned, at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of Thirty-one thousand, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and six cents ($31,277.06.) Offers should be sealed and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT. Offerings of bonds, all or none, will not be considered, and the Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
January 31st, 1916.

OPPORTUNITY
TO PURCHASE A COTTON MILL
fully equipped for business, at less than one-quarter of actual cost of construction and equipment. Well situated in an up-to-date prosperous town in Texas. Address Trust Department,
FEDERAL TRUST COMPANY,
Newark, N. J.

Young active business man seeks opportunity to learn stock brokerage business; salary no object; best references; investment if mutually agreeable. R 53 Times.

Amer. & British MANUFACTURING CO.

Gulf States Steel STOCKS

Bought—Sold—Quoted

C.C.Kerr & Co
15 Wall St., N.Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 East. Pennsylvania Ry. Pfd. Stk.
25 Germania Insurance Stock
50 Great Northern Paper Stock
100 H. W. Johns-Man.Com.& Pfd.Stk.
25 Home Insurance Stock
25 H. R. Worthington Pfd. Stock
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. Stock
50 North River Insurance Stock
25 Preferred Accident Insur. Stock
20 Union American Cigar Stock
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 Aluminum Co. of America Stock
100 Bucyrus Co. Pfd. Stock
150 Central Petroleum Pfd. Stock
50 Childs (Rest.) Com. Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
100 Foundation Co. Pfd. Stock
130 New Jersey Zinc Stock
75 Phelps, Dodge & Co. Stock
10 Sen Sen Chiclet 6s
25 U. S. Fire Insurance Stock
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

American Brass
Niles-Bement-Pond
E. W. Bliss
Hopkins & Allen Arms
Scovill Mfg.
Winchester Arms
Carbon Steel

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Bond & Mtg. Guar. Co.
Title Guar. & Trust Co.
Realty Associates
Guaranty Trust Co.
Amer. Inter'l Corp.
Continental Ins. Co.

CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector.

Specialists In

Eastern Steel
Gulf States Steel

DAWSON & LYON
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

WANTED

65 INTERNAT. SILVER PFD.
100 UNITED GAS & ELEC. 1ST PFD.
10 U. S. FINISHING COM. & PFD.
50 SO. CAL. EDISON COM.
100 KIRBY LUMBER COM.
100 NICHOLS COPPER
100 N. Y., HOND. ROSARIO MIN'G.

FOR SALE

50 ROBERT GAIR PFD.
200 AMER. SUMATRA TOBACCO
100 DAYTON POWER & LT. COM.
50 DAYTON POWER & LT. PFD.
25 INTERNAT. SILVER PFD.
25 U. S. FINISHING COM.
200 AMERICAN THREAD PFD.

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Amer. Gas & Electric Co.
Am. Light & Trac'n Co.
Central Petroleum Co.
Cities Service Co.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.
Western Power Co.

Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

WE SPECIALIZE IN
Park-Davis
Scoville Mfg. Co.
Niles-Bement-Pond
National Surety
By-Products Coke

Leonard Snider & Co.
RECTOR 496 62 BROADWAY

A First Mortgage Public Utility Bond
showing satisfactory earnings to yield 5⅝% with stock bonus.
Write for Circular.

Stranahan & Co.
120 BROADWAY TEL. RECTOR 4787

Max Oscher Company Inc.
Specialists in Securities of
Bread Bakery Companies
[illegible] B'WAY, N. Y. TEL. [illegible] RECTOR.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 26, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	22½	24½
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	....	76	78
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	92
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	*2½	Q	Jan 3, 16	133	136
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	50	50½
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	†2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	370	375
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	112	115
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	65	66½
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jan 3, 16	86½	87
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	44	47
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	73	76
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	7½	8¼
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	55	58
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	15	17
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,900,000	..	S	M. & N.	82	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	..
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 16	92	95
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	64	69
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	87	90
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	..
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	509,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	82	87
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	80	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 16	87¼	88½
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106⅝	107
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s,'43	3,177,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	96½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,604,400	..	..	....	42	45
Do 5s, '99	1,769,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	94
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	116	119
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	M	Feb 1, 16	75	77
C.L. H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	..
Cl.R.1st 5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	....	27	29
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Dec 15,15	99	101
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
C.R., G. & E. pf.	881,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	61½	63
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	85	87
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	89⅝	90¼
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	71	72
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	102⅝
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	104
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	96	99
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	137	139
East. P. & L. conv. 5s,'18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
El. Bd. D. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	....	72	76
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	99½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	....	77	82
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	92½	94
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 6s, '32	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	12	15
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	50	53
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	76	81
G. W'n Pow. deb. 6s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	97½
Do 1st 5s,'46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,895,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	63
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75½	76
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	23	25
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	58	60
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	96
K. C. B. L.6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	70
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
K.C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	95	100
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	98½
Lincoln G. & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	....	15	25
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	98½
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s	326,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	A. & O.	95	96⅝
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Feb 15,16	88	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97¾
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 16	72	75
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Do ref.5s,'58	3,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	86
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	79
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	84	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	15	18
Do pf	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	59	62
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	46¼	46¾
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	91½	93
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	..
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	81	83
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97½
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s, '28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Ont. Power	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 15	..	90
Do 1st 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	95
Do db. 6s,'21	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	95⅝	..
O.E Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Ozark P.& W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	20	30
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,'23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	95½
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Pub. S. C. cfs of N. J.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104	104⅞
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	21	23
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	67	70
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	101¾
Roch., Syr. & E.R.R.5s,'45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	50	51
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	82	87
St.Jo.(Mo)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	97½
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98½
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	104
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	97½
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	93
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	88½	91
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	103	105½
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	99
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	97½	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101¼	102½
Spfd. (O.) L., H.& P.5s,'29	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Do gen. & ref. 5s	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90½	93
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	$8	$8½
Do pr. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Dec 15,15	$31	$31¾
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	81	85
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	....	10	10¼
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	44¼	45
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92	93½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82¾	83⅜
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,568	..	..	....	48	52
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	74½	76½
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	..
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	....	19	20½
Do 6s, 1922	16,609,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	96
Wash.R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	85	88
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 15	81	82
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	80½	80⅝
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	....	35	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	84	90
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	....	16	17
Do 6% cm. pf	7,040,000	..	..	....	57	58½
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 15	$42½	$45¼
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	94	96

*Also 2% in common stock. †Also 2½% in common stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 16	420	430
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 3, 16	440	450
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	145	152
Brooklyn	1,500,000	*10	Q	Jan 3, 16	500	515
Columbia	2,000,000	†7	Q	Dec 31,15	540	547
Central	3,000,000	*20	Q	Jan 3, 16	1135	1150
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	105	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,15	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	442	448
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 1, 16	1275	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	‡3	S	J. & J.	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,15	252	258
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	Jan 3, 16	280	300
Guaranty	20,000,000	†8	Q	Dec 31,15	418	423
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 16	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	Dec 31,15	135	155
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	Feb 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 3, 16	120	126
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	120	130
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	140	150
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	420	430
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31,15	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,15	980	1000
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Feb 1, 16	283	290
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,15	385	395
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 16	370	380
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	398	405
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 16	1025	1040

*Including 10% extra. †Including 2% extra. ‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 23, making a total of 15%.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Auburn Gas 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	104
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Day. Gas 5s	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	100
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	132	134
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	97½	100
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	10	11
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	96
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	93	96
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Pac. G. & E.	32,996,800	¾	Q	Apr 15,15	63¼	63⅝
Old pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	91	93
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	89	92½
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	104
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	99
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98⅞	99⅞
Ser. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	105½
Do deb. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101¾	103¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 16	76½	77½
Washt'on G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106½	107
Wilkes-B. G. & E. 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 31,15	110	120
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,16	290	297
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	S	Jan 1, 16	100	125
Commonw'th	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Continental	[illegible]	..	..	....	59	61
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	....	475	500
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	350	355
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	5	S	J. & J.	500	510
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	325	335
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	700	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan 1, 16	170	175
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,16	405	412
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	175	179
Merc. S. Dep.	450,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	100	105
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31,15	115	119
Nat. Surety	3,000,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	212	214
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	94	102
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15,14	45	52
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	310	325
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jan 10,16	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	97	102
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	..	S	J. & J.	100	125
Weste'r ($10)	300,000	10	S	Feb 1, 16	570	620
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 2, 15	130	170

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,763,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	15	15½
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 15,15	655	660
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,15	305	315
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Dec 15,15	110	115
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Dec 20,15	735	750
Colonial Oil	250,000	..	..	....	160	180
Contin. Oil	3,000,000	3	Q	Dec 15,15	282	287
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Dec 15,15	44	47
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	4	A	Dec 15,15	65	70
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 16	220	230
Gal.-Sig. Oil	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	150	153
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31,15	136	139
Ill. Pipe Line	20,000,000	15	Q	Jan 15,16	186	189
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	$2	Q	Feb 15,16	98	107
Nat. Transit.	12,737,575	50c	Q	Dec 15,15	20	22
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	10	Q	Jan 15,16	195	205
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	Q	Jan 3, 16	100	108
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	6b	Q	Dec 20,15	234	237
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$3	Q	Jan 31,16	410	415
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	$5	Q	Jan 31,16	227	231
Solar Ref'g	2,000,000	$5	Q	Dec 20,15	290	300
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$5	Q	Dec 15,15	205	210
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5h	Q	Dec 31,15	355	360
S.W.P.P.L.	3,500,000	$5	Q	Dec 31,15	110	115
St. Oil (Cal.)	49,702,400	2.50	Q	Dec 15,15	257	260
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Nov 30,15	515	520
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Dec 15,15	445	460
St. Oil (K.)	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	355	365
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 20,15	355	365
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	5	Q	Dec 15,15	504	507
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Dec 15,15	210	213
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Jan 1, 16	545	555
Swan & F'ch	1,000,000	2	Q	Mar 31,15	130	135
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2½	S	Sep 25,15	84	86
Vacuum Oil	10,000,000	$3	Q	May 15,15	225	230
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 31,14	48	53

b—Including 4% extra. e—Including 1% extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including 2% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	110	115
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	99	101
Conley Foil	825,000	5	Q	Dec 15,16	325	380
J. S. Young	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	155	170
McA. & F. pf	2,965,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	99	101
P., R.-A. T.	1,999,400	4	Q	Dec 3, 15	215	225
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 16	460	475
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	120	122

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 26, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 3, 16	540	550
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	208	212
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*..	S	Jan 3, 16	143	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Feb 1, 16	410	430
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	150	200
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	100	125
Chase Nat'l	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 3, 16	620	635
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Jan 3, 16	201	205
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 15	120	127
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	†7½	B	Jan 3, 16	395	405
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	178	180
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	445	450
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	170	178
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 16	300	320
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	171	174
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 16	320	328
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan 3, 16	70	85
Europe	150,000	..	..	....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 15	160	170
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 3, 16	4500	4800
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	250	300
First Nat	10,000,000	‡17	Q	Jan 3, 16	905	915
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	190	200
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	130	140
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 3, 16	375	395
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 15	400	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 16	285	300
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	Jan 3, 16	605	615
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	....	340	..
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 3, 16	490	505
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	182	188
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	‡15	Q	Jan 3, 16	700	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	*8	S	Jan 3, 16	300	305
Mar. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	245	260
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	8	Q	Feb 10,16	270	275
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	Q	Jan 3, 16	175	182
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 3, 16	300	305
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	170	180
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 3, 16	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 15	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 3, 16	378	388
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 3, 16	725	825
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15, 15	200	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	180	180
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 16	420	425
People's ($25)	200,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	410	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 3, 16	120	125
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,15	134	140
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Dec 31,15	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 3, 16	400	450
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31,15	500	550

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡Incl. 10% extra.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explo.	$4,000,000	..	..	....	70	80
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 25,16	81	84
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,738	1	Q	Feb 15,16	44	47
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	50	52
Am. Brass	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	257	261
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1	Q	Jan 20,16	67	72
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	84	87
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	2	Q	Jan 29,16	69	73
Am. Graph's.	2,627,790	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	119	122
Do pf.	2,179,040	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	124	127
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	‡5	Q	Dec 15,15	248	253
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1½	Q	J,A,J,O	123	124½
Bliss. EW,Co	1,500,000	‡1½	Q	Dec 24,15	340	350
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	S	Dec 24,15	73	77
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Au 14, 15	112	114½
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15,15	106	108
Bush. Term.	5,000,000	2	Q	J. & J.	100	105
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Dec 31,15	360	390
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	100	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	‡3½	Q	Dec 31,15	146	149
Childs	3,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 10,14	62	66
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Dec 10,15	95	98½
Colt's Arms	2,500,000	b2½	Q	Dec 31,15	840	860
D.L.&W.Coal	6,590,700	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	295	305
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15,16	116	119
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	95	101
Int. Textb'k	8,500,000	..	..	....	30	32
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	....	69	69¾
L.V.C.S.($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jan 15,16	150	160
Lima Loco C 6s, 1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	98
Marc. of A. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	3¾	4
Merg. Lino.	12,799,800	2½	Q	Dec 31,15	163½	167
N. J. Zinc	10,000,000	4	Q	Feb 10,16	298	302
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Jan 15,16	63	65½
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	93	94½
Pierce Oil	10,500,000	..	..	....	14⅝	15
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	....	16	18
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 14	75	78
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 14	40	43
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	‡4	Q	Dec 31,15	140	150
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,15	101	103
Saf.C.H.& L.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 16	107	110
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 15,15	495	..
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 16	222	225
Sulz. & S. pf.	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 3, 16	88½	90
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 10,16	106½	107¾
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Win. R.Arms	1,000,000	..	..	....	2450	2525

*Ex div. ‡Also 11¼% extra. †Incl. 2% extra. ¶Incl. 3⅛% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 10% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	20
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,16	168	174
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15,16	178	182
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	S	J,A,J,O	120	135
8th Av. R.	1,000,000	3	Q	J,A,J,O	250	300
42d St & Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	J,A,J,O	235	255
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	F,M,A,N	125	160
2d Av. stock	1,862,000	..	..	....	..	3
2d. Av. Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	..	10
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	112	118

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yld.
GOVERNMENT ISSUES—					
Anglo-French	[illegible]	Oct., 1920	94⅝	94⅞	6.37
Argentine Government	[illegible]	Dec., 1916	101⅛	101⅛	3.75
Argentine Government	[illegible]	Dec., 1917	101½	102	4.85
Argentine Government	[illegible]	May, 1920	101½	101⅞	5.50
City of Montreal	[illegible]	Dec., 1917	100	100½	4.70
City of Quebec	[illegible]	Apr., 1920	99½	100½	4.85
Dom. of Canada	[illegible]	Aug., 1916	100⅛	101	3.00
Dom. of Canada	[illegible]	Oct., 1917	101	101⅜	3.95
French Government	[illegible]	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
Italian Government	[illegible]	Oct., 1916	99½	99⅞	3.00
Norway Government	[illegible]	Oct., 1916	100⅛	101⅛	4.00
Norway Government	[illegible]	Oct., 1917	101	101⅛	4.80
Norway Government	[illegible]	Feb., 1923	100⅛	101½	5.73
Swedish Government	[illegible]	Dec., 1916	100⅛	101⅛	4.62
Switz. Government	[illegible]	Mar., 1918	100⅛	100¼	4.70
Switz. Government	[illegible]	Mar., 1920	99⅞	100¼	4.93
COMPANY ISSUES—					
Alabama Power	[illegible]	Feb., 1918	[illegible]	102	4.90
Am. Cotton Oil	[illegible]	Nov., 1917	[illegible]	102	4.05
American Locomotive	[illegible]	July, 1916	[illegible]	101¼	1.00
Am. Power & Light	[illegible]	Aug., 1921	[illegible]	99½	..
Am. Pub. Utilities	[illegible]	Feb., 1918	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.00
Am. T. & T.	[illegible]	Mar., 1918	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.10
Am. T. & T. sub.	[illegible]	Mar., 1916	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.00
Anaconda Copper	[illegible]	Apr., 1917	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.40
Ark. Val. R., Lt. & Pr.	[illegible]	July, 1919	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.50
*Baltimore & Ohio	4½	June, 1916	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.00
*Baltimore & Ohio	[illegible]	June, 1916	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.00
B'klyn Rap. Transit	[illegible]	July, 1918	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.45
Canadian Northern	[illegible]	Sept., 1917	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.00
Canadian Pacific Ry.	[illegible]	Mar., 1924	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.45
Chesapeake & Ohio	[illegible]	June, 1919	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.00
Chicago & West. Ind.	[illegible]	Sept., 1917	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.45
Chicago Elevated	[illegible]	July, 1916	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.70
Com. P., R. & Lt. Co.	[illegible]	May, 1918	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.45
Cons. Power (Minn.)	[illegible]	May, 1917	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.58
Eastern Pwr. & Light	5½	Apr., 1917	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.00
Erie R. R.	[illegible]	Apr., 1917	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.80
Erie R. R.	[illegible]	Apr., 1916	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.00
General Rubber	[illegible]	Dec., 1918	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.45
Grand Trunk of Can.	[illegible]	Nov., 1917	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.75
Hocking Valley Ry.	[illegible]	Nov., 1917	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.15
Int. Harvester	[illegible]	Feb 15,'18	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.90
Lackawanna Steel	[illegible]	Mar., 1916	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.00
Louisville Gas & Elec.	[illegible]	Apr., 1918	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.90
Michigan Railway	[illegible]	June, 1919	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
Mid. West Utilities	[illegible]	Jan., 1918	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.50
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	[illegible]	June, 1917	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.50
Minn. & St. Louis	[illegible]	Feb., 1916	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]	June, 1916	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	[illegible]	May, 1917	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.00
N. E. Navigation	[illegible]	May, 1917	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.00
New York, N. H. & H.	[illegible]	May, 1916	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.05
North St. P.	4½	Jun 15,'21	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.10
Penn. Co.	4½	Mar 19,'19	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.90
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	[illegible]	Feb., 1919	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.10
Remington Arms	[illegible]	Mar., 1916	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.00
Seaboard Air Line	[illegible]	Mar., 1917	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.80
Southern Railway	[illegible]	Mar., 1917	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.30
Sulzberger & Sons	6	Feb., 1926	104⅛	104½	4.35
U. S. S. R. M.	6	Apr., 1918	98	100	6.00
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	May, 1917	101⅛	101¾	1.80
United Fruit	6	May, 1918	101⅛	101⅛	4.30
United Fruit	6	Apr., 1917	101⅛	101½	4.45
Utah Co.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	101	..
Western Power	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.00
West. States G. & El.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75
W. Va. Trac. & El.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	101¾	3.85
Westing. Elec. & Mfg.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	5.10
West Penn. Traction	5	Mar., 1918	99⅞	99⅞	5.05
Winchester Rep. Arms	5	Mar., 1918	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winnipeg Elec. Ry.	6	Jan., 1918	100¼	101	..

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918.

$500,000

California Shipbuilding Company

Eight Per Cent. Cumulative and Participating Preferred Stock

Par $10, Offered at Public Subscription and Allotment

The PREFERRED STOCK has preference as to dividends and assets and equal voting power with common. Dividends are 8 per cent. cumulative, and after payment of 10 per cent. dividends on common, the preferred stock shares equally in any additional dividend.

The California Shipbuilding Company is a going concern owning a thoroughly equipped shipbuilding plant occupying more than eighteen acres adjacent to Los Angeles Harbor at Long Beach, California; together with essential buildings, shops fully equipped with standard shipbuilding machinery, foundry, power house, berths for sidewise launching of more than 800 feet in length, traveling cranes, etc., including floating drydock 284 feet on keel blocks—draft 21 feet. Yard has built a number of cargo vessels and is now employing a skilled force of mechanics.

The company has now under construction for the United States Navy Department Submarine Torpedo Boats L-6 and L-7 for $550,000 each, and the Government Lighthouse Tender "Cedar," price $253,000. Has also signed contracts to build three additional Submarine Torpedo Boats numbered 75, 76, 77, for $548,500 each. The company has numerous inquiries about building cargo vessels under contract but is seriously considering building itself stock standard cargo craft for the purpose of sale, charter or lease when finished. The idea being **standardization, duplication and multiplication of a reasonable priced vessel** in order to co-operate in building up an American Merchant Marine, and has reserved adequate space for this purpose.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS. President, G. H. Bixby, President Long Beach Savings Bank & Trust Co.; Treasurer, P. E. Hatch, President National Bank of Long Beach, Cal.; Secretary, W. G. Bunnell; Vice President and General Manager, W. C. Foley, who was a superintendent of construction of many war and merchant vessels at Newport News, Va.; the Assistant to the Manager is E. O. Cutler, late of John Hyde's Bath, Me., shipyard. The company's Consulting Engineer and Naval Architect is Commander R. H. M. Robinson, who, as a United States Naval Constructor, had charge of the design of every **Dreadnought** afloat and many other Government craft.

This is believed to be the first opportunity the general public has been given to unite in a company participating in upbuilding of an American Merchant Marine and co-operation in the **preparedness policy of the nation.**

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS. Fifty thousand Preferred shares of the California Shipbuilding Company are offered for public subscription at the rate of $11 per share. Subscriptions will be received up to noon, March 8th, 1916, thereafter an allotment will be made. In the event of oversubscription the 50,000 shares will be prorated among the total number of subscribers. All subscriptions must be accompanied by a money order, draft or check payable to J. Frank Howell.

Descriptive circular on application.

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Pittsburgh Coal Company

(of New Jersey)

Plan of Readjustment

To the Holders of the Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Pittsburgh Coal Company (of New Jersey):

The Undersigned Committee at the request of the directors and the holders of substantial amounts of the preferred stock and the common stock of the Pittsburgh Coal Company (of New Jersey), have prepared a plan for the readjustment of the respective rights and interests of the preferred stock and common stock of said company, which Plan has been approved by all the directors of said company.

Stockholders are reminded that at present there are two corporations, the Pittsburgh Coal Company, a New Jersey corporation hereinafter called the "New Jersey Company," the stock of which company is owned by you and whose sole asset consists of stock of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, a Pennsylvania corporation hereinafter called the "Pennsylvania Company," which company owns and operates the coal properties.

In brief the Plan provides (a) for an adjustment and refunding of the accumulated unpaid dividends on the preferred stock of the New Jersey Company, and (b) for the elimination of the New Jersey Company through an exchange of the stock of the Pennsylvania Company, in the treasury of the New Jersey Company, for the outstanding stock of the New Jersey Company, thus effecting a saving of the large expenses incident to the existence of an unnecessary organization.

Holders of the Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of the New Jersey Company will, for each $100 (par value) of such stock and all accrued dividends thereon (amounting as of January 1st, 1916, to $44.58⅓ per share), receive Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Pennsylvania Company to the par value of $133.33⅓. Holders of Common Stock of the New Jersey Company will, for each $100 (par value) of such stock, receive Common Stock of the Pennsylvania Company to the par value of $100.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment and forms for assents to be signed by stockholders may be obtained from any member of the committee or from the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the committee.

The committee only undertakes to represent and protect the interests of those stockholders who expressly authorize the committee so to do by filing their written assents with the committee and becoming parties to and observing the provisions of the agreement in respect thereof.

Stockholders are requested to file their written assents with the committee not later than March 31st, 1916.

Address all communications to

F. J. LeMOYNE,
Secretary of the Committee,
Henry W. Oliver Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

or to

EDWARD C. BAILLY,
Assistant Secretary,
24 Broad Street,
New York City, N. Y.

J. D. LYON
A. W. MELLON
GEORGE T. OLIVER
J. B. FINLEY
HENRY R. REA
JOHN I. BISHOP
A. J. MILLER
HARRY BRONNER
Readjustment Committee

WAR ORDERS

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STOCK MARKET
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DIVIDENDS.

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION

120 Broadway, New York, February 1, 1916.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.

The Board of Directors of the Kennecott Copper Corporation has this day declared a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, for the quarter ending March 31, 1916, payable March 31, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3 P. M., March 10, 1916. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., March 10, 1916, and re-open March 20, 1916, at 10 A. M.

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION
By C. T. ULRICH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS COMPANY OF LONDON, LIMITED.

6 PER CENT. INCOME BONDS OF 1948.

Notice is hereby given that interest on the Income Bonds for the half-year ended December 31st, 1915, at the rate of 6% per annum (free of British income tax), will be paid against presentation and surrender of coupon No. 16 on and after the first day of March, 1916, in London at the London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd., in New York at THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, in Amsterdam by Associatie Cassa.

Coupons must be left for examination three clear days before payment.

By order of the Board.
W. E. MANDELICK, Secretary.
London, February 24, 1916.

DIVIDENDS.

COPPER RANGE COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, being Dividend No. 29, will be paid on March 15th, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, February 25th, 1916.

FREDERIC STANWOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, February 10, 1916.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

New York, February 23, 1916.

A dividend of $1.75 per share on its Preferred Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable April 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record March 10th, 1916. H. W. [illegible], Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

GEORGE W. HELME COMPANY.

Jersey City, N. J., January 21, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of George W. Helme Company, for the election of seven Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the home office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, March 6, 1916. The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the fourth day of February, 1916, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the seventh day of March, 1916.

E. D. CHRISTIAN, Sec'y & Treas.

$850,000,000 CAPITAL IN NEW FRISCO PLAN

J. & W. Seligman & Co. and Speyer & Co., Managers, Tell Reorganization Scheme.

$25,000,000 CASH REQUIRED

$400,000,000 Bonds, $200,000,000 Preferred and $250,000,000 Common Stock Provided For.

Official announcement of a plan of reorganization for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company is made by J. & W. Seligman & Co. and Speyer & Co., the reorganization managers. It provides for the sale of the properties of the company under foreclosure of the refunding or general lien mortgage, or both, and the organization of a new company. The latter will have the following authorized capital: $250,000,000 prior lien bonds, $75,000,000 cumulative adjustment bonds, $75,000,000 noncumulative income bonds, $200,000,000 noncumulative preferred stock, and $250,000,000 common stock.

Of the total authorized issue of prior lien bonds there are to be presently issued $93,398,500, which will be designated as Series A, bearing 4 per cent. interest, and $25,000,000 Series B, bearing 5 per cent. interest. The Series A bonds will be applied in partial exchange for existing securities, while $25,000,000 of the Series B will be sold to the purchase syndicate provided for in the plan. The remainder are reserved for future issue.

Of the $75,000,000 cumulative adjustment bonds to be authorized, $40,547,818, to be known as Series A and carrying 6 per cent. interest, will be issued in partial exchange for existing securities. The remainder are reserved for future issue. Of the total authorized issue of income bonds, $35,192,000, to be known as Series A, 6 per cent., are to be used in partial exchange for securities of the old company and for the adjustment of outstanding indebtedness. The remainder are reserved for future issue.

All except $7,000,000 of the new preferred stock will be reserved for future issues. That amount of 6 per cent. stock will be used for the adjustment of outstanding indebtedness. Of the $250,000,000 of common stock, $43,180,000 is to be sold to the purchase syndicate; $5,300,000 to be used for the adjustment of outstanding indebtedness, and the remaining $201,520,000 to be reserved for future issue.

Purchase Syndicate Provided.

The cash requirements of the plan are estimated at $25,000,000, and a purchase syndicate is to be formed by Messrs. Speyer & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company, and Lee, Higginson & Co., to purchase for that amount $25,000,000 prior lien bonds, Series B, and $43,180,000 common stock. The purchase syndicate will offer the prior lien mortgage bonds and common stock so purchased to depositing stockholders of the old company who have complied with the conditions of the plan. Such stockholders will be required to pay to the purchase syndicate $50 a share of existing stock, and on the consummation of the reorganization will receive either purchase warrants or fully paid subscription certificates calling for new prior lien bonds, Series B, and new common stock, at the following rates per share of the existing stock:

For old first preferred stock $50 prior lien bonds and $100 new common stock.

For old second preferred stock $50 prior lien bonds and $90 new common stock.

For old common stock $50 prior lien bonds and $82 new common stock.

All holders who wish to participate in the plan must make a payment of $5 a share when depositing their stock, and in depositing his shares any holder of present stock may signify his desire to prepay the whole remaining amount of the purchase price of the new securities, and such desire will be noted on the certificate of deposit issued therefor.

Stockholders electing to prepay the entire purchase price will, against the payment of the remaining $45 a share of their existing stock, receive on the consummation of the reorganization fully paid subscription certificates, entitling them to receive on the date therein specified, the new securities at the rates above mentioned. Stockholders who have not so elected to prepay will receive purchase warrants, entitling them to receive the new securities at the above rates on payment on the date therein specified of the remaining $45 a share of their existing stock.

To Advance Funds to Syndicate.

The Guaranty Trust Company has undertaken to form a loan syndicate, of which it will be manager, which will, against the pledge by the purchase syndicate of the new prior lien bonds and common stock, purchased by it and not held against fully paid subscription certificates, advance to the purchase syndicate up to 90 per cent. of the face amount of the bonds so pledged.

The plan sets forth in full the terms on which the securities of the new company will be given in exchange for those of the old corporation. The list is too long to give in full. The following issues of the old company may be mentioned:

Refunding 4 per cent. bond holders will get for each $1,000 of present bonds $750 new prior lien Series A 4 per cent. bonds, $250 cumulative adjustment Series A 6 per cent. bonds, and cash covering the July 1, 1914, Jan. 1, 1915, and July 1, 1915, interest, together with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to date of payment.

The general lien bonds will be given for each $1,000 of present bonds $250 in new prior lien Series A, a like amount of Series A 6 per cent. cumulative adjustment, $500 in income As, and cash covering interest installments maturing May 1 and Nov. 1, 1914, together with interest thereon, and $33.33 cumulative 6 per cent. in adjustment of interest at 5 per cent. on $1,000 principal from Nov. 1, 1914, to July 1, 1915.

Both the prefered and common stock of the new company are to be held by a voting trust for a period of five years. The trustees are to be Frederic W. Allen, James W. Lusk, Charles H. Sabin, James Speyer, Frederick Strauss, Eugene V. R. Thayer, and Festus J. Wade. The Bankers Trust Company is the depositary for the general lien 5 per cent. bonds, the Guaranty Trust Company for the stocks, and the Central Trust Company for the refunding bonds and other securities embraced in the plan.

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NINE NEW HAVEN DIVISIONS.

Readjusted Operating Plan Will Go Into Effect on March 1.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—A readjustment of the operating divisions of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, by which two new divisions are created, was announced tonight. The Midland Division, with headquarters in this city, has been formed to have authority from the freight terminal here to Willimantic, Conn., including the Woonsocket, Harrisville, Ashland, and Cook Street branches. It will be in charge of Edward E. Regan as Superintendent.

The New London Division, with headquarters at New London, Conn., will comprise the territory from Waterford to South Auburn, including the Wickford branch, and from Groton to Worcester, including the Southbridge branch to East Thompson. Percy T. Litchfield has been appointed Superintendent of this division.

The plan, which will become effective March 1, makes nine operating divisions of the New Haven system, and is aranged, the anouncement says, "with the idea of bringing each Superintendent and his staff in closer touch with employes and with the public, and with the hope for better service to the public and also improved and economical operation."

The present Western Division, with headquarters at Waterbury, Conn., is to be known as the Highland Division.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions by Days

	Indust'ls.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	103,157	130,512	177,910	$466,000
Tuesday	Holiday			
Wednesday	75,699	107,856	184,390	3,719,500
Thursday	108,965	91,388	146,130	2,499,000
Friday	111,979	69,413	183,392	645,500
Saturday	43,690	41,898	138,485	210,500
Total	443,490	441,107	830,307	$7,540,500

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
	INDUSTRIALS				
200	Adv. Rumely	17	17	17	..
62,900	*Aetna Explosives, w. i.	25	22	22⅝	— 1¼
5,050	Ajax Rubber	73¼	70¾	71¾	— 1⅝
210	Am.-Br. Mfg.	26	23	26	..
100	Am. Int. Cor.	20	20	20	..
4,400	A., G. & W.I.	31½	29	29	..
3,650	A., G. & W. I. pf.	49¾	46	47½	+ 1⅞
100	Balt. Tube pf.	91	91	91	..
1,275	*Canada Steel	41	40	41	..
100	*Can. C. & F.	67	65	67	+ 2
14,800	Can. Nat. Gas	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3,210	*Car. Lt. & P.	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
2,215	Carwen Steel	8⅞	8½	8⅝	..
770	*Ch'dler Mtrs.	93	92¼	93	+ ¼
5,881	*C'hvr'l't Mtr.	137½	130	137	+ 2
200	*Crocker Wh.	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
17,600	*Cuba Cane S.	52½	49½	50¼	— 2¼
1,382	Driggs-Seab.	144	138	139	— 2
2,000	*Electric Gun.	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ¼
1,030	Emerson Pho.	12¼	12	12¼	..
35	Guantan. Sgr.	75	73	75	— 1
100	Hartman Corp	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ¼
700	Haskell & Barker Car	48½	47	47	— 1
200	*Int. ArmsFuse Sec. Corp.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ 1⅝
600	*Intntl. Mtrs.	21½	20	21½	+ 2
100	Jewel Tea	67	67	67	— 1¼
4,700	Kath. Brz. pf.	22	14½	15	— 6¾
1,175	K.-Spgfld. T.	72	70	70	— 2
30	Do. new 1st pf.	96	96	96	..
3,700	*SSKresge, wi.	15⅝	13¼	13½	— 2
300	*Lake Tor. Bt.	11	10¼	10½	— ⅞
2,300	Manhat. Tran.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
1,900	Marconi of Am.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
10,500	*Maxim Mun.	6½	5	5⅜	— 1⅛
103,350	*Midvale rts.	3	1⅞	1⅞	— 1⅛
39,400	*†Midv. Stl.	69	64⅞	64⅞	— 6⅞
300	N.Y. Transp.	15½	15	15½	+ 3
59,100	*Nevins Elec.	⅞	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛
100	O. Eisenlohr Bs	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
600	Do pf.	101	100	100	— ⅝
200	Prls. Trk & Mtr.	26½	26	26	— ¾
206	*Poole E & Mch.	118	115	116	— 2
5,300	Corp. of R.&H.	5½	5	5	— ⅝
1,250	Redtop El. Inc.	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅝
500	*Saxon Mtr.	70	69	69	— 1
1,200	*St. Jos Lead.	15⅝	15	15¼	— ⅝
4,000	Sub. B., v.t.c.	37⅝	35	36¼	— 1¼
2,600	Texas rights	17	16½	16½	— 1
24,700	*Tob. Pr. com.	45	38	39½	— 4
5,900	T. F., v. t. c.	5	4⅝	4½	— ¼
1,300	*Un. C. S., w.i.	99	96½	96½	— 3½
15,700	Un. Prof. Sha.	1¾	1½	1⅝	— ¼
10,600	*Unl. Mo., w.i.	6⅝	5¾	6⅛	— ¼
3,200	*U.S.L.&H.C.	4	3½	3½	— ½
4,300	*U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.	5⅝	5	5	— ⅝
1,900	*Va. Railway	24⅝	24	24½	..
450	*W.-P.T., w. i.	19	17¾	17¾	— 1¼
20	*W.-P. T. w. i. pf.	48	48	48	— ½
1,525	W. Mot. Co.	50½	49	49¼	— 1
6,100	W. F. C., v.t.c.	1⅞	1½	1¾	..
	STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES				
800	Anglo Am.	15¼	15	15	..
5	Continental	280	280	280	..
15	Gal. Sig. Oil	156	152	152	..
22	Ill. Pipe Line	188	186	188	+ 1
25	Natl. Transit	32½	32½	32½	..
1,145	Ohio Oil	242	226	234	+ 7
20	Prairie P. L.	233	231	231	— 3
10	Penn. Mex. O.	63	63	63	..
15	Pra. O. & G.	412	410	410	— 5
25	South. Pen. O.	365	360	360	— 9
335	S. Oil of Cal.	276	258	258	..
49	S. Oil of Ind.	520	513	515	..
36	S. Oil of N.J.	512	501	501	— 17
285	S. Oil of N. Y.	216	210	210	— 8
10	Un. T. Line	85	85	85	..
25	Vacuum Oil	230	228	228	+ 1
	OTHER OIL STOCKS				
11,360	*Am. Oil & G.	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
12,200	*Barn. O. & G.	3⅝	2⅞	3	— ⅜
22,300	*Cosden & Co. (oil ref.)	24	20	22½	— 1½
26,800	*Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i.	10½	8⅝	10½	+ ⅜
20,700	*Cosden Oil & G., w. i. pf.	6	4⅝	5	— 1
7,800	Empire Petrol.	7	6	6¾	..
40,700	*Federal Oil	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
1,500	*Houston Oil	20½	19	19⅝	— 1⅛
3,575	Internatl. Pet.	12⅞	12½	12⅝	..
150	Metro. Pet.	17	17	17	..
200	Mays Oil	15	15	15	..
95,000	*†Midwest Oil	76	64	73	+ 10
5,100	*†Mid. Oil pf.	98	95	97	+ 4
3,325	*Mid. Refin'g.	63	60	61½	+ 1
88,000	*Muskogee R.	3¼	2½	2¾	— ¼
19,500	*Sap. Oil & R.	13½	10½	12¼	— 1⅜
4,370	*Vent. Con. O.	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
7,200	*Victoria Oil	2½	1⅞	2	— ⅜
78,100	Way. & & G.	9¼	6¾	7⅞	— 1½
	MINING STOCKS				
6,800	*†Am. Comm.	10	9½	9½	— ½
19,300	*†Atlanta	20½	18	18	— 2½
6,200	Bannack Gold.	1⅝	1¼	1½	..
14,000	Boston Mont.	54	52	54	..
11,100	*†Booth	41	38	40	+ 1
2,100	Butte Cop. & Z., v. t. cfs.	8⅜	7⅝	8⅛	..
400	Butte & N. Y.	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
410	Calaveras	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅜
13,100	Caledonia	101	95	95	+ 1
5,500	*Can. Copper.	1⅞	1⅜	1⅛	+ ⅛
3,200	†C. de P. Cop.	41½	38½	39	— 2½
1,500	Comstock M.	10½	9	10	..
4,100	C. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
1,760	*Con. Cop. M.	2	1⅝	1⅞	..
16,500	C. Nev.-Utah.	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
2,000	Diamf. Daisy.	7	7	7	..
3,000	†Dom. Gold (a prospect)	28	26	28	+ 1
70,650	*†Emma Cop.	67	63	65	+ 7
28,600	*†Fed. Res. M	22	20	24	..
8,175	First N. Cop.	6⅝	5½	5⅝	— 1
7,700	†Goldfld. Con.	95	92	94	+ 3
14,500	*†Goldf. Mrg.	17	15	16	— 1
12,000	Greenwater	6	6	6	..
11,125	Howe Sound	6¼	5	5⅝	— ½
9,350	‡Hecla Mining	4½	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
4,200	*†Inter. Mines	16	13	13	— 3
1,200	*†Iron Blossm	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	..
3,800	*†Jim Butler	95	93	94	— 2
12,000	Jumbo Exten.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
800	Kerr Lake	4½	4	4⅛	— ⅛
30,800	Kenne. Cop.	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
13,300	*†Kewanas	18	17	18	+ ⅛
13,600	Magma Cop.	18½	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
9,700	Majestic M.	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
12,700	*†Marsh Min.	37	36	37	+ 1
4,600	†McKin.-Dar.	46	44	45	— 1
500	Mason Valley.	2½	2½	2½	..
4,372	*Mojave Tun.	6	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
1,000	*†Mon. Con.	½		½	+ ⅛
35,000	*†Mother Lode	22	21	21	..
2,950	N. Utah Bing.	4⅝	3⅝	4¼	— ⅜
2,800	Nipissing M.	6⅝	6¼	6½	— ⅛
2,980	*N. Butte D.	⅜	¼	⅜	— ⅛
1,000	North Star	15	15	15	..
1,200	Nevada Hills.	20	19	19	..
600	*†Oat. Gold (a prospect)	67	61	67	+ 2
15,000	*†Oat. Cresc. (a prospect)	50	43	50	+ 5
37,000	*†Oatman Ex. (a prospect)	16	12	15½	+ ½
400	Ohio Copper	1⅛	..	..	..
8,500	*†Oro	4½	4½	4½	..
2,500	Peterson L.	26	24½	25	..
3,300	*Ray H. M.	3¼	3	3	..
6,800	*†Rex C. M.	23	20	22	— 1
15,200	†Roch. M.	63	59	63	+ 3
3,800	*†Round Mtn.	61	55	61	+ 7
2,550	Ruby Silver	51	50	51	..
18,000	†San Toy	18	15	15	— 1½
1,500	Sand. Kend.	6	6	6	+ 2
5,500	†Seven Tr. C.	46	41	44	..
7,000	*†Silver Pick.	5½	3	5	+ 1½
11,200	*†Silver Tip (a prospect)	21	19	20	..
5,500	St. Silver-Ld.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
58,000	Stewart	⅞	..	..	..
46,500	*†Success M.	95	89	91	+ 1
19,800	†Super. M. Co. (a prospect)	35	33	35	+ 1
400	*Tono. Belm.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
3,830	Tono. Ext.	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	..
100	Tono. Jim B.	94	94	94	— 1
4,350	Tono. R. Eu.	6	5½	5½	..
45	Tonopah Mln.	7	6¾	6¾	..
215	Trinity Cop.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
31,000	*†U. S. C. M.	14	12	12½	+ ½
88,475	*U. Verde E.	14	11⅝	13½	— ½
4,500	†W. End C.	78	73	75	— 2
500	White K. pf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
870	White Oaks	5½	5	5½	..
2,500	Yukon Gold	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ¼
500	Yusca, Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
	BONDS				
$279,000	*B. & O. n. 5s.	101¾	101¼	101¼	— ¼
4,000	C. de P. C. 6s.	120½	120	120¼	+ ¾
5,000	Cons. Ariz.	35	35	35	..
195,000	*C., M. & St. Paul 4s.	95¾	95½	95½	..
153,000	*C. U. S. 4½s.	100⅝	100¼	100¼	— ¼
12,500	Erie rights	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
150,000	Erie 4s	87⅝	87¼	87¾	..
6,685,000	*M. Steel cv. 5s, w. i.	99⅝	99	99	..
16,000	M. Rum. 6s.	88	88	88	..
20,000	Winch. Rep. A. 5% notes	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜	..
10,000	W. Pacific	25½	25½	25½	+ 1

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. ‡Ex dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Feb. 26, 1916

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Alas. G. ($10)	22½	22½	22¼	22¼
670	Allis-Chalm.	30¼	30½	28¼	29⅝
90	Am. Agr. Ch.	67⅝	68½	67⅝	68½
1,270	Am. Beet Su.	71	71⅝	68⅝	68½
17,300	Am. Can	62⅝	64	61½	61½
1,720	Am. Car & F.	69⅝	70½	68	68½
400	Am. Ice	30⅞	30⅞	29	29¼
200	Am. Linseed	22	22⅜	22	22⅜
13,250	Am. Locomo.	66¼	71½	68	69¼
10,810	Am. S. & Ref.	102⅞	103⅝	98⅝	98⅝
820	Am. Woolen	49⅛	53⅛	49½	52⅝
130	Am. Zinc	83⅝	84⅝	79⅛	79⅛
13,810	Anaconda ($50)	90¼	90¼	86⅞	87⅛
165	A., T. & S. F.	102⅞	103⅝	102⅜	103⅝
8,660	Baldwin Loco.	109¼	109⅜	104⅞	105
130	Balt. & Ohio.	87	87	86⅝	86⅝
50	Batopilas ($50)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
90	Brook. R. T.	86½	86⅝	86¼	86¼
1,000	Butte&S., ($10)	94⅝	94⅝	89¼	90⅞
200	Cal. Petrol'm.	30¼	30½	29⅝	30⅛
190	Canadian Pac.	168⅛	169½	167½	168⅝
1,670	Cent. Leather.	53¼	55⅜	52⅞	54
250	Ches. & Ohio.	61⅝	62	60⅞	61⅝
70	C., M. & St.P.	95¼	95¼	93⅞	94¼
380	C., R. I. & P.	18⅞	19	18½	18⅞
60	ChileCop. ($25)	23⅞	23¾	22⅝	22⅝
1,080	Chino Cop. ($5)	59⅝	59¾	56⅝	57½
1,660	Col. Fuel & I.	45½	45½	43	43⅝
1,220	Corn P. Ref.	21½	22⅜	21⅛	21⅜
16,860	Crucible Steel.	80¼	80½	76	77⅛
740	Dist. Sec.	46⅞	47¼	44⅞	44⅞
150	Dome M. ($10)	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
2,920	Erie	36⅞	37⅛	35⅝	36½
30	Erie 1st pf.	52	52¼	52	52¼
440	Good. (B. F.).	73	73	70⅝	70⅝
20	Gt. No. pf.	120⅛	120¼	120⅛	120¼
410	Gt. No. Ore.	45	45⅝	43	43¼
1,210	Insp. Cop.	47⅛	47⅛	44¾	45¼
90	Inter. Cons.	17⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛
10	Int. Cons. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½
900	Int. Mer. M.	17⅛	18⅛	15¾	15¾
9,285	I. M. M. pf.	71⅝	73	66⅞	67⅝
65	Int. Nickel	49½	49½	47⅞	48⅛
20	Int. Paper	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
20	Kan. C. So.	26	26	25⅝	25⅝
240	Ken. Copper.	55½	55½	54¼	54¾
60	Lack. Steel	79⅞	79¾	77½	77½
30	Lee Tire	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
40	Leh. Val.	77½	78	77¼	78
370	Maxwell Mot.	66⅞	66¼	63¾	63¾
6,390	Mexican Pet.	107⅞	107⅞	100¼	100½
390	Miami C. ($5)	37	37	35¾	36¼
50	Mo., K. & T.	5	5	5	5
160	National Lead	68½	68½	66½	67
20	Nevada Con. Copper ($5)	16½	16½	16½	16½
250	N. Y. Central	104¼	105	103⅞	104⅛
550	N.Y., N.H.&H.	68⅛	68¼	65⅝	67¼
60	Northern Pac.	112½	112⅝	112⅛	112⅝
210	Ontario Min.	7⅝	7⅝	6⅞	7
1,940	Pac. M. ($5).	20	24	19	22⅞
150	P. R. R. ($50).	57	57⅜	57	57¼
100	Pitts. Coal	34¼	34¼	31	31½
10	Press. St. Car	55½	55½	55½	55½
150	Ry. St. Sp.	40	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝
930	Ray C.C. ($10).	26	26	25	25
10,170	Reading ($50).	78	81¼	77¼	80⅛
1,000	Rep. I & S.	53⅛	53⅛	51	51⅛
180	Shat.-Ariz.	38⅜	38⅜	37½	38⅜
530	South. Pac.	99⅞	99⅞	99	99⅛
30	South. Ry.	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼
1,290	Studebaker Co.	145⅝	146⅝	141	141
520	Tenn. Cop.	59	59⅛	56½	57
120	U. B. & P. Co.	8	8	7⅝	7⅝
1,390	Un. Pacific	133⅜	134¼	133	133¾
125	Un. Rys. Inv.	15⅝	15⅝	12⅞	12⅞
40	U. Rys. I. pf.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
320	U. S. I. Alco.	150¼	150¼	145⅞	147
500	U. S. Rubber.	52¼	52⅜	51	51⅝
34,680	U. S. Steel	83⅞	84	82¼	82⅞
12	U. S. Steel pf.	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
1,260	Utah Copper.	86½	86½	83⅝	83⅞
290	Va.-Car. Ch.	48	48	45½	46⅛
50	Wabash	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
55	Wabash pf., A.	42¼	43	42½	42½
50	Wabash pf., B.	25⅞	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜
10	Western Md.	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
1,540	W. E. & M.	66¼	66⅝	64¼	65
174,970					

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 21	$4.76½	$4.76 7/16	$4.76½
Feb. 22	Holiday.		
Feb. 23	4.76½	4.76⅜	4.76 7/16
Feb. 24	4.76 7/16	4.76 5/16	4.76⅜
Feb. 25	4.76½	4.76 7/16	4.76½
Feb. 26	4.76 9/16	4.76½	4.76 9/16

LONDON.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 21	$4.77	$4.76 13/16	$4.77
Feb. 22	Holiday.		
Feb. 23	4.77	4.76⅞	4.76 15/16
Feb. 24	4.76 15/16	4.76¾	4.76 13/16
Feb. 25	4.77	4.76 15/16	4.77
Feb. 26	4.77 1/16	4.77	4.77 1/16

Week's range—	Demand.	Cables.
High	$4.76 9/16	$4.77 1/16
Low	4.76 5/16	4.76¾
Same week last year—		
High	4.80¼	4.81
Low	4.79⅛	4.79½
Year's range to date—		
High	4.78	4.78⅝
Low	4.73⅛	4.74⅛
Same period last year—		
High	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low	4.79	4.79⅜

Paris.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 21	5.87¼	5.87½	5.87½	5.86⅝	5.86⅞	5.86⅞
Feb. 22	Holiday.					
Feb. 23	5.87¼	5.87½	5.87⅛	5.86⅝	5.86⅞	5.86⅞
Feb. 24	5.87¼	5.87⅝	5.87⅛	5.86⅝	5.86½	5.86⅞
Feb. 25	5.86⅞	5.87¼	5.86⅞	5.86⅛	5.86⅞	5.86½
Feb. 26	5.87	5.87⅞	5.87⅞	5.86¼	5.86⅝	5.86⅝

Berlin.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 21	74.43¾	74.12½	74.12½
Feb. 22	Holiday.		
Feb. 23	74.06¼	73.87½	73.87½
Feb. 24	73.50	73.37½	73.37½
Feb. 25	73.25	73.06¼	73.18¾
Feb. 26	73.25	73.12½	73.25

Berlin.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 21	74.50	74.18¾	74.18¾
Feb. 22	Holiday.		
Feb. 23	74.12½	73.93¾	73.93¾
Feb. 24	73.62½	73.50	73.50
Feb. 25	73.31¼	73.12½	73.25
Feb. 26	73.31¼	73.18¾	73.31¼

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cab's.	Holland. Dem.	Cab's.	Italy. Dem.	Cab's.
Feb. 21	5.23	5.22	42.25	42.37½	6.71	6.70¼
Feb. 22	Holiday					
Feb. 23	5.22⅝	5.22	42.50	42.62½	6.70	6.69¼
Feb. 24	5.24⅜	5.24	42.56¼	42.75	6.70½	6.69¾
Feb. 25	5.25	5.24	42.50	42.75	6.71½	6.70¾
Feb. 26	5.25	5.24¼	42.50	42.75	6.71¼	6.70½

	Russia. Cables.	Austria. Dem.	Cables.	Greece. Dem.	Cables.
Feb. 21	32.50	12.75	12.80	19.40	19.45
Feb. 22	Holiday.				
Feb. 23	32.25	12.75	12.80	19.40	19.45
Feb. 24	32.25	12.70	12.75	19.40	19.45
Feb. 25	31.75	12.68	12.74	19.40	19.45
Feb. 26	31.75	12.70	12.75	19.40	19.45

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Feb. 21	$1.27	$1.24¼	$1.22	$1.19⅜
Feb. 22	Holiday			
Feb. 23	1.23⅜	1.20½	1.19⅞	1.17¼
Feb. 24	1.24¼	1.17	1.20⅝	1.14½
Feb. 25	1.19	1.16⅛	1.16	1.13⅛
Feb. 26	1.19⅛	1.13¼	1.15¾	1.10½
Week's range	1.27	1.13¼	1.22	1.10½

	Cash. No. 2 Red. High.	Low.
Feb. 21	$1.27⅝	$1.20
Feb. 22	Holiday	
Feb. 23	1.23½	1.21
Feb. 24	1.24	1.21
Feb. 25	1.18½	1.17¼
Feb. 26	1.17	
Week's range	1.27⅝	1.17

CORN.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Cash. 3 White. High.	Low.
Feb. 21	77¼	76¾	77¼	76⅝	72½	72
Feb. 22	Holiday					
Feb. 23	78⅝	76¼	78	76⅝	..	..
Feb. 24	78¾	76⅝	78⅝	76⅝	74	72½
Feb. 25	77⅞	76½	77⅞	76¼	73¼	73
Feb. 26	78⅛	76¼	77⅝	76	..	..
Week's range	78¾	76¼	78⅝	76¼	74	72

OATS.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Cash. Standa'ds. High.	Low.
Feb. 21	47⅛	46½	45⅛	44¼	47¼	45¾
Feb. 22	Holiday					
Feb. 23	46½	45½	44¾	43⅝	43¾	43¼
Feb. 24	46⅝	43⅛	44⅞	41⅝	46	44½
Feb. 25	45¼	44	43⅜	42¼	44¾	44
Feb. 26	45½	44	43½	41⅝	44½	43¾
Week's range	47⅛	43⅛	45⅛	41⅝	47¼	43¼

Provisions.

LARD.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Feb. 21	$10.37	$10.30	$10.55	$10.47
Feb. 22	Holiday.			
Feb. 23	10.45	10.37	10.62	10.52
Feb. 24	10.45	10.30	10.62	10.50
Feb. 25	10.37	10.30	10.57	10.50
Feb. 26	10.42	10.32	10.62	10.50
Week's range	10.45	10.30	10.62	10.47

RIBS.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Feb. 21	$11.55	$11.47	$11.62	$11.57
Feb. 22	Holiday.			
Feb. 23	11.60	11.47	11.70	11.57
Feb. 24	11.60	11.35	11.67	11.47
Feb. 25	11.45	11.32	11.57	11.47
Feb. 26	11.52	11.37	11.62	11.50
Week's range	11.60	11.32	11.70	11.47

PORK.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Feb. 21	$20.77	$20.60	$20.77	$20.62
Feb. 22	Holiday.			
Feb. 23	20.90	20.65	20.87	20.65
Feb. 24	20.95	20.65	20.77	20.60
Feb. 25	20.80	20.61	20.70	20.60
Feb. 26	20.90	20.67	20.87	20.67
Week's range	20.95	20.60	20.87	20.60

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Mar. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Feb. 21	11.30	11.20	11.55	11.45	11.76	11.67
Feb. 22	Holiday.					
Feb. 23	11.44	11.18	11.68	11.46	11.88	11.66
Feb. 24	11.42	11.17	11.65	11.36	11.86	11.56
Feb. 25	11.23	11.07	11.44	11.26	11.64	11.46
Feb. 26	11.20	11.06	11.40	11.24	11.60	11.45
W'k's re.	11.44	11.06	11.68	11.24	11.88	11.45

	Oct. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.
Feb. 21	11.94	11.86	12.08	12.00	12.14	12.08
Feb. 22	Holiday.					
Feb. 23	12.07	11.87	12.21	12.02	12.25	12.00
Feb. 24	12.08	11.77	12.22	11.90	12.27	11.98
Feb. 25	11.85	11.68	11.96	11.81	12.04	11.88
Feb. 26	11.79	11.66	11.93	11.80	11.95	11.91
W'k's re.	12.07	11.66	12.22	11.80	12.27	11.88

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Court Room No. 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Boret<Lighter Robt R
Taigman<Desure.
Taylor<SS Century.
ait<Lamplough.
Jones<SS Ligonier.
Eustathiodes<Psaki & Co.
British & South Am N Co<SS Melderskin
Tuttle<Tug Nellie Tracy.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court Room No. 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Marconi<De Forest.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

U S<Ill Surety Co.
Mosner<Gt Atl & Pacific Tea Co.
De Forest Radio Tel & Tel Co<Stand Oil.
Patwell<NY, N H & H RR.
Zurando<Lehigh Val RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.

Discharges:
Albert E. Copeland,
Howard M. Hooker,
Jerome J. Cavanagh,
Lottie Smith,
John Winters,
Robert Gunn,
Henry Altman,
Isaac Brand,
Baile P. Cantrell,
Wm. H. Wellman,
Isidor Kurtin,
Arthur W. Fischer,
Isaac Tiebor,
Alex Schmidt,
Jos. Sweton,
S. & M. Ellis,
Morris Gilman,
King & Salkin,
Louis Frank,
Isidor Geller,
Felix Weil,
Geo. C. Hills,
Maurice Myers,
Jas. Parker,
Sam'l Helfgott,
Chas. Schmidt,
Jas. F. Bloom,
Julius Sherman,
Frank Klatzko,
Erastus D. Rogers,
Nassau Imp. Co.,
Morris Karp,
Ellen Robinowitz,
Under objection:
Abraham H. Fox,
Henry A. Heald,
Bernard Rapp,
Jos. L. Solomon,
Otto Gutzmann,
Israel Linder,
A. & I. Wissocker,
Meyer Mishkin,
Sam'l Welfand,
Jacobs & Harris,
NY. Trans. SS. Co.,
Kaufman & Bayer,
Adjourned cases:
Samuel Levine,
Leon Block,
Myrtle N. Whipple,
Chas. Meyer,
Wm. Berger,
Clint. S. Martin,
Murphy Door Bed Co.,
Otto C. Heinze,
Altman & Werner,
Motions:
Samuel Clayman,
Jos. Gartner,
Geo. I. Goodman,
Wm. Budd,
Ray Factor,
Framingham Hat Co.,
Jake Wiener,
Friction Transfer Pattern Co., (2.)
Isaac Schwartz,
Leo Goldberg,
M. H. Finkelstein,
Gold & Baxerman,
S. Dessaus Sons,
Albert J. Hirt,
Jos. Autler & Co.
John G. Lyman,
Bernard Apisdorf,
H. E. Steinhilber,
Isidor Grossman,
B'way Knit Mills,
W. & R. Iron Works,
Arthur L. Hood,
Samuel Simon,
Mutner & Hasselkorn,
Hauscom & Co.,
Wm. Budd, (2,)
Monti & Annaratone,
Kessler&Temkin,
Knick Couch &c., Co.,
Chas. A. Nanz.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.

Criminal:
United States<Pakas.
Same<Kelly.
Same<Schultz & Mathewson.
Equity:
Davis<Rapp.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Common law calendar.

United States<Bklyn E D Terminal.
Same<Ill. Surety Co, (6.)
Same<50 Barrels of Olives.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Equity calendar for March 1, 1916.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323 P. O. Bldg.

Singer<Am Druggist Syndicate.
Crown Cork & Seal Co <Am Cork Specialty.
Butterick Pub Co< Peerless Pattern Co.
Scheuer<Katzoff, (2.)
Meurer Steel B Co< Nat En & S Co.
Ducker<Louis Bossert & Sons.
Ideal Clamp Mfg Co <Metal Stamp Co.
Keystone Film Co< Modern Film Lab.
Isaacs<Sussman.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Re Rexford Flats Bridge Co.
People ex rel Welch< Dunn.
Re Farmers Loan & Trust<Duffy.
Walter<Walter.
Re Claim of Waters for comp'sation, &c.
Archer<Equit Life Ins
Gursky<Blair.
Lowenstein<Koch.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Hasbrouck<Am Temp Life Ins Assn.
Haviland<Allen.
Re Nat Dress & Costume House, Inc.
Brady<Jackson Tile.
Klein<Libschick.
Re Rogers.
Rosenstein<Demarest.
Re Rubinstein (Mason Barney.)
Re Singer (Kroat.)
Altheimer<Riebe Co.
Geyser Patent Hold Co <Feldman.
Re Schlanger.
Pheil<Hamblin (2.)
Evans<Col Motion P.
Re Medford (Marinus)
Kidder<Levering.
Re Blake (Danton.)
Re same (McGuire.)
Graham<Graham.
Loew<Salkin.
Chamurick<Lochow (2)
Byrne<Brokaw.
Schonstein<Morrison & Co.
Summersgill<Kilmer.
Ortiz<Williamson.
CNY<Held.
Jareckie<Jareckie.
Meisel<Wolf.
Weinrib<Cohn.
Welch<Empire Trust.
Fajans<38 W 59 St Co
Bertine<Thompson Starrett Co.
CNY<Burke Imp Co.
McLaughlin<Sire.
Re Kahan (Krinsky.)
Lurie<Cohn.
Howard<Breitung.
Green<Green.
Water<Water.
Ostroff<CNY.
Re Weigler (Goldberg)
Re Rombone (Cruger Av.)
Re CNY (Bronx Blvd)
Jehle<Jehle.
Re Gilliam<Merchants Comml Club.
Cort<3d Av RR.
Heinrich<Heinrich (2)
Callan<Kane.
Re Levengston< Farmer.
State of Yucatan<Argumedo.
Luttinger<Luttinger.
Matturi<Maturi (2.)
Luttinger<Luttinger.
Steel<Cook.
Bezet<Bezet.
Smith<Salem Land Co.
Re Essenwager.
Dworsky<Schlachetzki
Carbone<Teele.
Re Sheiber.
Moroh<Fulton Av Rty
Harry J McArdle, Inc <NY Cent RR.
Hardesty<McCanley.
Prog Lunch, Inc<D A Cushman Rty Co.
Maier<Ludewig.
Re Perlman.
Forbes<Monarch Motor Car Co.
People, &c<Stapler.
Re De Luca.
Green<Rosenthal.
Weiser<Tucker.
Feulner<same.
R Perlman Paint & D Co<Heitzner.
De Quarto<De Quarto.
Re Levy.
Clarke<Clarke.
Macmechem<Macmechem.
Stonaker<Battery Eng & Con Co.
Porter<Low.
Meyer<Mayo.
Eckel<Hart.
Compris<Compris.
Schnee<Cornfeld.
Lenatofolsky<Werbelovsky.
Holden<Leppok Rty.
Domico<Simmons Rty & Con Co.
Donaher<Kenny.
McLaughlin<McLaughlin.
Morgan<Morgan.
Kidder<Adrian Petrol.
Burke<Convent Av Con Co.
Re S Maidnsky & Co, Inc.
East River Sav Inst<Willis.
Seaman's Bank<Goldsmith.
Same<Gordon (2.)
Same<Goldsmith.
Same<Gordon.
Same<Goldsmith.
Dorler<Kaufman.
Lichtenstein<Thiel Detective Service.
CNY<Neygandt.
Thorne<Johnson, Adams & G.
CNY<Wales.
Mori<Mark Hampton.
Blumenfeld<Rosenthal
Lieberman<Hommel.
Hedenberg<Oliver.
Breitung<Calhoun.
Phillips<Phillips.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Luria<Luria.
Re Aron (2.)
Re Pepe (Parcel 24.)
Marble Arch Co< Prendergast.
McCoy<Levy.
Halsey<Halsey.
Kittel<Dinnick.
Melville<Melville.
Kolyten<Emp State Dairy Co.
Dockweiler<Amer Piano Co.
Draughte<Amer Piano
Bovine<Disantis.
Re Aron (2.)
Re McNulty.
Dreyfus<Dreyfus.
Paul<Amer Sav Bank.
Re US Fid & Guar Co.
Hermiston<Hermiston.
Re Excelsior Bldg & Loan Assn.
Schwartz<Anhalt.
Schwarz<Frooks.
Hinkley<Fuller.
Re Stevenson.
Ashland<Ashland.
Re Leibovitz (Halprin)
Robinson<Calhoun.
Abiscott<Abiscott.
Stange<Sup Lodge & L of Honor.
Yohalem<Escoffier.
Butler<Laemmle.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motions:
Re Manhattan Ry< Baer.
Prendergast<Warburg.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Chelsea Exch Bank< Trav Ins Co.
Davis<Davis.
Rosen<Bernstein.
Stern<Young.
Weitzel<Weitzel.
Re W 138 & W 139 Sts
Autopiano Co<Apfelberger.
Rotunno<Rotunno.
Wilson<Ward.
Chimenz<Chimenz.
Darling<Darling.
Miller<Miller.
Quaid<R A S Rlty Co.
Gohl<Gohl.
Preferred causes:
Mylvirn Corp'n<N Passman & Son, Inc.
State of Yucatan< Argumedo.
Reilly<Davis.
Central Trust Co< Ricker.
Excelsior Sav Bank< Cohen.
Priest<Priest.
General calendar:
Benton<Hobbs.
Duryea<Tappin.
Polansky<City R E Imp Corp.
Sandusky<Schwartz.
Moore<Read & Co.
Helms<Armstrong.
Beeckmann<Jung.
Interb Sash & Door Co<Brill.
Aaronson<Equit Life Assur Society.
Goldfarb<Sherwin.
Pitofsky<Polonsky.
Surbrug<Lobravico.
Howard<Howard.
Flynn<Flynn.
Wagner<Wagner.
Wolfsen<Stark.
Fertman<Kaplan.
Sirguitz<Sirguitz.
Vila<Baptista.
Wise, Jr<Mergentheim.
Giorgi<Giorgi.
Kovacs<Kovacs.
Ullman<Schwartz.
Brownfield<Simon.
Ives<Smith & Hemenway.
Dass<Galland.
Filkins<Bickerton.
Castelli<Castelli.
Filkins<Siegler.
Wahn<Wahn.
Martin<Martin.
Tower<Mass Bondg & Ins Co.
Salzberg<Finkelstein.
Davis<Davis.
Lichtenberg<Robisson.
Patrick<Patrick.
Abramowitz<Hoffman
Learnard<Kountouzes.
Horner<Lawrence.
Clear.

PART IV., (January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J.

Case on—Stein<Warren & Wetmore. Adjourned to March 6.

PART IV., (February Term.)—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.

Lichten<Purdy.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] same.
Case on.

PART VI., (January, 1915, term continued.)—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Cases on—Strauss<Purdy, (3.) Wells<Eckerson.

PART VII.—(November term continued.)—Whitaker, J.—Held in Trial Term, Part XVI. Case on at 2 P. M. Humphreys<Dey.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Coman<Courtenay.
Union Exch Nat Bk< Atlas Dist Co.
Walsh<Tiedelmann.
Olenick<Olenick.
Re Kaplan.
Clear.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Kochansky<Levy.
Bertoli<Imperial Paint
Shelmo<Shultz Bread.
Goldberg<C I & B RR.
Voskobovnick<Kellman.
Weaver<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Penna<Atl Macaroni.
P Wexler<Silberstein.
I Wexler<same.
Callman<Rubenstein.
R Carrucci<Oscar Daniel Co.
J Carrucci<same.
Silverman<Eight.
Warshafsky<same.
Clampitt<Vanderpool.
Connor<Yonkers RR.
Woitels<Russian-American Line.
Randell<NY Rys.
Tully<Union Rys.
Hayes<Uranium SS.
Watson<B & O RR.
Strowger<Otto Huber Brewery.
Union R E Co<Ric Carvel Co
Barnes<Bacon.
Crowhurst<S S Kresge
R Lovosky<Golden.
L Lovosky<same.
Case on.

PART IV.—Recess. Cases remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part VI.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inq—Fedesco<Leland.
Collins<CNY.
Servace<Flagler.
Petcen<Nat Fireproof.
Freese<NY Herald.
Rosenstein<CNY.
Weltsman<Baltman & Co.
McAuliffe<Brady.
Cohen<Bergfield.
Senna<Cilillo.
Ratner<Hamburg-American Line.
G W Danz<Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.
F W Danz<same.
Foray<Diener.
Moore<Union Ry.
Allen<Erie RR.
Prendergast< Schlattler.
Ludwig<L I RR.
Ramford<CNY.
Maroney<B'way Taxi.
Lever<Gallagher.
Burnhans<Bromberg.
Mesner<Katz.
V Muller<Wendt.
F Muller<same.
Devorschak<Union Ry of NYC.
Case on.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inq—Fink<Green M T Co.
Griffin<Nat Fireproof.
Gerstmann<Taylor.
Charner<Joslin.
Lam<Eckert.
Vilano<Linch.
Schmitt<Burns Bros.
Levine<Hopkin.
Morschauser<Keogh.
Salzman<Wacksler.
Rudolph<Carlton Terrace R E Co.
Duffy<Linch.
Goldenberg<NY Rys.
V Roth<Lozier Mot Co
C Roth<same.
Newman<Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Eichhorn<Taylor.
McKeever<NY Life Ins Co.
Peter<5 Av Coach Co.
Klinger<Lowish.
Banks<Ricotta.
Katz<Gottfried.
Gilligan<Goldberg.
Martinez<Int R T Co.
Kugler<Bennett.
Leff<Fish.
Green<Weil.
Salerno<Pine Hill Crystal Sp Water.
Case on.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Schiemann<Mus Mut Pot Union.
Wein<Fed Iron, &c.
Maida<Kohn.
Wilinsky<Goldberg.
Robinson<Orr.
Hohn<Doctor.
Stutz<Ennis.
Naprstek<Penn RR.
Fagan<Bishop.
Hendrickson<O'Brien Const Co.
Jomitz<NY Rys.
Amory<NY Times Co.
Phillip<Edelstein.
Rapp<New Taxi, &c.
Hill<Greeley Sq Hotel.
Thompson<Am Optical
Winter<Lieberman.
Indursky<NY Pharma Ass'n.
Rosenberg<Reiss.
Zylak<Dock Const Co.
Benkovic<Staller & Cook Co.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term. Causes remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part X.

PART IX.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Lawry<D, L & W RR.
Mendelsohn<Cosmopol Auto School Co.
Murphy<Stephens (2.)
Terullo<Horton & Co.
Schlessinger<3d Av R
Haertel<Linch.
Baker<Gray.
Panitz<Harrison.
Kanzer<Ossman.
Kropf<Gottfried.
Berman<Tuna.
Murray<G. Schneider & Co.
Finnegan<Jacobs.
Kostyre<Barbers' Sterilizing Co.
Hogan<Hecker-Jones-Jewell M Co.
Dunn<Ward.
Binder<N Y Cons RR.
Meyers<Shipway & Bro.
Popkin<Nassau Elec RR (2.)
Rines<N Y C & H R RR.
Fallon<Erie RR.
Binns<Greater N Y Film Rental Co.
McGowan<Delamater Byrnes Auto Co.
Dangler<Edgar Improvement Co.
Lamo<Hartwell.
McConnell<Wells Fargo & Co.
Feeney<Hudson & Man RR.
Nechamkus<Smith Rty
Helman<Kiddle.
Case on.

PART X.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Horan<C L Smith Co.
Same<Hastorf.
San<Miller.
A Robinson<Carnegie Hall Livery & Motor Co.
G Robinson<same.
Olha<Cowperthwait.
Carey<Toler.
Freedman<Roth.
Thoman<Brandt.
Reich<N Y Herald.
Tournas<CNY.
McGrath<Scott.
Roman<Blitzer.
Sheim<Englander.
Hooley<Mason-Seaman Trans Co.
Kinney<same.
Hoffman<H S Realty.
Mayer<Morrison.
Stokes<R & L Co.
Crueger<Hembdt.
Reno<Bull.
Reisner<Whiting Paper Co.
Stein<Redler.
A Renna<Steinecker.
G Renna<same.
Cunningham<Dulvany, Tull & Spitzler.
Rottenberg<C I & B RR.
Lounsbury<Dochterman Van & Express.
Knight<Moushekian.
Beckwirth<Bklyn Alcatraz Asphalt.
Renaldi<CNY.
Case on.

PART XI.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

V Yankansky< Whitridge.
S Yankansky<same.
Wilamoski<NY Rys.
Janesky<L V Coal Co
Necanovicz<same.
Sparro<Wing.
Kassendorf<Nassau Elec RR.
Herzog<CNY.
Baldwin<Am Finance Sec Co.
Robinowitz<CNY.
Novitzky<N Y Rys.
Tischler<same.
Ringler<Strathcone Const Co.
Susnick<F & D Weintraub Co.
Switanowitch<same.
Simpson<Levy.
Fishman<East River Wet Wash Laundry.
Lipshitz<Fishman.
Balamut<N Y Rys.
Winter<Fay.
Guermandi<Cavagnaro.
Nanfra<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Ryan<Rogers.
Carrigan<Friedman.
Klein<Klein.
Cohen<Peck & Mack.
A Clough<N Y Rys.
C Clough<same.
Shell<Schnaper.
Case on.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Kowalsky<Schuchner.
Weinberger<Baff.
Oliver<Linch.
Garetsky<Sobel.
Botzone<Brennan.
Cohen<Bklyn Un RR.
Bowan<Tennant.
Moore<Tennant, (2.)
McCarthy<Int M. M.
Lyster<Penn Steel Co.
Cohn<Nassau El RR.
Burnett<Ornstein.
Fine<Keteltas.
Tuminaro<Williams.
Butcher<Thomas & Buckeley Hoist Co.
Garson<Keane.
Garson<Miller.
Antonofsky<Salz.
Duffie<McKee.
Wibirt<Miller.
Kingsley<Sill.
Kingsley<Schwerdt.
Siegelman<Globe Rye Bread Co.
Jacob Bader<Wiener.
Jennie Bader<Wiener.
Hurwitz<Landau.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Walcott<Fid & Cas Co
FitzHugh-Luther Co< Coen.
Frankfurter<VonRaitz
Bailey<Duane.
Morris<Suerken.
Kupic<Schwartz.
Weinschenken<Ocean Accidt, &c, Corp.
Caggiano<Winston.
Investors' Agy<Hatt.
Graef<Trumbull Motor Car Co.
Nierenberg<Gen Accdt &c, Corp.
Giles<E Langer Print.
Brunswick Rty Co< Frankfort Gen Ins.
Emmet<Krakower.
Green<1,073 1st Av.
Ragona<Riccobone.
CNY<Bernkopf, (5.)
Same<Connolly.
Same<McGuire.
Hayes<Welling Co.
Vernon<Woodard.
Maloy<Chas Co of Am
Gourd<Healy.
Ditto<Paterno Const.
Blanck<Miller.
Case on.

PART XV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Borchard<Hellenbogen
Beitman<Loeb.
Jaballe<Taylor.
Same<Nat City Bk.
Baitzel<Rhinelander.
Archer<Amsdell.
20th St Garage<Moore
Cement Gun Co< Jos Balaban Co.
Tunis<Brescher.
Pierce<Sun Ins Co.
Trymier & Hanna< Wetmore.
Franklin Bldg Co< Finn.
Strysower<Block.
Leigh<Yeager.
Myers<Deuth (2.)
Martin<Betts.
Straus<Shanley.
Govett<Knoedler.
Rau<Mutual L In Co.
People<Sperling.
People<Harris.
Same<Goodstein.
Hecht & Camps< Kohn.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Held in Appellate Term room.

Schwartz<Levin.
Berger<Ederer.
Townsend<Carter Const Co.
Fid & Dep Co<McGrory Co.
Nagelschmidt<US Fid, &c, Co.
Arthur<Brown.
Adamson<Prentice.
Kahaly<Gennaro.
Miller Daybill Co< Paterno Const Co.
Wright<Ettingon.
Berger<Ederer.
Johnson Heating Co< Board of Education.
Ehrich<Kamholz.
Herring<Mall.
Brit-Am Tobacco Co< U S Fid, &c, Co.
Lemle<Mass B & I.
Schweinler<Earl.
State Bank<Aachen & Munich F I Co.
Union Nov Braid Wks <Gravelsky.
Ill Surety Co<Heinze.
Sweeney<Bankers' Surety Co.
Keyrouse<Holzman.
Murray<CNY.
Sullivan<Walsh.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Rambaut<Engel.
Schreiber<Gem Stopper Co.
Miri<D Wells Sons Litho Co.
Lesster<Lesster.
Eastern Asp Pav Co< CNY.
N Y Assets Realization Co<Thompson.
Thompson & Starrett Co<Federal Huber.
Wilson<Illinois Surety Co.
Fay<Rob Graves Co.
Sutter<Century Bank.
Johnson Heating Co< Lowry.
Booth<Grubb Rosengarten Bros.
Lande<Imperator Film
Fleming & Reavely<S S & L Shubert, Inc.
Murphy<CNY.
Polak<Steiner.
Rieser<Genung.
D Appleton & Co< Warbasse.
Marquette<L I RR.
Murray<Dillingham.
Isaacs<Toronto Furn Co, Ltd.
Borough Bk of Bklyn <Rollins.
Steves Laclos Co< Lackawanna Bridge.
Whitson<Whitson.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Dunn<CNY.
Knietel<Mendelson.
US Wood Pres<CNY.
Hunt<Harrisburg Pipe, &c, Co.
Kennedy<Mulligan.
Weil<Globe Indem Co.
NY Int Water<Fine.
Pesoa<MacKinstry.
Weintraub<Cowen.
Krauss<Francis Dray & Co.
Schulman<Wolfson.
McManus<Crandall.
Goldstein<Barbati.
[illegible]<Adiman.
Lloyd<North British & Mer Ins Co.
Hofflin<Lapow.
Rosenberg<The Old-[illegible] Co.
Courter<von Noulty.
[illegible]razee.
Jamieson<Gluckin.
Pacific Mot Car Exch Co<Bwy & 53 St Co.
Hewley<Munroe.
Italia Film Co of Am< Lotus Theatre Co.
Triangle Waist Co< Gen'l Acc, Fire & Life Assur Corp'n.
Brady<Fitzpatrick.
Conn Tr & S Dep< Mutual R E Co.
Jackson<McAuliffe.
Clear.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Byoir<Walker.
Weisberg Textile Mills <Sabel.
Levenson<Gaynor.
Faron<Brown.
Baumann Co<Gotham Film Co.
Gerstein<Vigmoin.
De Peyster Rty<Steele
Feldman<Fass.
Green<Kash.
Happe<Hart.
Storch<Ficken.
United Dressed Beef< Kern.
Reid<Bretung (2.)
Brooks<Rosendorf.
Amendola<Zema.
Burnstein<Sesholtz (2)
Rimler<Jackson.
Dienstfriend<Cons.
Fairbank Co< Schwenger.
Harrington<Casualty Co of NY.
Hirsch<Baldwin.
Granafel<Mastrangelo.
Lasner Palestine Co< Kreeger Bros (2.)
Du Pont de Nemours Powder<Schwenger.
Hall<Dilworth.
Morton<Bway Claremont Co.
Edel<Seldin.
McDowell<Clark & Son.
Fox & Pier<Lichtenstein.
Dan Talmages Sons Co<Am Dock Co.
Cohen<Rubin.
Grosheit<Kinetophoto Corp.
Billboard Pub Co< same.
Staples<Dodge.
Weber & Heilbroner< Dodge.
Lindemann<Schuessler
Sprinz<Moran T & T.
Smith<Bynard & T.
Golden<Papkin.
Meyer Co<Feinberg.
Katzman<Flakman.
Schliemann's Oil &c Co<Castle Lubricant

PART II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Johnson<Riker & Hegeman Co.
Catuogno<Keats Co.
Campbell<NY Sample Furniture Co.
Burhaus<NY Rys.
Ratner<Sadowsky.
Rand<NY Rys.
Potick<Healy.
Fine<Everett.
Andreone<Renner.
Bletscher<Fifth Av Coach Co.
Pineda<Fifth Av Coach Co.
Hess<Oppenheim.
Beattie<German Artistic Weaving.
Eisenberg<Waldman.
Ryan<NY Rys.
Leonard<Rupp.
Weisman<Schuster.
Yampolsky<Silverstein
Fisher<Miller.
Mallin<Hutkoff, (2.)
Korkes<Stark.
Karp<Barrett.
Siegel<Berliner.
Rosenberg<Cunard SS Co.
Levey<NY Rys.
Poster<Wilson.
Weingrad<Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Runkel Bros, Inc< Lunperopoulos.
Miller<Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Heumann<M H Powers Co.
Lee<Logan.
Cohen<Int R T Co.
Raymond Hadley Co< Gottfried.
McDonald<Barrett.
Nussbaum<Weintraub.
Bendersky<Cohen.
Wisner Mfg Co< Rasmussen.
Rowland<Warner.
Levy<Wisoff.
Nashelsky<Golde & Cohen, Inc.
Emmet<Frawley.
Barr<W E Heyser Lumber Co.
Boxer<Int. R T Co.
Kuschel<Smith.
Donnelly< same.
Kuschel<same.
Bodner<Brekes.
Isaacs<7th Av Am Co.
McCaffrey<Int R T.
Berger<Frankel.
Tooney<Int R T Co.
Halpern<Horowitz.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

McCloskey<World Film Co.
Seura<Compania Transatlantica.
Clear.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Crausman<G G Graham Const Co.
McNamara<NY Tr Co.
Lasner<Horvitz.
Borden<Peerless Silk Mfg Co.
Lubo<Tanzman.
Blumenthal<Littlefield
Butt<Alexander.
Horne<Adler.
Green<Ben Cohen Co.
Rosofsky<Ries.
N Eng Equit Ins Co< Blanc.
Whicher<Hunt.
Dougherty<Houlder, Weir & Boyd, Inc.
Killinger<same.
Glasier<Cutter Tower.
Grannis<Temple.
Gottlieb<Brill & Kaplan Co.
Union Novelty Braid Wks<Diamond.
Equity case.
Souvay<Schere.
Clear.

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Smith, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Re Block—Samuel Cohn. Re Norman Dress Co.—Henry H. Curran.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J. Shirales< Brooklyn Heights Co.—Edward J. Hagerty.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.<Reed Realty Co.—Jacob S. Demovitch.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Isaac Hendler<Michael Henig—Alfred Katz. Ernestine Faust<Mary Roden — Herbert R. Gruber. Albany Sav. Bk.<Peter Dooley—James E. Landy. Charlotte L. Wilkins<Lydia M. Cowles—Thomas Gilmartin. Geo. G. Kip< Sigmund Leinhardt—Denis Mullens. Ehrlich <Ehrlich—Adolph Saltzman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Imbrognio<Imbrognio.
Indian Ref Co<Gurlitt
Berinier<Eagle Metal & Supply Co.
Dworkin<Dworkin.
Hummel<Akron Bldg.
Schulke<Schulke.
Furlong & Furlong< Carvel Co.
Langrick<Rowe.
Furlong & Furlong< Carvel Co.
Schedder<Dean.
Schneider<Schneider.
Hureth<Green.
Fried<O'Brien.
Bunt<Barry.
Morschauser<Peters.
Re Einhorn.
Re Naumann.
Re La Costa.
Chatfield<Buehler, Jr.
Ehrlich<Ehrlich.
N Y Title Ins Co< Alho Realty Co.
Santoni<Santoni.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Re CNY, (W 230 St.)
Farmers Loan & Trust Co<Smith.
Rogozin<Rogozin.
Fehrenbach<Fehrenbach.
P. Guthy, Inc<Berliner.
Curzio<Curzio.
Salop<Bathgate Rty Corp.
Wiener<same.
McIver<McIver.
Tomlinson<Tomlinson.
Reider<Sutter.
Markowitz<Gompers.
Rubin<Levy, (2.)
Lucchini<Bechmann.
People, &c<Tuthill.
Green<Green.
Bendheim<Unionport Const Co.
McCarthy<Rourke.
Paradiso<Weill.
Baldi<Flar Bldg Corp.
Prager<Wolff.
Davis<Bamman.

Highest number reached in regular order, 521.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.

Weeker<Hand.
McLaughlin<Nally.
Foran<McLaury Marble Co.
Rosenzweig<Chisholm.
Fuld<Marks.
Minskoff<Minskoff.
Grossman<Israel.
Gaizier<Mellicker.
Aho<Cauldwell-Wingate Co.
Maliboff<Rothbeind.
Finkelstein<Bookee.
Cook<Mason-Hanger.

Highest number reached in regular order, 470.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Wills for probate:
Arthur G. Johnson,
S. D. Tompkins,
Mary A. O'Hara,
Caleb P. Marsh,
Alice Kearney,
Catherine E. Davis,
A. A. Stoddard,
Kate Stoneham,
Margaret C. Hicks,
William Gausz,
Bridget McDonough,
Margaret E. Matthews,
George F. Mallert.
Motions:
Edith Solov.
Accountings in estates of:
William C. Elder,
Bessie Hughes,
Mary McMullen,
William J. Davis,
Elizabeth Gisin.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Motion calendar.

People<Damian.

TRIAL TERM—Arnold, J.

Horwitz<Weiss & Obler.
Schneider<Grossman.
Goldberger<Union Ry.
Baderina<Empire Fireproof Door Co.
Becker<Machat.
Stewart<Int R T Co.
Gallan<R. Carvel Co, Inc.
Buno<So Boulevard Railway.
Perlin<Kashman.
Zatowski<Marianson.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Dougan< Wolfinger—Matthew A Henkel. Baumgarten<New York Co—Francis J Kuerzi. Keber <Levy—Louis O Van Doren. Beck Memorial Presby Church<De Voe—Enos S Booth.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Harry Schrader<Philip Yockel — Walter L McLaughlin.

COUNTY COURT—Arnold, J. Eugene Gutman<Charles Kurlan—Harry G Guttman.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department.—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.

Pelligrino<C L Smith.
Antonowsky<Nanes.
M Dewhurst, as admx <Robbins Dry Dock & Repair Co.
Re Joseph Kerwin.
Stokes<Carpenter & Rush.
Bradley et al<Degnon Cont Co & Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick, Inc.
Re S Rosenthal.
People, &c<Hefferon.
Same<Moy He.
Heid<N Y, N H & H RR.
People, &c<Hoell.
Same<Iannotta.
Same<Bruno.
Same<Priola.
Same<Silverman.
Same<Callaghan.
Same<Lesin.
Same<Giarraputo.
Same<Rashkowitz.
Singer<E & P Shonbrun, &c.
Horan<N Y, N H & H RR.
Gill<Jamaica Bay Mfg Co et al.
Dahl<Levenberg.
Harris<Palmer.
Re East 9th St. East 10th St.
Re Newkirk Av.
Seyford<Southern Pacific Co.
Roselle<Iswiggin.
Williams & White<P Keeler Bldg Co & N E Casualty Co.
Griffin<Penn Steel Co.
Garlucci<Antonio Di MS.
People, &c<Suffolk Cont Co.
Rudin<Hadrian Rty.
Hodgkiss<Dayton-Brower Co, Inc.
Borelli<Greenwood Cemetery.
Re J A Bensel et al (Kensico Cemetery.)
Augustinian College< Idaho-Maryland Devlp Co, Union Bk, & E L Ric.
Barker<Barker.
Stamm<C D Purroy & J P Mitchel.
Childers, as admx< Bklyn Eastern District Terminal.
Cunningham<Mulligan.
Re J A Walsh.
Steinman<Levinson et al.
Hunt<Hubbel Pub Co.
Treib & Brodsky, Inc <North.

NONENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR—At 1 P. M.

Re East 12th St.
Barosas<Penn RR.
Pickerviez<same.
Rutkowski<same.
Martin<Palmer (2.)
Baker<Griffith.
Katz<Woods.
Stacy<Kruser.
Carlough<Farley.
Reimer<Carupella.
Reynolds<Gerardi.
Richmond Co<Bocke.
Rudd<Cropsey.
Rosenwasser< Ogoglia (2.)
Re Westlake.
Ainsworth<Acheson, Harden.
Mirkin<Edelman.
Meyer<United Dressed Beef Co.
Lorsell<B H RR.
Brown<Army & Navy Union.
Tompkins<Yale.
Woodson<Mitchell.
Morris<Morris.
Sullivan<Sprang.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—Candidates for admission to the bar, whose names are appended, will appear before the Committee on Character on March 11, 1916, at 10 A. M., at the courtroom of the Appellate Division, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

William J. Burke,
Samuel Max Brettle,
Anthony J. Bablak,
John Francis Collins,
Nathan Cohen,
John L Delius,
Benjamin P. De Witt,
L Eugene Decker,
Ernest G. Fifield,
Thomas J Gilvarry,
George A. Grabow,
Edward B. Long, Jr.,
Wm. G. Miller, Jr.,
Joseph A. McCaffrey,
William J. Nolan,
Harold Minot Pitman,
Nicholas M. Pette,
James F. Pearson,
Herman Rosenblatt,
Samuel Rothenberg,
George H. Thomas,
George F. Worth,
William L. Gerety,
Henry Hunter, Jr.,
Joseph E. Klein,
Charles D. Lewis,
Jacob B. Lindner,
Clarence E. Smith,
James V. Di Crocco,
Julius F. Newman,

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—Motions.

Re Blomlacher, (St Luke's Church.)
Hohorst<Wilson.
Jefferson<Carlson, (2.)
Massalone<same, (2.)
Lueck<Harstedt, (2.)
Bd of Ed M E Church <Oetjen.
Wilcox<Wilcox.
Denino<Strier.
Wm Lustgarten Co< Woods.
O'Brien<Spero.
Abrams<Abrams.
Bean<Bean.
Eichenbroner<Eichenbroner.
Woodhaven Bk<Coffin
Thomas<G W Rogers & Co, (2.)
Davis<Schirmeister.
Quinto<Soc P C A.
England<Tucker.
O'Connell<Wilson.
Steinfeld<Levine.
Silverman<Terry & Tench Co, (2.)
Wagner<Am Bridge.
Fingerhut<Plaut.
Bressler<Brookman.
Rausch<Rausch.
Gardiner<Seldin.
Gold<O'Connor.
Lalor<Lalor.
Jones<Kaufman.
Kaplan<Wolff.
Mulligan<Saxe.
Re Little.
Lee<Hamilton Banknote Co.
Weinstein<Birbower.
Osborn<Cardoza.
Cardoza<Osborn.
Re McCunn (Hotchkiss.)
Sudarsky<Stuft.
Elbro<Carpenter, B & H, Inc.
Re Cardone Chem Co.
Elkin<Cafe Resnicoff.
Pezdirc<Weiss, (2.)
Chico<Carpenter, B & H, Inc.
Shelse<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Re Fulton, Adams, and Willoughby Sts.
Casey<Excelsior Brew
Johnston<Guest.
Masrua<Masrua.
Re Kelly, (Lane.)
Scholes<Scholes, (adjd 27th.)
Schwartz<David Isacocitz, Inc.
Robinson Amus Co< Brighton B Casino.
Goodwin, Gallagher S & G Co<Nassau S & G Co.
Schillitzie<Barrett.
Gowell<Gowell.
Gross<So Bklyn Ry.
Holota<Transit Dev.
Schilling<C I & B RR.
Lotto<same.
Walsh<N E RR, (2.)
Skinner<same.
Mulready<B H RR.
Reiff<same.
Cain<same.
Woodbridge<NY C RR
Finkelstein<same.
Horowitz<same.
Re Bklyn Trust Co, (Jackson.)
Hearn<J C Fitall Co.
Gonsalves<Stecher.
Gugel<Hiscox.
Emmons Con Co<Gt South Bay Co.
Pearsall<Brennan.
People<Sitkoff.
Vellante<Bklyn Asphalt Co.
Hayden<Gratz.
Hurley<Wm Necker, Inc, (2.)
McCarthy<Int R T, (2)
Sternin<same, (2.)
Freund<Moskowitz.
Christy<Christy.
Jones<Kaufman.
Eichenbroner<Eichenbroner.
Du Bois<Du Bois.
Eagle S & L Co< Terbor, (2.)

PART II.—Jaycox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Crane, J.

Burke<Burke.
Adelson<Sammet.
Ramsey<Harton Co.
Miller<Miller.
Rabinowitz<Asness.
Eagle Sav & L Co< Crowe.
Hickey<Hickey.
Glatzer<Glatzer.
Vannata<Palumbo.
Wachtel<Wachtel.
Meyer<Meyer.
Block<Strattman.
Georgia Bldg Co<Burdett.
Sniffen<Brody.
Tannenbaum<Tannenbaum.
Brooks<Tenklepaugh.
McCue<Transit Devel
Stoddard<Stoddard.
Arp<Arp.
Hayes<Hayes.
Chodorovsky<Modern Home Co.
Noschese<Casoloro.
Callegari<Sartori.
Kenny<Bklyn Sav Bk.
Silberman<Sacks.
Regina Holding Co< Rendelstein.
Snedeker<Berger.
Atlantic Macaroni Co <Savarese.
Pace<Pace.
Fox<Fox.
Marquis<Marquis.
Ryan<Ryan.
Haupt<Katz.
Koplowitz<Koplowitz.
Behnken<Behnken.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2893.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.; Part V., Kelby, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Norton<B H R R.
Filipowicz<Am Mfg.
Gellert<B H R R.
Phillips<Luxton.
Tafel<Tafel.
Kelly<Hallanan.
Rosenbaum<B Q Co & Sub RR.
Bender<B H R R.
Creswell<O'Rourke.
Redden<Ed El Ill Co.
Cassidy<Kennedy Con
Kendrick<Nas R R.
Svenson<B H R R.
Hourney<Liebmanns.
Cloonan<McMullen Co
Fuller<Van Riper.
Rahilly<CNY.
Souweine<Nas R R.
Centrino<Gilvarry.
Slutzke<Schwartzman.
Peterson<Illions.
Hart<Orange Co Milk Association.
B'klyn Bank<Ala Sec Co et al.
Lewis<Jennison.
Pierce<Luna Amuse Co.
Ehrgott<Acme Metal Ceiling Co.
Kelly<Washburn et al
Kerwin<Dunlap & Co.
Rikel<Blitzer.
Bates<McManus.
Carroll<B'klyn Ash Removal Co.
Casey<Horstmann.
Burke<Walters.
Weghorn<Sharkey.
Dalton<Levine.
Edwards<Eagle Investing Co.
Walsh<Leh Val RR.
Johnston<Cooley & Co
McManus<Melvin et al
Teitelbaum<Robinson.
Rich<Smith.
Cohen<Ness.
Murphy<Haff Co.
Siegen<Sprung et al.
East Woodworking Co <Lamberti Const.
Ardis<B H RR.
Stein<CNY.
O'Hare<C I & B RR.
Corson<Moakley.
Hammonds<C I & B RR.
Roberts<Prien.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Henigin<Otto et al.
Bell<NY, Ont & West
Seaman<B H RR et al
Narodetsky<Cohen et al.
Di Gatese<Shalter et al.
Howard<Friedman.
Murray<Concordia Cont Co et al.
Weeda<Winter.
Henn<B H RR.
Clifford<Blake & W.
Monarch Refrigerator <Emerson et al.
O'Connor<Fuller et al
Slaviz<Turner & B.
Doherty<Cuthbertson.
Brie<Int R T.
Hauer<Tourte.
De Matteo<Polowan et al.
Iang<Mundheim Co.
Schofield<Sammis.
Angelski<Chelsea Fibre Mills.
Strauss<Kelly.
Pickford<Henson.
Driscoll<Steeplechase Co et al.
Fitzgerald<Bklyn Institute of Arts.
Rubens<B H RR et al
Carlin<CNY.
Lumbardo<Vierengel.
Roma<Smith & Sons.
Schelhorn<Wescott Express Co.
Stolker<Beckman et al
Humphreys<Bd of Ed.
Bestafka<Paschen.
Preiser<Bickers et al.
Crabbe<Degnon Cont.
McCall<Miller.
Allen<Hudson Wreck & Lumber Co.
Sasso<Schmidt.
Meglino<Cres'nt Taxi.
Reiss<Levy.
Aronsohn<Jackel et al
Salinger<B H RR.
Cornfeld<C I & B RR.
Hildenbrand<Blood.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3541.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
James Conlon,
Minnie Berghauser,
Albert De Mott,
Mary Ludden,
Thomas P Everett,
Emily E Andrews,
Joseph L Clarke,
Charles J Walter,
Barbara Fischer.
Administration of:
John Olsen,
Kate Nix.
Accounting of:
Jeromeus Underhill,
Morris Jocklovitz,
Jane Dillon,
William Marks,
Frances Van Duzer,
Yetta Jacobs,
John McClure,
Charles Street,
Leah Fain,
Hannah Patterson,
Mary O'Connor,
Theresa Forsythe,
Maria Burns,
Ambros Brockner,
Charles Haggerty.
Estates of:
Eliza Flanagan,
Mary Kelly,
Henry Hamm,
Lottie Bowne,
Hugo Engelhardt,
John McClure,
Maria Barnes,
Francis Budd.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Grubner<Nassau Elec RR.
Rappaport<Am Surety
Shertrites<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Braddis<Graf.
Arrighi<B H RR.
Lippman<Nigro.
Lingard<Weyand.
Spada<Myers Const Co
Hansman<C I & B RR
Wrightsen<Bridges.
Petroccieho<Trofa.
Thorn<Kalischer.
Linker<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Rosen<Nassau El RR.
Levettman<B H RR.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Koenka<Allen.
Hourney<Liebmann's Sons Brew Co.
Okinski<St Germain.
Cohen<C I & B RR.
Moshkowitz<NY Cons RR.
Cowan<Stubbmann.
Romano<B H RR.
Sherman<C I & B RR.
Siever<Nassau El RR.
Katzenelenson<Brody.
Bluff<Wilkins.
O'Neill<Kopke.
Haaland<B H RR.
Connolly<MacMeehan.
Slane<B H RR.

Highest number reached on regular calendar 4349; on call 4583.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M., in Part I.

Untermyer<City of Yonkers.
McGee<Healey.
Booth Con Co<Nourse-Bouiger Destruc Co.
Doellinger<Doellinger.
Faas<Armstrong.
Smith<Hoennich.
In re Moore.
Whelan<Whelan.
Winans<Winans.
Knapp<Knapp.
Hubbell Hardwood D Co<Carroll.
McGuiness<McGuiness.
Godfrey<Matzene.
Kirchoff<Gerli.
Bean<Bean.
Della Monica<Della Monica.
CNY<City of Yonkers.
Davidson<Crawford.
Kaslowsky<Inglese.

Highest number reached on call, 106.

PART II.—Platt, J.

Case on—Linabury< Funger.
Ecay<N Y & Stamford Ry Co.

County Court.

Young, J.

Bilden<Beluscio, (2.)
Difate<Hodgman Rubber Co and Van Etten.
Luciano<Yonkers Auto Co.
Dibroski<same.
Merriam<Knickerbocker.
Witt<Hendrick.
Richards<Mannix.
Rose<Morrison.
Posner<Hilchenbach.
Powers<Sinclair.
Seiffert<Alexander.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Blackmar, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ralph<Vettel.
Berkey<Transit Dev.
Droege<Jorgenson.
Lynch<NY & Q Co Ry.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Loewe, as dmx<Duffy
Murphy<Astoria L. H & P Co.
Bleistein, an inf<NY & L I Trac Co.
Ayres<NY & Q Co Ry.
Townsend<Int R T.
Clare, an inf<Herreshoff.
Bontempo<Leary et al.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 810.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Sharpe<Sunswick Bldg
Mattulich<Amato.
Crolius<Frigge. (2.)
Kelly<NY Con Ry.
Costello<B H RR.
Marsh<Kelly.
Reitz<Moore. (2.)
Winters<B H RR.
Menninger<Napier.
Sperling<Volquartz
Brodie<NY & Q Elec Lt & P Co.
Florio<Man & Q Trac.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Huber<Marturano et al.
Simonelli<Stumberici et al.
Jelonis<NY & Q C Ry.
Britton<Rosenthal.
Buckley<B QC & S RR
Allen<B H RR.
Kondrat<Defiance But Machine Co.
Smyth<B H RR.
Fitt<B, Q C & S RR.
Fitzpatrick, an inf< Peircy et al.
S S Woodworking Co< Newhouse et al.
Manna<B H RR.
Pelligrino<Hilfreich et al.
Pankewic<Nichols Cop
Grenga<Tortera.
Clemens<B H RR, (2.)
Feehan<same.
Dysak<NY Rys.
Seidenberg et al<Holland et al.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 121.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BESHER FADOUL, Alleged Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 22,837.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of Elgin L. McBurney, verified the 10th day of February, 1916, that a petition was filed in this Court on the 4th day of February, 1916, praying that the above-named Besher Fadoul be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court to the Marshal of this District, and that said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that said alleged bankrupt has absconded, and that it is impossible that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that he is not now within the Jurisdiction of this Court, it is now, on motion of Elgin L. McBurney, attorney for petitioning creditors herein,

ORDERED that the above-named alleged bankrupt plead, answer or demur on or before the 10th day of March, 1916, to the petition filed in the office of the clerk of this Court on the 4th day of February, 1916, and in case of his failure to plead, answer or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

ORDERED that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 21st day of February, 1916, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last known residence and place of business at Cementon, Greene County, New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, U. S. D. J.
Dated, February 19th, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22775.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS NEUBURGER, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Louis Neuburger, Inc., are hereby given notice that on February 14th, 1916, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 9th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

No. 22858.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES KANSEN, Bankrupt.

Charles Kansen was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 9th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 10th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Feb. 26, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,905.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL PRESENT, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Samuel Present are hereby given notice that on February 21st, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 9th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SADIE ISAACS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Feb. 28th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of right, title and interest of trustee in and to 20 shares of stock of Solder Realty Co. (Voting Trust Certificates.) Further particulars at time of sale.

MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Trustee.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustee, 27 Pine St., New York.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Bldg., N. Y. City.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

IN THE MATTER OF THE GENERAL ASSIGNMENT OF A. & L. METZGER TO ABRAHAM S. GILBERT.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that bids will be received by the undersigned for the entire stock of merchandise belonging to A. & L. Metzger, consisting of imported and domestic embroideries, laces, neckwear, and handkerchiefs, also machinery, furniture and fixtures, as follows:

Flouncings, all widths; corset cover flouncings; matched baby sets; cambric, nainsook and Swiss insertions and edgings; beadings; galons; cambric edges; voile and organdie flouncings; Valenciennes laces and insertions; Cluny laces; Venise laces and insertions; shadow laces and flouncings; Torchon laces and all-overs; black and white Chantilly laces; French Orientals; St. Gall laces; Barmen laces; Plauen laces; cloth materials; domestic handkerchiefs; domestic lace handkerchiefs; St. Gall handkerchiefs; Plauen handkerchiefs; Brussels handkerchiefs; Swiss embroidered handkerchiefs; English nettings; batiste 45-inch flouncings; factory goods; machinery and factory equipment; furniture and fixtures. Separate bids will be received for the merchandise.

The merchandise and fixtures will be open to public inspection at the premises of A. & L. Metzger, 22 West 19th St., New York City, from Friday, Feb. 25, 1916, to and including Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1916, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

All bids must be in writing and submitted to the undersigned at his office, 43 Exchange Place, New York City, on or before Wednesday, March 1, 1916, at 12 M., and must be accompanied by a certified check for 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid, which deposit will be returned if the bid is not accepted. All bids are subject to the approval of the New York Supreme Court, and the undersigned reserves the right to reject bids.

Cards authorizing inspection will be issued by the undersigned upon request.

Dated New York, Feb. 24, 1916.

ABRAHAM S. GILBERT, Assignee,
43 Exchange Place,
New York City.
BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTEIL,
Attorneys for Assignee,
165 Broadway,
New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ALLEGHENY County, Pennsylvania.—ESTATE OF JOSEPH GALLINGER, Deceased.—No. 251.—December Term, 1915.

To the MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL OF NEW YORK CITY, Old People's Home for Jews, Tuskegee Institute, Myer Gallinger, Anna Withers, National Jewish Consumptives' Hospital of Denver, Colo.; Nathan K. Gallinger, Amelia Content, Virginia Katzenstein, Millie Katzenstein, Joseph Katzenstein, Jr., Arthur Katzenstein, Joseph Dannenbaum, Samuel Dannenbaum, Sylvester Dannenbaum, Selina Gottlob, and all parties interested in the above estate: Take notice that on the 11th day of February, 1916, the above Court issued the following citation:

State of Pennsylvania, Allegheny County, ss.:

In the Orphans' Court in and for said County.—In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Gallinger, Deceased.—No. 251.—Dec. Term, 1915.—In re petition of Anna M. Gallinger Waiss praying the Court to award an alias citation directed to all parties in interest to show cause why petitioner's appeal from the decision of the Register of Wills in admitting to probate a certain writing purporting to be the will and codicil of said decedent, should not be sustained and an issue devisavit vel non awarded. Our said Court granted an alias citation returnable Saturday, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M. Now, therefore, we command you, as before, the said parties in interest, that you be and appear before the Judge of our said Court on or before Saturday, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of petitioner shall not be granted. Herein fail not.

Witness, Hon. James W. Over, Judge of our said Orphans' Court, at Pittsburgh, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1916.

WM. CONNER,
Clerk of Orphans' Court.

TIMES BUILDING
Times Square
FOR RENT
FLOORS, SUITES, SINGLE OFFICES
Centre of Hotel, Theatre and Business Activity
RENTAL AGENT ON PREMISES, ROOM 466. Telephone [illegible] Bryant.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Atlantic Coast storm during the last twenty-four hours moved eastward from Maine, and Sunday night its centre was over Nova Scotia, with the lowest barometer reading 28.80 inches at Sydney. Another storm area is central over the southern Rocky Mountain region and moving eastward. Temperatures have fallen somewhat over much of the country east of the Mississippi River and the Middle Plains States, and readings are now generally below normal except in the Southwest States and along the northwest border. The indications are that the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States, the upper Ohio Valley and the lake region. The temperature will rise Monday and Tuesday in the East Gulf States and Tuesday throughout the Atlantic States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, westerly gales; Middle Atlantic, diminishing west gales; West Gulf, fresh southerly winds; South Atlantic, East Gulf, moderately variable winds.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Southern New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday.

Delaware—Fair Monday; Tuesday increasing cloudiness; slowly rising temperature.

Western New York—Snow flurries Monday; Tuesday probably fair.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday; Tuesday increasing cloudiness.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	22	25	4 P. M.	29	20
6 A. M.	20	22	6 P. M.	25	22
9 A. M.	23	20	9 P. M.	22	24
12 M.	28	22	11 P. M.	23	23

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 24; for the corresponding date last year it was 24; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 22; at 8 P. M. it was 24. Maximum temperature, 29 degrees at 12:01 A. M.; minimum, 20 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.35 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.47 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:15—4 Bleecker St.; Benj. Werner	Slight
2:10—Bond and Lafayette Sts.; U. S. Mail auto	Slight
8:00—44 E. 132 St.; Morris Ishowitz	Slight
9:25—176 Stanton St.; not given	None
10:00—1,275 Lexington Av.; Wm. McLoughlin	Slight
10:20—45 Broome St.; Julius Ginsberg	Slight
11:25—30-32 W. 21 St.; Ehrlic & Aul	Slight
11:27—230 E. 119 St.; I. Gruberstein	Slight
P. M.	
2:20—155 E. 35 St.; T. J. Kelly	Slight
3:10—1,370 Brook Av.; Sol. Sussman	Slight
3:25—211 E. 106 St.; Mary Smith	Slight
4:05—265 Madison St.; M. Silverman	Slight
4:20—553 E. 132 St.; Chas. Foster	Slight
5:05—532 E. 14 St.; Anne Kreteois	Slight
5:20—176 E. 123 St.; A. Brettell	Slight
6:15—55½ Columbia St.; A. Spreer	Slight
6:35—789 6 Av.; Raymond Naftal	Slight
7:00—181-185 Mercer St.; not given	Slight
7:20—37½ Broome St.; N. A. Confectionery Co.	Slight
7:35—136 E. 119 St.; P. Appel	Slight
8:55—69-73 E. 111 St.; Sol Bansky	Slight
9:00—35 Pike St.; Morris Hoffman	$500
10:30—117 West St.; H. Kaufman	$200

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.

15 Minutes from Herald Sq.

via Penn., L. I. Electric Express Service.

NEW HOUSES $9,000 to $22,500

On Convenient Terms.

Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway & 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens office every day. Convenient trains leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 11:05, 11:50 A. M.; 12:30 (12:52 Saturday only), (1:15 Saturday only), 1:25, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:29, 5:00 (5:11 except Saturday), (5:18 Saturday only), 5:38 P. M., &c. SUNDAY—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 11:17, 11:34 A. M.; 1:08, 1:56, 2:12, 3:03, 4:11, 4:45, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

Overlooking the Sound

Modern home of 10 rooms and 2 baths; open fireplaces; hardwood; spacious porches; hot water heat, sewer, water, gas and electricity; 3 minutes to restricted bathing beach, dock, etc.; deep water anchorage; 2 blocks to station; $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged. B. STEPHENSON, 243 W. 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Most Complete Rental and Sale List White Plains, Hartsdale, Scarsdale.

EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,

DEPOT SQUARE, WHITE PLAINS.

'Phone 413.

ATLANTIC CITY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

For sale, attractive modern residence, on best avenue; central location; has fourteen rooms and three baths; hot water heat; open plumbing; also elevator to street level; lot 50x150 feet, and situated only half block from beach. Geo. W. Koons, 420 Sansom St., Phila., Pa.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MANCHESTER, CONN.

45 acre farm. 9 room house, barn and assorting room, sheds for 8 acres tobacco. Water in house, electric lights in house and assorting room; stocked bass pond, trout brook runs through property. F. N. Buckland.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BARGAINS

Niagara Fire Insurance Co. will sublet ground floor—3,000 sq. ft., 25-7 Liberty St. and 10th floor—6,000 sq. ft. 25-7 Liberty St. through to 54-6 Maiden Lane. Offices with plenty of daylight at very low rents. Entire or divide to suit.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.

Tel. John 2000. 92 William St.

Morton Building

116 Nassau Street

Strictly fireproof building. Equipped with new, modern Otis passenger and freight elevators. A few large suites of offices are for rent with excellent light. Also smaller offices at reasonable prices. Must be seen to be appreciated.

Agent on premises.

FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,

2,211 Broadway.

It's hard making your mind up where you should locate your office. We cannot locate everybody, and frankly say so. If you tell us your necessities, a little expert advice may be of value to you. We are at your service.

OFFICES TO LET

41 PARK ROW & 147 NASSAU ST.

16-Story Modern Office Building.

Located where all things in New York end—and begin—opposite City Hall Square. Apply E. A. Tredwell, on premises. (Phone Cort. 8918.)

THE HAVEMEYER BUILDING

Popularly Known as

26 CORTLANDT STREET

with entrances at 25 Dey St. & 25 Church St.

Offer at Very Low Rentals

SEVERAL DESIRABLE SUITES AND SMALL OFFICES

W. B. DUNCAN, Agent, on Premises.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,

Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Will sell my 2 lots cheap at Jamaica Bay for $50 cash and $5 a month; near trolley; good location for boating and fishing. Jamaica, 134 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$75 full price for 2 fine buildings lots, near station and trolley; payable $15 down and $2 monthly. Mr. B. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective home-seekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owner's prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BIG SACRIFICE.

800 LOTS AT SHERIFF'S SALE.

40 trains a day; 45 minutes from Broadway; low commutation; New Milford, N. J.—Erie Road. Very high land; extensive view over beautiful country; surrounded by fine homes. Formerly owned by New Milford Heights Land Improvement Co. Sale Wednesday afternoon, March 1st, at 2 o'clock, Sheriff's office, Hackensack, N. J. Big opportunity for private investor or realty company to pick up an immense bargain.

Bungalow located in pretty town 40 minutes out, on south side; modern construction; massive porch, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, large closet room, up-to-date kitchen; all rooms large, light, and airy; indirect lighting system, 2 blocks to bay; plenty of water sports and good fishing; will take $250 cash and $18 monthly from responsible party. Write for appointment to visit same. "Bungalow Owner," 135 Times Downtown.

Montclair.—Ideal home, semi-detached 11-room house; 2 baths, front, side porch; driveway; gas, electric light; refined neighborhood; convenient schools, town centre, trolley, Lackawanna; rent $700. Mme. Anthony, 226 West 75th. Telephone Columbus 5110.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.

138 Cooper Av.; Montclair 1181-R; frame house, 75x200; $9,500; 9 rooms and bath.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

NEW LONDON, ON THE SOUND.

Desirable furnished cottages to lease for 1916. Choice residential properties for sale. Neptune Park, at New London, and Eastern Point, near Griswold Hotel. W. S. Chappell, New London, Conn.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Little chicken farm, with a good house and plenty of ground for poultry and vegetables; half cleared, rest beautiful shady trees; located in town of 10,000; hour from city; $150 cash, balance in 8 years. B. Ferris, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

High-class Western stock ranch, adjacent 300,000 acres forest range; good hunting, fishing; saddle horses; residence; college man; 1,200 acres; improved; exceptional. R 151 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

FOR EXCHANGE—$3,000 EQUITY

In $5,500 Buffalo home for property in Bayonne or Greenville, N. J. Address W. C. Bancroft, Hotel, Navarre New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Physician having perfectly appointed office, convenient 42d St. subway, off Fifth Avenue, will divide office with high-class specialist; individual office, joint waiting room; state full particulars, school and specialty. W 170 Times.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation, VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes. LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

BROADWAY, NEAR 42D ST.

Store and basement, 22x100; 1,454 Broadway, 41st and 42d Sts. Owner, 31 Nassau, Room 713, after 1 P. M.

FOR RENT.

SMART OFFICES,

Adjoining Hotel Knickerbocker.

Rentals range from $600 to $1,200 per annum. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

Two lofts, 25x75; light front and rear; electric freight elevator service; desirable location; rent very reasonable. Standard Scale and Supply Co., 145 Chambers St.

AT BROADWAY and 42d St.—All or half of private office in well furnished suite; 801-806 Longacre Building; telephone Bryant 7835.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

West Side.

98th, 307 West, (Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Broadway and Riverside.)—Strictly high-class hotel, beautifully furnished; two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths, all-night service; rent $60 to $115 monthly, $15 to $30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

Sublet.—Well furnished four-room apartment, overlooking Hudson; lease for six months, $60 monthly; references required. 92 Haven Av., at West 171st St. Call Audubon 8041, exten. 25, for appointment.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

Attractively furnished two rooms, en suite, singly; high-class apartment, seventies; subway, 'bus; reasonable. 9616 Schuyler, extension nine.

CONCORD HALL,

Riverside Drive, corner 119th St.

7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS. J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

Unfurnished.

West Side.

THE SUMNER.

31 West 11th, (Near 5th Av.)

Elegant, modern, 4-room housekeeping apartment; respectable house and neighborhood; $67.50. Inquire Walsh, 73 West 11th. Immediate possession.

BEAUTIFUL old place at Summit, N. J., which owner cannot occupy; large, old-fashioned residence, modernized; large barn fitted for garage; large road frontage; fine location; 60 min. from N. Y. Apply Summit Agents or owner, 674 Springfield Av., Summit.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants: elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent, or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

170th, 709 West.—Apartments to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $32 to $36; 5 rooms, $38; class of tenants absolutely restricted. Inquire premises.

101st, 14 West.—6-7 rooms; modern; phone; near park; $40 monthly up.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

90th, 122 West.—Elegant single flat, eight rooms, bath; rent reasonable. Janitor.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

Bronx.

Washington Av., 1,042, (corner 165th.)—Dentist, doctor, six light rooms, improvements. Levitt.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL BUNGALOW

Five rooms, bath, combination gas and electric fixtures, hardwood trim; up-to-date in every detail; large plot, overlooking ocean; 5 minutes to water; boating, fishing, bathing; great bargain for $2,700; responsible party can take possession for $250 cash and pay off balance $18 monthly; only 40 minutes from city. B. Hughes, 349 East 14th St.

GOOD FARM

Old-fashioned country town; excellent soil for small farming; just suited for poultry plant; house in good shape; needs small addition for large family; suitable for four just as it stands; will sell very cheap; $150 cash, balance $12 monthly; one hour from city. B. Russell, 349 East 14th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

SUMMER AT DEAL, ALLENHURST, ASBURY PARK **HOMES**

and vinicity, near Summer Capital.

Now Renting—Best Houses Go First.

Complete List. Send for Booklet "T."

Several exceptional Bargains for Sale.

Ferguson & Son 711 Mattison Av., Ph. 332. ASBURY PARK, N. J.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Three-story commercial building in the heart of the business section, opposite "the world's largest resort store." Can be leased for a term of years. Suited for high-grade market, restaurant or branch of chain store. Address P. O. Box 65, Asbury Park, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York.—Citation:

Whereas, A petition was filed in the District Court of the United States, Southern District of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the tug Johnstown, concerning the loss, damage, injury, and destruction occasioned by the Johnstown and her tow coming in contact with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915; and,

Whereas, The petitioner filed with the Clerk of this court on November 30, 1915, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $28,000, with interest from February 9, 1915, duly approved, undertaking to pay into court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said tug Johnstown and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount;

Now, Therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages, or injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the tug Johnstown and her tow with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said court at the court rooms thereof on the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated New York, November 30, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,

United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 24th day of November, 1915, by Cornelius K. G. Billings, as owner of the Steam Yacht Vanadis, concerning the loss, damage, injury or death occasioned by a collision with the Bunker Hill, which happened on the 13th day of June, 1915, and

Whereas, the said Cornelius K. G. Billings, the petitioner, has given an ad interim stipulation for value, executed November 24th, 1915, by the National Surety Company, in the sum of $210,000, and filed in the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, on November 24th, 1915, undertaking to file in this proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the appraised value of the petitioner's interest in the said vessel and her pending freight;

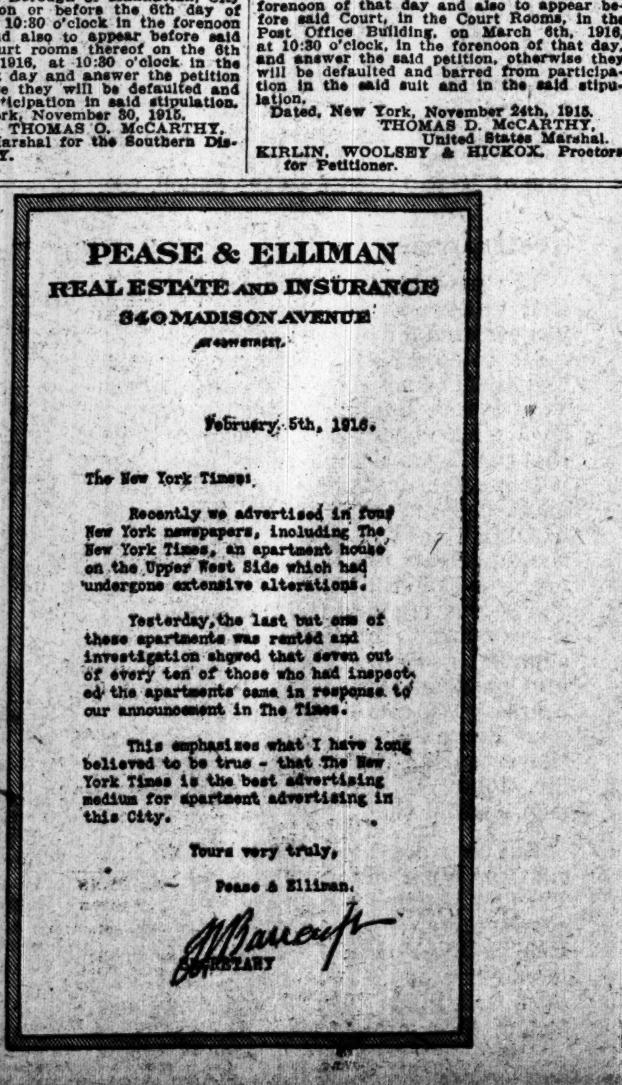
Now, Therefore, pursuant to the monition issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, destruction, damage, injury or death, caused by or resulting from the collision that occurred between the Steam Yacht Vanadis, and the Steamship Bunker Hill, on June 13th, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Clarence S. Houghton at his office, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 6th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day and also to appear before said Court, in the Court Rooms, in the Post Office Building, on March 6th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, and answer the said petition, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in the said suit and in the said stipulation.

Dated, New York, November 24th, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,

United States Marshal.

KIRLIN, WOOLSEY & HICKOX, Proctors for Petitioner.



PEASE & ELLIMAN

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

340 MADISON AVENUE

February 5th, 1916.

The New York Times:

Recently we advertised in four New York newspapers, including The New York Times, an apartment house on the Upper West Side which had undergone extensive alterations.

Yesterday, the last but one of these apartments was rented and investigation showed that seven out of every ten of those who had inspected the apartments came in response to our announcement in The Times.

This emphasizes what I have long believed to be true - that The New York Times is the best advertising medium for apartment advertising in this City.

Yours very truly,

Pease & Elliman.

SECRETARY

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,

1,880 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6521.

Locomobile Touring, 1915, 5 and 7 pass.

Packard Twin Six, (new,) 1916, 7 pass.

Packard Limousine "3-38," 1915, 7 pass.

Packard Touring, "3-38," 1915, 5 and 7 pass.

Packard Touring, "1-38," 1914, 5 pass.

Cadillac Touring, 8 cyl., 1915, 7 pass.

Cadillac Sedan, 4 cyl., 1914, 5 pass.

Hupmobile, 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled and newly painted and are guaranteed same as new; we will accept any reasonable offer. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—1914 6-cylinder landaulet, body by Hallbrook; fine appointments; mechanically excellent; electric light and starter; $750. Senior Bros., 1,873 Broadway.

PEERLESS seven-passenger car, in good condition; touring and limousine bodies; fully equipped; price $800. A. A., Times Downtown.

Studebaker, 1914 touring car; excellent condition throughout; must be seen to be appreciated; $400.

J. Diuguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Overland, 1914, touring car; excellent in condition and appearance; fully equipped; $385. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Peerless, two bodies, excellent condition, $525. Sulkins, 1,886 Broadway, 3d floor. Col. 8963.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard limousine by month; in good condition, like a private car. Telephone 4300 Plaza.

Packard limousine, hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, Harlem 4421-4832.

For rent by month, new handsome limousine car, perfect condition. R 33 Times.

Packard Landaulet, day, week, month. Ben Sulkin, 201 West 83d. Columbus 5358.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Spring courses for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Well furnished rooms, bathroom floor, moderate.

43D, 130 EAST.—Private family; beautiful room for lady, connecting bath; near Grand Central; $5.50; references, first bell.

45TH ST., 27 East.—Large, sunny room; steam, electricity, bath; refined environment; gentlemen only.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Newly decorated, large, light room; telephone; all conveniences; references.

61ST ST., 166 EAST.—Large, light room; all improvements; private bath; refined, private house.

124TH, (1,939 Madison Av.)—Comfortable, pleasant hallroom, all conveniences, telephone, reasonable.

EAST 57TH ST.—Attractive suite; one, two, three rooms; bath; exclusive. Plaza 6087.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath; private house. Owner.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; bath; music allowed, and music studios by hour.

MADISON AV., 222, (near 36th St.)—Handsomely furnished single rooms, $6 weekly.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 EAST.—Beautiful, large, single rooms; exceptionally clean; baths.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; hot water plant, electricity; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; private baths; open grate fires; telephone.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; steam, telephone; references.

21ST ST., 336-338 WEST.—Shirley House; Telephone 10291 Chelsea; business girls' clubhouse; rooms $2 to $3; clubroom privileges, library, and music room; laundry.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Lare, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen only.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Attractive front room, bath, telephone, electricity, elevator; modern apartment.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Resident, nonresident studios, rooms, furnished; studio by hour. Plaza 3655.

64TH ST., 102 WEST.—Newly opened house; rooms all sizes, $2.50 up; handy location.

64TH, 147 WEST.—New, select; $4 up; all conveniences; gentlemen.

72D, 22 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; private bath; quiet; homelike; electricity; breakfast.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large, newly furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; references.

73D ST., 271 WEST.—Modern bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath; also single room.

73D, 158 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room; near subway, elevated; gentlemen.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; private bath; second floor; references; private family. Owner.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful front, rear parlors; private baths; one flight up.

75TH ST., 3 WEST.—Just open, newly furnished residence; rooms en suite with baths; all single; electricity; $5, $9, $14.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Nicely furnished; good heat; sun; all conveniences. 5675 Schuyler.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished, large front room, adjoining bath; running water; reasonable.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Medium front room; single room; board optional; continuous hot water.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable large front southern exposure room; electricity; reasonable.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished, pleasant rooms; all conveniences; reference.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright single rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 up; board optional.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, double; also parlor floor; conveniences; block subway.

82D, (451 West End Av.)—Large, warm front room; bath convenient; telephone. Lounsberry.

84TH, 154 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom; nicely furnished; electricity; telephone; conveniences; gentleman. Ryan.

85TH, 200 WEST.—Comfortable front room, adjoining bath; modern apartment; telephone. Vealie.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Desirable room in private home off Riverside Drive; exclusive.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; large room; running water; southern exposure; electricity.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Large room; twin beds; single rooms; steam; electricity; telephone.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room; private bath; connecting dressing room; southern exposure; reasonable.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Near park and "L"; front parlor; connecting bedroom; $8; electricity.

92D ST., 46 WEST, (near Park.)—Beautiful furnished front parlor, with connecting bedroom, $8.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large room, suitable couple or gentlemen; all conveniences; references.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house, attractive, well-furnished room, bath, telephone, $3.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; two front connecting, other rooms; single, double. Smith.

97TH, 305 WEST.—Neatly furnished room; complete; running water, electricity, &c.; private home; convenient subway, surface cars. Apt. 4.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Broadway room, suitable three; also single; board optional. Apt. 6A.

102D, 502 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; subway; nicely furnished room; bath.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Comfortable front room; elevator, telephone, electricity; subway; gentleman. Arbuckle.

105TH, Near Broadway.—Three or four rooms; use kitchen; adults. R 16 Times.

106TH, 221 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exceptional outside room; gentlemen. Riverside 2680. Kistler.

118 WEST 69TH STREET,

WEST HALL.

Medium-size room with running water; adjoins bath; southern exposure; steam heat.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Rooms in high-class apartment; southern exposure; quiet surroundings; meals optional. Morningside 3502, Apt. 23.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Small room; exquisitely clean; use of bath; $2; references.

122D ST., 137 WEST.—Desirable single room, supplied with hot water; telephone; subway.

122D, 500 WEST.—Double and single; quiet, outside rooms; lavatory, closet. Whyte.

123D, 541 WEST.—Front, southern room; sunny; $5; near Columbia, Riverside. Duncan.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Large outside room; lavatory, shower, elevator; moderate.

170TH, 555 WEST.—Comfortable front room; telephone, electricity; breakfast; reasonable; apartment 44.

181ST, (190 Wadsworth Av.)—Cheerful outside room; telephone; electricity; gentleman. Apt. 29.

One, two rooms and bath; large, light; near 96th St. Subway. Riverside 1943.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610.—Single or double room; conveniences; no other roomers; $6 and $8; gentlemen only; references. Apt. 47.

WEST END AV., 350.—Beautiful rooms, newly furnished; private house; electricity, phone.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

THREE small, light rooms; dining room, bedroom, kitchen, with gas; $27.50 monthly. Voris, 799 Park Av.

WEST END AV, 794, (98th.)—Two rooms, private bath; maid service; moderate.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

37 EAST 53D ST.

Rooms, with board; references; table board.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Large second floor rooms; also single; excellent board; parlor dining.

MADISON AV., 213.—Double room, with private bath; one without; cuisine excellent.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22-33 WEST.—Small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large single rooms with board.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Single, double rooms; heated; home atmosphere; telephone; excellent board; reasonable.

16 WEST 49TH ST.

Rooms, with board; table board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; excellent board; telephone; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; suit parties desiring comfortable home with refined surroundings; Southern cooking.

72D ST., 258 WEST.—Single rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

58TH, 308 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot, cold water; meals optional; reasonable.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Well-heated, single room and bath; excellent cuisine; electricity, telephone.

73D, 142 WEST.—French home, French conversation; Parisian lady offers refined people beautiful, newly furnished rooms, with board; exceptional cooking.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, small rooms; bath; table board; spring rates.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; elegant suite; private bath; double room, twin beds, bath; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large front second-story room, with board; high grade.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent home table; continuous hot water; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large second, also third floor, sunny, medium rooms; exceptional house.

82D 130 WEST.—Desirable rooms, hot and cold water, large closets, with board.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; steam, electricity; table service unsurpassed; reasonable; reference.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable large room; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Back parlor; electricity; private bath; suitable gentlemen; board optional.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Two handsome rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; refined private family.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate, single or couple; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room overlooking Hudson; electricity; home environment; excellent table; exclusive, refined couple or gentleman preferred.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large room near park, "L"; superior board; table guests.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av.)—Near elevated; "Morningside Park Family Hotel"; cozy, steam-heated rooms; excellent meals; home comforts; $8 up; social surroundings. 4021 Morningside.

126TH, 174 WEST, (THE NORWOOD,)

Corner 7th Av.; family hotel; no cold rooms; steam heat; reasonable rates.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Private; room, board; Southern cooking; business man, woman; references. Apt. 42.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway and Riverside.)—Nicest, healthiest section; "The Audubon"; bright, clean rooms or suites, $8 to $20 weekly, including splendid meals; good service; home comforts. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

152D, 518 WEST.—Private family; pleasant, single room; young man; references. Audubon 7392.

156TH, 537 West.—Large room; good home cooking; for gentleman or woman; private family; references exchanged; $10 weekly.

PRIVATE FAMILY offers beautiful room and excellent board to couple or two gentlemen wishing exclusive accommodation. Schuyler 8657.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow, rent with board large room, private bath; other room, 4 windows, facing Hudson. 4926 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (cor. 94th.)—Attractively furnished room, where one can feel right at home; excellent cuisine. Apt. 4.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Single room, top floor; also double; desirable house.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

March 4, well ventilated, electric-lighted room, breakfast, dinner; west side, below 100th; American, (30,) Christian, office man; $7-$8-$9. Reply to Kirk—A 41 Times Annex.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE SALE.—County Court, Westchester County.—In the matter of the assignment of Abraham Schemel, for the benefit of creditors to Maurice P. Davidson, Assignee.—SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, sells by public auction, on Monday, Feb. 28, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, 15½ Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y. Assets of the above, consisting of a retail toy, novelties, sporting goods, trunks and leather goods store, baseball, golf and tennis outfits, boxing gloves, footballs, and punching bags, sporting shoes of all kinds, ice and roller skates, and skating shoes; sweaters and jerseys, athletic shirts and underwear; electrical goods, such as batteries, flash lights, and Christmas tree bulbs; dog collars, trunk straps, bags, valises, trunks, pocket-books, and leather novelty goods; horsewhips, air rifles, guns, and ammunition; fishing rods and fishing tackle; large amount of unbreakable and character dolls, mechanical toys, and choice line of erectors; games of all kinds, sleighs, coasters, wagons, automobiles, hooks and ladders, gocarts, tricycles, and bicycles; blackboards, drums and hobby-horses, &c., &c., &c. Fixtures, consisting of: National cash register, silent salesman showcases, upright showcase, shelving, awning, &c. Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith. MAURICE P. DAVIDSON, ESQ., Assignee.

ALFRED YANKAUER, Esq., Attorney for Assignee, 261 Broadway, City.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2,120-2,126. Tel. 6911-12-7604-05 Barclay. Salesroom, 115-117 Spring St., Tel. 5382 Spring.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

FOR SALE, LARGE RESTAURANT, AVERAGE INCOME, $265 PER DAY.

Good reason for selling; 10-year lease. Address M. Meyers, 5406 Chester Av., Philadelphia, Penn.

Wanted.—An active partner in profitable and growing jobbing business: will sell half interest to high-class business man; must be able to invest $5,000; references exchanged; business in New York. A 361 Times Downtown.

Cafe and Restaurant.—Receipts $125 daily; will sell on account having two places; opportunity for cook or waiter with little cash; terms to suit. Muller's Brokerage, 61 1st St., Hoboken.

Business College Chance.—Owner, suddenly called to Europe, must dispose of this school, whose every detail shows success; easy terms. Inquire T. M. Burns, Torrington, Conn.

WOMEN'S APPAREL SPECIALTY SHOP, upper Broadway; well established business; space suitable for millinery, corsets, besides regular stock; sold outright for $5,000. R 71 Times.

Investor wanted, $10,000, high percentage on capital first year; confidential. A 255 Times Downtown.

Manufacturing business, established, desires salesman as partner; references; investment required. Z 255 Times Annex.

High-class furnished room house for sale; exclusive neighborhood; closest investigation invited. 255 West 73d.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 360.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANTS; books opened, closed, systematized, audited; income tax reports; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements, firms not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 502. Phone Cortlandt 8391.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

A.—TYPEWRITING desired evenings; circular mailing, addressing business letters, &c. A 333 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Three years' experience; highest credentials; university student. I. G., 2,462 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Cypress 3072.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly competent; executive; long, varied experience; married. Address Room 1307, 440 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, Credit Man.—Take care of office; eight years' experience with underwear jobbing house; A1 references. B 207 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, 7 years' experience; references; salary moderate. Leonard, 191 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 23; experienced; follow-up work; good correspondent; salary $18. R 4 Times.

BOY, 16, wishes position as electrician's helper; 6 months' experience. Kathman, 154 West 90th.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write E. Gunther, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American, 26, married, six years' driving experience, best private family references, wishes position city, country; any make of car. K., 100 West 106th St., care Keller.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert mechanic; just disengaged; 10 years' experience; personal references; city or country. William Umphrey, 435 East 82d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—German, married, 15 years' experience, expert driver, mechanic; excellent private references. Man, care Dickman, 201 West 88th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; good mechanic, careful driver; polite; good references; moderate salary. O. Vereschuk, 147 East 40th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—EXPERIENCED MECHANIC; REFERENCES; CITY, COUNTRY. A 220 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, thoroughly competent, reliable; 11 years' reference. Harris, 226 East 127th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 10 years' experience; best references. Gray, 607 Amsterdam Av.

CLERK.—Young man, 19, Christian, desires position as junior clerk; two years' experience; best of references; moderate salary. R 74 Times.

CREDIT MAN, AUDITOR.—At present with large automobile tire manufacturers; familiar with branch details; age 32; highest credentials. A 18 Times Annex.

MAN of experience would like to open and manage a partial payment department for a Stock Exchange house. Address Box P 173 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—College graduate; nine months' experience; $18 to $20. Z 239 Times Annex.

STOCK CLERK, General Office.—Young man; Wall Street experience; chance advancement desirable. Reliable, 63 Times Downtown.

TECHNICAL MAN, age 40, with comprehensive business experience, seeks opening with a manufacturing concern that desires to improve its efficiency; thorough knowledge of accounting, (both cost and commercial,) purchasing and correspondence; practical machinist, draughtsman, and designer; ingenious in overcoming difficulties. R 154 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, conscientious, energetic, high school education, 4 years' practical business experience, desires clerical position. A 283 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (17,) 2 years' office, 1½ high school, desires a position with future. Store, 829 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN (23) wishes position; experienced in driving, shipping, receiving, stock clerk. George Lammers, 454 West 35th St.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, in wholesale clothing house. Apply, with references, Wiesenthal & Svirsky, 14-16 Washington Place.

BOND SALESMAN wanted with clientele in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; none others need apply; commission. G 314 Times Downtown.

CARRIAGE TRIMMERS WANTED.

First-class men on high-grade automobile lined top work. To capable men we can offer steady employment at good wages; state age and experience. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

DESIGNER.—New firm starting in business wants man to make corsets; must understand drafting; good opportunity for right party; salary and commission. N 17 Times.

MAN AND WIFE to take entire charge of small country place, hour from New York; wife for general housework; man for outside work, including care of two horses, cow, and chickens; family of two adults; personal references required; wages $50. Room 1,914, 52 Vanderbilt Av. Call Monday.

MAN of trained literary ability to assist in preparation of scientific papers for evenings only. Dr. Iskowitz, 58 West 58th St.

SALESMAN to carry a strong line of leather photo albums and camera carrying cases on strictly commission basis as side line for Pacific Coast; city reference; one acquainted with trade preferred. A 40 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Young men, bright, to sell twine to trade; experience preferred; commission basis only; excellent opportunity. Frank Levy, Inc., 9 East Broadway.

YOUNG MAN wanted to learn investment business; high school education essential; good opportunity for right man; salary to start $25 per month. B 208 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

TECHNICAL men of all professions, engineers, chemists, architects, draftsmen, sales engineers, superintendents, foremen with executive ability, &c.; if your record will stand the "acid test" it will be worth your while to register with NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE. Call between 9 and 2 P. M. 30 Church Street.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AN EXPERIENCED FINISHER. CALL dressmaker, Mme. Clara, 486 West 136th.

HOUSEWORK. — Young woman wanted (white) for housework, by day or week; must cook; city references required. Apt. 15, 318 West 100th. Phone 3502 Riverside.

JANITRESS for 20-family house; steam, hot water; also care of switchboard Call Mrs. Neach. 797 East 156th.

NURSE.—Refined young woman as nurse for infant; must be experienced. Apply with references, Monday, after 10, Mrs. Homer, 11½ West 37th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—French, English; take dictation in English and transcribe into French. Apply by letter, giving references, experience, and salary expected. H 261 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for switchboard and filing. Call 9 to 10 A. M., U. S. Envelope Co., Solicitors, 261 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, (8;) salary, $10 to $28 weekly. Other openings.

PAN-AMERICAN AGENCY,

24 Stone St., (McDermott.)

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, numerous positions unfilled, register free. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

V. M. WHEAT, Director.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTING, systematizing, compiling reports, issuing bills for individuals, clubs, societies, small businesses, professionals. Woman Accountant, 43 East 22d.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady wishes position as bookkeeper; seven years' experience. Box 591, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS-Teacher, diplomee, additional engagements; French, German, English, music; references. S 72 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 24 years; five years' experience; absolutely reliable, quick, accurate, and good speller; can think and act independently and be of real assistance; $15. A 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly capable; good education; familiar office work; neat, accurate; $8. A 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (24,) six years' experience; quick, accurate, businesslike; references; $15. A 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—2½ years' experience; American, reliable, reference; $10. A 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; excellent references; some bookkeeping, billing; $14. R 66 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER desires part-time position; also German stenography and home work. R., 567 West 145th.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, houseworkers, $25-$30. Domestic Exchange, 824 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.— Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,418 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 3,082, R. S. U. S., and Par. 347 Tariff Act, October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 329 black feathers of wild birds, 24 black feathers (small); 67 Bird of Paradise feathers, 1 pillow and cotton.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, February 17, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,

U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,

U. S. Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNIted States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of MARIUS E. BRINA, doing business as Standard Trading Co., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Feb. 28th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 405 and 411 Lexington Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, typewriter, carpets, etc., at 405 Lexington Ave., and at 411 Lexington Ave. a stock of canned goods.

MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.

HIRSCHMAN & DRUCKER, Attorneys for Assignee, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB SCHENKEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Feb. 28, 1916, by order of the Court at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the Trustee's right, title, and interest in and to the following-described property:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City and State of New York, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the Easterly side of Essex Street, distant 320 Feet Southerly from the corner formed by the Intersection of the Southerly side of New Lots Avenue, and the Easterly side of Essex Street; running thence Easterly, 100 Feet; thence Southerly, 25 Feet; thence Westerly, 100 Feet; thence Northerly, 25 Feet, to the point of beginning.

PARCEL 2.

Beginning at a point on the Easterly side of Essex Street, distant 370 Feet Southerly from the corner formed by the Intersection of the Southerly side of New Lots Avenue, with the Easterly side of Essex Street, running thence Easterly, 100 Feet; thence Southerly, 25 feet; thence Westerly, 100 Feet; thence Northerly, 25 Feet to the point of beginning.

CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Trustee.

JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York.

MACGRANE COXE,

Referee in Bankruptcy,

Woolworth Bldg., No. 7.

LOST AND FOUND

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Count six words to a line.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. A-57396, REPresenting 5 shares Baltimore & Ohio R. R. common stock, standing in the name of Philippe Landel. Please communicate with A. Ruffer & Sons, London, National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, Agents.

LOST—Gold bar pin, old fashioned setting, small, single square diamond, between West 152d St. and 124th St. and Lenox Av. on Amsterdam Av. car, last Saturday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock; reward. Phone Audubon 1954.

LOST—In Harlem Opera House late Sunday afternoon, lady's handbag, containing money, watch, card case with initials "R. E. M." on outside. Liberal reward if returned to Frank W. Sturgis, Murray Hill Hotel.

LOST—On 39th St. or in the Princess Theatre, Thursday afternoon, diamond pendant earring, consisting of two large diamonds and surrounded by smaller ones; liberal reward. Return to Cashier, Manhattan Hotel.

LOST—Ladies' gold watch, initials "S. N. O.," with black enamel and pearl chain, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 25, between 59th and 63d Sts. Return to 116 East 63d St. Reward.

LOST—Saturday in or near Wannamaker's store, gold vanity case, initialed "M.," visiting cards inside; reward $25 if returned. 344 West 88th St.

LOST—Between Whitestone and Hotel Astor, Feb. 24, black silk fob and crystal charm, with seal. Max O. Jordan, Whitestone, L. I.; reward.

LOST—Small black purse, containing two diamond rings, in subway train about 6:40 P. M. Sunday. Suitable reward return to Will von Tilzer, 145 West 45th.

LOST—Sunday night, between 5th and 6th Avs. and 51st St., diamond brooch and blue enamel watch. Reward if returned to Hoguet, 33 West 51st.

LOST—Gold cuff link, with chip diamonds, between Hotel McAlpin and Knickerbocker Theatre; reward. Telephone 2836 Rector.

LOST.—Brooch, diamond and coral, February 23, in afternoon; reward offered. Mrs. Aurelius De Yoanna, 565 Henry St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Between Amsterdam Roof or in taxi, one diamond ring; reward, $100. Return to Miss E. Brown, 66 West 46th St.

LOST—On Sunday afternoon, near Madison Av., 59th St., one gold hoop earring; reward. A 38 Times Annex.

LOST—On 42d St., Saturday afternoon, black wrist bag, containing jewelry, &c.; reward; no questions asked. Phone Barclay 6234.

LOST—Enameled pansy pin, Adler's, 148th St. and Broadway vicinity; valued for association; liberal reward. Zoller, 556 W. 150th.

LOST—Feb. 24, fox neckpiece, front Times Square Building; reward. 124 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST.—Amethyst and pearl barpin, Tuesday, above 82d; reward. Return to Dr. Richards, corner Broadway and 97th.

LOST—Tuesday, cameo pin set with diamonds; reward. Return M. Gruenstein, 60 West 95th.

LOST—Lady's watch, ornamented American flag, monogramed; liberal reward. Bensinger, 1,476 Lexington Av.

LOST—Masonic watch charm; monogram P. B. Reward if returned to P. Brock, 223 1st Av.

LOST—Friday, horseshoe sapphire and pearl brooch; reward. M. R., 427 West 34th.

LOST—Physician's bag, near Colonial Hotel; $10 reward. 666 West End Av.

LOST—On Friday, Feb. 25, diamond crescent; reward. Ehrlicher, 240 West 104th St.

DIAMOND RINGS, between Astor and Biltmore Hotels; $25 reward if returned to R 40 Times. No questions.

$100 REWARD and no questions asked for return of diamond and platinum bracelet watch, lost Tuesday, Feb. 22, on the west side of 5th Av., between 46th and 54th Sts. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$350 REWARD.—Return diamond ring, two large diamonds, small diamonds in setting, lost early part of February. Udall & Ballou, 574 Fifth Av., New York.

REWARD, no questions asked, gentleman's large size Waltham watch, engraved "E. A. S."; lost Times Square Sunday night. Return Room 30, 40 Wall St.

REWARD—Small purse, in Automat, 47th, Broadway, Sunday afternoon. 14 Clifton Place, Brooklyn.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—In Pelham Manor, small Pekingese dog; answers name of "Chuta"; $50 reward. Return to Mrs. A. M. Hunter, Pelham Manor.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

SUMMONSES.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED States, to NATHAN SAPIRSTEIN, greeting: You are hereby commanded that you personally appear before the Judge of the District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New York, in the Second Circuit in Equity, within sixty days after service hereof, wheresoever the said court shall then be, to answer a bill of complaint exhibited against you in the said court by the United States of America, and to do further and receive what the said court shall have considered in that behalf. And this you are not to omit under the penalty on you of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Witness, Honorable Charles M. Hough, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, at the City of New York, on the 26th day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fortieth.

[Seal.] ALEX. GILCHRIST, Jr., Clerk.

[Seal.] H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,

United States Attorney, Solicitor for United States of America.

The defendant is required to enter appearance in the above cause in the Clerk's office of this court within sixty days after service hereof, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against you.

ALEX. GILCHRIST, Jr., Clerk.

To Nathan Sapirstein, the defendant above named:

The foregoing writ of subpoena is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Learned Hand, a Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 15th day of February, 1916, and on that day filed with the writ of subpoena and bill in equity herein in the office of the Clerk of the said United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, at the Post Office Building, in the City of New York and State of New York.

Dated New York, February 15, 1916.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,

United States Attorney, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, United States Court and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED States of America, to ISIDOR COVITT, (formerly known as ISIDOR MOSCOWITZ,) greeting: You are hereby commanded that you personally appear before the Judge of the District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New York, in the Second Circuit in Equity, within sixty days after service hereof, wheresoever the said court shall then be, to answer a bill of complaint exhibited against you in the said court by the United States of America, and to do further and receive what the said court shall have considered in that behalf. And this you are not to omit under penalty on you of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Witness, Honorable Charles M. Hough, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, at the City of New York, on the 26th day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fortieth.

[Seal.] ALEX. GILCHRIST, Jr., Clerk.

[Seal.] H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,

United States Attorney, Solicitor for United States of America.

The defendant is required to enter appearance in the above cause in the Clerk's office of this court within sixty days after service hereof, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against you.

ALEX. GILCHRIST, Jr., Clerk.

To Isidor Covitt, (formerly known as Isidor Moscowitz,) the defendant above named:

The foregoing writ of subpoena is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Learned Hand, a Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 15th day of February, 1916, and on that day filed with the writ of subpoena and bill in equity herein in the office of the Clerk of the said United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, at the Post Office Building, in the City of New York and State of New York.

Dated New York, February 15, 1916.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,

United States Attorney, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, United States Court and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

No. 22,805.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS DANIN, Bankrupt.

Louis Danin was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 10th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 14th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

Feb. 28, 1916.

THOMPSON WILL ASK A YEAR FOR INQUIRY

Wants Legislature to Let Him Dig On Into Transit Affairs Till Next January.

SURE HE WILL FIND "CRIME"

Goes to Fight Whitney and Hervey, Who, He Says, Have Been Proved Unfit for Service Board.

Senator Thompson, Chairman of the Legislative Committee investigating the Public Service Commission, left last night for Lockport, from which place, after attending to a matter of private business, he will go to Albany tonight to oppose the confirmation of Travis H. Whitney and Charles S. Hervey as Public Service Commissioners. He will also ask the Legislature to extend the time of his committee indefinitely. Unless an extension is granted the committee goes out of existence on March 6.

The resolution for an indefinite extension will be introduced into both branches tonight and, should it be adopted, the committee would be free to investigate until the first Monday in January, 1917, when a new Legislature begins.

Asked yesterday whether he anticipated opposition to the resolution Senator Thompson said:

"I can't see why anyone would want to put himself in the position of attempting to suppress evidence of crime. We have turned up evidence of such conditions regarding the dual subway contracts that any reasonable man must assume that a crime has been committed. The committee wants to find out just what has been done and what legislative steps should be taken to prevent a repetition of the crime. You can't pass laws to prevent crime until you know how existing laws have been violated."

Will Oppose Whitney.

When Senator Thompson was reminded that he met with opposition when he last obtained a continuance of his committee, he replied that at that time so much evidence of crime had not been disclosed. It was reported, however, that opposition would develop in the Legislature.

Senator Thompson will go before the Finance Committee of the Senate on Tuesday to oppose the confirmation of Mr. Whitney and Mr. Hervey. Asked why he was opposed to these men as Public Service Commissioners, he said:

"The evidence before the committee shows that there is more than sufficient foundation for inquiry into the good faith and the circumstances surrounding the execution of the dual contracts. Certainly we've shown that taxpayers have suffered injustice after injustice by public service corporations, practiced after those contracts were signed. If the Public Service Commission and the Controller's office didn't know about these things, they should have known. They should have been aware of everything that our committee has exposed.

"All the time that this injustice was going on, Mr. Whitney was secretary of the Public Service Commission, and Mr. Hervey occupied a prominent place in the Controller's office. If either one of these gentlemen had proper public spirit to make him eligible as a Public Service Commissioner, he certainly should have acquainted the public with the facts. Here was a rotten situation right under their noses. They should have exposed it, even if it cost them their jobs.

"I don't know what the Finance Committee will do, but I know what I will do. I have one vote on the committee and one voice, and I'll oppose the confirmation of both of these men right through."

Wants "a Lot" Explained.

Senator Thompson said Mr. Whitney would also have to explain "a lot" concerning his affidavit made when Fred C. Williams attempted to get an injunction to block the third tracking of the Fulton Street elevated line in Brooklyn last month. Senator Lawson, Chairman of a sub-committee of the Thompson committee, recently charged that Mr. Whitney's affidavit did not contain all the facts, and that if it had the court would not have denied the injunction. Senator Thompson admitted yesterday that the affidavit was "technically correct," but he added:

"If Public Service Commissioners and officers are going into technicalities to aid and assist private corporations I can't stand for it, and I don't believe that anybody else can."

Mr. Whitney reiterated yesterday that the affidavit contained the full information in his possession when he made it, and that he had taken advantage of no technicality. It was further asserted by a man who followed the matter of the Fulton Street third tracking that the injunction was denied because Mr. Williams was found not be the owner of property which he alleged would be injured by the third tracking.

Asked concerning the "prior determination" and "quarterly determination" allowances by the Public Service Commission to the Interborough, Mr. Whitney said that, in his opinion, the large sum of money not allowed to the company by the commission had been once and for all denied and could not be claimed by the company again. The situation is this: The Interborough claimed about $1,500,000 to be charged against the construction accounts of the dual contracts and to be paid to the Interborough from the profits of the dual subway system before the city begins to share in the profits. Of this sum the Public Service Commission, according to Mr. Whitney, allowed only $345,500, but, according to the position taken by Senator Thompson, the remainder of the amount claimed might at any time be allowed by the commission. This, however, is not Mr. Whitney's understanding of the matter.

Says Question Is Closed.

"As I see it," Mr. Whitney said yesterday, "the question is closed. It's just as if you owed a man a debt and settled with him for 30 cents on the dollar. He couldn't come back to you later for the remaining 70 cents. We've allowed the Interborough $345,500 of the total amount claimed to date, and I don't see how the company can come back later and try to collect any of the claims we haven't allowed."

Mr. Whitney admitted that the $125,000 paid to Theodore P. Shonts by the Interborough Company as a bonus had been included in the $345,500 allowed, but he said that the Public Service Commission, when it allowed this sum, did not know that any of it was to go as a bonus to Mr. Shonts or to any one else. The $125,000 was claimed and allowed, he said, as salaries for superintending construction work.

Senator Thompson said yesterday that, if the life of his committee was extended he fully intended to put T. H. Gillespie, Vice President of T. A. Gillespie & Co., before the Senate for contempt in refusing on Saturday to turn over to the committee certain papers bearing upon his firm's dealings with its branch in Pittsburgh. The Chairman said that if his committee went out of existence next week, there would be no use to press the contempt charge against Mr. Gillespie, but he was positive that, if the committee was continued, he would ask the Senate to send Mr. Gillespie to jail for the length of the present legislative session, or until Mr. Gillespie saw fit to yield the papers which, Senator Thompson believes, will shed light on the dealings of the Interborough Company with the Gillespie Company and the Public Service Commission.

Surprised by Gillespie's Act.

Frank Moss, counsel for the Thompson committee, said yesterday that he was very much surprised at Mr. Gillespie's refusal to give up the papers, as he had understood from Paul D. Cravath, Gillespie's lawyer, that the papers would be surrendered if the committee would keep certain items in them from the public. The items which Mr. Gillespie wanted withheld from the public, Mr. Moss said, were represented to him as matters which Mr. Gillespie did not want business competitors to know about. Understanding that only such items should be withheld, Mr. Moss said that he agreed to Mr. Cravath's terms.

It was learned yesterday that the Thompson Committee wants to investigate the prior and quarterly awards made by the Public Service Commission to companies subsidiary to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, on the theory that many of the large sums expended by the two controlling companies with alleged impropriety may have been charged against the city and covered up in claims of the smaller companies.

Many Witnesses Absent.

Senator Thompson was provoked yesterday because, he said, a number of important witnesses wanted by his committee were out of town. Among these he named Alfred Craven, chief engineer of the Public Service Commission, who is in Pinehurst, N. C. The Chairman charged that Mr. Craven left the city without notifying the committee and that he had no right to do so. In answer to this Mr. Whitney said yesterday that he had promised the committee that Mr. Craven would appear as a witness whenever desired. He only urged, he said, that, because of Mr. Craven's ill health, the committee first learn all it could from other engineers employed by the Public Service Commission.

Senator Thompson also complained that James C. Brady and Nicholas F. Brady, big factors in rapid transit affairs, were in Palm Beach.

The next session of the committee will be held on Wednesday morning.

THINK WHITNEY WILL LOSE.

Politicians Interested in Whitman's Service Board Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Republican politicians all over the State are showing deep interest in the hearing on Tuesday before the Senate Finance Committee on the confirmation of Travis H. Whitney and George S. Hervey as Public Service Commissioners and of the five Industrial Commissioners appointed in recess.

Senator George F. Thompson is opposed to Whitney, as is Senator Robert R. Lawson of Kings, also a member of the Thompson Committee. Senator Thompson is also opposed to Hervey. Incidentally, Governor Whitman has agreed to discard his budget which Hervey prepared.

Senator Lawson is directing the fight on Industrial Commissioners Lynch, Wiard, and Lyon because of the Diamond factory fire in his district last November, in which sixteen persons lost their lives. He will present allegations of negligence and inefficiency to the committee on Tuesday.

It is common talk in Albany that the Finance Committee will not favor Whitney, and probably will also reject Hervey. Senator Sage, Chairman of the committee, said tonight that he had not made up his mind and would be interested in the evidence Senator Thompson may offer on Tuesday.

It is the general impression that the committee will report the names of all five Industrial Commissioners.

$10,515 IN CRAP GAME RAID.

Benjamin Langer and 44 Others Arrested After a Fight.

Detectives Lynch and Dent of Inspector Ryan's staff were passing a poolroom on upper Fifth Avenue, between 119th and 120th Streets, early yesterday morning, when they heard loud and excited conversation, and upon looking into the place found a large number of men gathered around a billiard table on which there was being played a game which the detectives recognized as craps. The two backed away, notified Inspector Ryan, and were presently reinforced by a large squad, who raided the room.

When the police broke in the gamesters resisted arrest and tried to fight their way out with chairs, billiard cues, and any other weapons that they could lay their hands on. But the detectives overpowered them, and eventually arrested forty-five men, who were taken to the West 123d Street Station in four patrol wagons. After the battle the detectives found the floor of the room littered with a miscellaneous assortment of articles which the prisoners had dropped during the fight or in their haste to get away, including half a dozen gold watches, a number of watch chains, pocket knives, pawn tickets, a loaded revolver, and twenty pairs of dice.

When the prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Simms in Harlem Court Benjamin Langer, said by the police to be a brother of "Dollar John" Langer, and hence known as "Half Dollar" Langer, was held in $300 bail for examination Thursday. Ten thousand dollars in bills and $515 in change was found on him. The rest of the prisoners were fined $3 each. Among them were many notorious Harlem characters, according to the police. One man was Albert Exl, who was once shot by the late Gyp the Blood.

TWO ACCUSED OF ARSON.

Hat Manufacturer and Employe Arrested for Factory Fire.

David Schuf of 90 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, President of the Deutsch Schuf Corporation, hat manufacturers, at 41 Bond Street, Manhattan, and Hyman Kooperman of 86 Bristol Street, Brooklyn, shipping clerk employed by the corporation, and a cousin of Schuf, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Corrigan in Jefferson Market Court on charges of arson. They waived examination and were held in $1,000 bail each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Detectives McCoy and Whitney encountered Schuf and Kooperman, who were carrying large bundles containing women's hats, near Bond Street on Saturday night and caused their detention. The detectives went to the building at 41 Bond Street and there found a fire in progress. Following an investigation by Chief Inspector Brophy of the Fire Prevention Bureau, and Inspector Emerson, also of that bureau, the men were arrested charged with arson. The inspectors said they were convinced the fire was of incendiary origin.

ROMAN ORDERS FOR RECTOR

Former Episcopal Minister Now Deacon in Catholic Church.

The Rev. Charles D. Meyer, a former Episcopal minister whose home was in Montclair, received diaconate orders yesterday in the Roman Catholic Church at a mass celebrated in the chapel in the Episcopal home of Bishop John J. O'Connor in South Orange. The decree was conferred by the Bishop, with the Rev. John A. Duffy, chancellor of the diocese, as master of ceremonies. Seminarians of Seton Hall College, where Mr. Meyer has been for the last three years, assisted at the ceremony. Mr. Meyer is 31 years old. He studied for the ministry in Wisconsin, and after his ordination was rector of St. Edmond's Church, Milwaukee, and of St. Mark's Church, Waupacoa, Wis. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Werner Meyer of 26 Bell Street, Montclair.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Morris High School Alumni will be guests at a tea given by the Faculty of the school Friday afternoon, March 3, at 3 o'clock. All former members of the school are cordially invited.

The first of a series of lectures on public safety was held yesterday afternoon at the American Museum of Safety, 14 West Twenty-fourth Street. Motion pictures on the "Crime of Carelessness" and a short talk on sidewalk safety by A. S. Regula of the museum's staff made up the program. These lectures have been made possible through a fund placed at the disposal of the committee by Mrs. E. H. Harriman.

The sub-committee appointed by the bituminous coal operators and the United Mine Workers to negotiate a new agreement and wage scale beginning April 1 will resume its sessions at the McAlpin Hotel at 9 o'clock this morning. The meeting of the sub-committee in the anthracite negotiations has been postponed until Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, by which time the bituminous controversy is expected to be settled.

MASKED BURGLARS ROB POKER PLAYERS

Break Up Quiet Sunday Morning Game in the Bronx and Get $275.

HARLEM THEATRE ENTERED

Night Watchman Asserts He Was Bound and the Safe Cracked—Manager Puts Loss at $1,700.

Gangs of masked men did heavy work in Harlem and the Bronx early yesterday morning, according to stories told to the police by two groups of victims. A quiet poker game was going on at a little before 4 o'clock in a room on the second floor of a house on Westchester Avenue, near Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, when five masked men broke into the room with drawn revolvers and compelled the six players to leave their hands and stacks of chips and line up against the wall. Then the intruders went through their pockets and took out about $275 of money and jewelry, after which they escaped. Three of the victims, Samuel Klein of 993 Westchester Avenue, David Schwartz of 907 Westchester Avenue, and Samuel Berkowitz of 945 East 163d Street, went down to the Simpson Street Police Station, which is only a block and a half away, and told the Lieutenant at the desk that a club of friends had been wont to assemble at the Westchester Avenue address every Saturday night for a sociable game, and that they thought the robbers must have known of the practise. Detective Niemandof of the Bronx Bureau set to work on the case, but up to an early hour this morning had not found the robbers.

Shortly before dawn a special policeman on duty before the Graham Court apartments at Seventh Avenue and 116th Street was startled by the breathless arrival of a man, who said that he was Leon Le Glair, night watchman and sweeper in the York Theatre, a vaudeville and moving-picture house at 130 West 116th Street. Le Glair told a story of robbery which caused the special policeman to summon Patrolman Lazinsky of the West 123d Street Station. Le Glair said that as he was sweeping out the pit at 3:30 he heard a noise on the stage, and looked up to see three men in handkerchief masks pointing revolvers at him and ordering him to throw up his hands. They bound his wrists with cord, he said, and then went to the box office, in which was an iron safe.

It was an hour and a half before they reappeared in the pit and complained to Le Glair that they hadn't got enough out of the safe to reward them for their diligence. They then loosened the cords on Le Glair's wrists, and he managed to free himself a few minutes after they went away.

Detectives Birmingham and Meyers found the safe in the box office torn open, and two steel drills, a crowbar, a fire axe, and an iron furnace shaker lying in the lobby. The first three articles were said by the management to be no part of their property, but apparently the last two had been used to open the safe. Edward Marbot, the manager, told the detectives that about $160 had been taken. But when a TIMES reporter saw him yesterday afternoon he raised the amount to somewhere between $1,500 and $1,700, explaining his inability to give the exact amount by saying that the ledger had been torn badly by the intruders, and that he could not tell the exact receipts for the past week. Nothing had been banked since Monday, he said, as Walter Rosenberg, one of the owners, was on a honeymoon in Florida, and Jerome Rosenberg, the other man, who also owns a theatre at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, had not come uptown during the week. In the afternoon the looted safe was out on the sidewalk, an object of amazement to the passing crowds, decorated with a large sign stating that the management offered $50 reward for the arrest and conviction of the miscreants.

ARTIST ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Samuel Collins Found in McAlpin Suffering from Poison.

Samuel Collins of Collins Court, Stroudsburg, Penn., who was at one time a prosperous dealer in old masters and later was arrested to prevent his leaving the county before satisfying a judgment obtained by one of his clients, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday in a serious condition from poisoning with sulphonal, of which drug he had taken a considerable quantity in his rooms at the Hotel McAlpin on Saturday night. Hotel employes discovered Collins in his room about 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, and Dr. Sumner Everingham, the house physician, with Andrew Garrigan, a nurse, worked over him nearly all night. About noon yesterday the hotel authorities, having been informed that Collins could be moved, sent him under Garrigan's care to Bellevue.

Dr. Barnes, who first took charge of Collins, learned the circumstances and sent him from the psychopathic ward to the prison ward, where Patrolman Kelly was summoned from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, and Collins was held on a charge of attempted suicide. Dr. Rutledge then took charge of the case and it was said last night that he was resting easily, though his condition was still serious. At the hospital Collins said that he had taken 170 grains of sulphonal, but he had told Dr. Everingham that he took only 90.

Collins was at one time an artist himself and was later a dealer in paintings and sold many excellent works of old masters and modern artists to art patrons. His wife owned a hotel and considerable other real estate in Stroudsburg, and also conducted a beauty parlor in New York. In June, 1908, Collins was arrested on the complaint of John N. Beckley of Rochester, N. Y., who said that Collins had sold him a painting represented to be by Dupre but which really was an imitation. Beckley thereupon got a judgment for the $3,500 he had paid for the painting and $500 costs, and had a body execution served on Collins ordering him to remain in New York County. Collins gave bond with his wife as security and thus escaped Ludlow Street Jail.

At the same time Francis Wilson, the actor, had Collins arrested and started suit against him to recover $5,000, which he said he had lent to Collins on two paintings which later turned out to be bogus. No criminal actions were ever brought against Collins, but as the result of his arrest on Mr. Wilson's instance and an interview in which the actor detailed his experience in buying paintings, Collins filed a countersuit for $25,000 damages, for injury to his reputation and applied for a writ for Mr. Wilson's arrest, which was refused.

At the hotel yesterday it was said that he had recently been engaged in the sale of jewelry and that he had been in financial difficulties lately, having gone into bankruptcy several months ago. In his room was found the beginning of a letter to his wife in which he said that he was sorry, and that death was the best way out.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Feb. 27.—Samuel Collins, formerly wealthy, recently became involved in unfortunate real estate deals, losing his entire fortune. Churleigh Inn, now a large hotel, was originally built as a Summer home for him. He spent $100,000 on it. Herriet Hall, his residence until financial reverses overtook him, is one of the finest here. His last real estate venture was the purchase of Collins's Court at the cost of $30,000, which he improved. Money matters preyed on his mind constantly.

Celebrate Robert Emmet's Birth.

The one hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet was celebrated last night by the Clanna-Gael in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. Speeches lauding the Irish patriot were made by Major M. F. O'Rourke, the Rev. James W. Powers and others. A resolution was passed demanding that Congress shall not draw the American people into a quarrel with Germany over "the unreasonable and absurd demands in regard to submarine warfare."

ICE BOUND STEAMER USES DECKS AS FUEL

Burning Chairs, Tables, and All Available Woodwork, Loch Tay Makes Port.

COAL GOES FIGHTING BERGS

Norwegian Freighter Encounters Great Flocks of Them on Her Way Here in Ballast.

The 3,300-ton Norwegian steamship Loch Tay, under charter to the Holland-America Line, arrived here in ballast yesterday, gutted of most of its woodwork, which had been used as fuel to prevent the ship from becoming a derelict on the Newfoundland Banks after all of its coal had been consumed in forcing its way out of an icepack in which it was caught and held for ten days.

The Loch Tay ran into a myriad of small and large icebergs as it was nearing the Banks in the last days of January. The ship, which is 410 feet long, could not maneuver deftly enough to follow the intricate lanes through the ice, and it was necessary for the steamer to go slowly ahead and nose the large bergs aside. After cutting for a few days through the labyrinth of ice, the steamer, in spite of its 3,300 tons, found itself firmly caught among the bergs and frozen in by Feb. 1.

After that the Loch Tay had to drift with the ice, which went slowly in a southerly direction. At intervals the sheet of ice on the surface would be ripped up when the wind would drive the larger bergs through it, and whenever the ice pack was thus loosened the engines of the Loch Tay were able to force it ahead. Later the ice would close in on the steamer again.

After ten days of fighting through the ice, the Loch Tay had gotten far enough south so that it could move slowly ahead without danger of being caught again in an ice pack, but its coal supply was nearly exhausted and Captain Andersen had to give up his intention of going direct to New York, which was the steamer's destination. Accordingly, he steered for St. John's, N. F., but the coal gave out while he was still some distance out, and in order to make the port it was necessary to use chairs and tables to keep the engines going, an later it became necessary even to break up partitions and floorings for fuel.

With its interior damaged to the extent of many thousands of dollars, the Loch Tay finally reached St. John's on a wood fire on Feb. 10. There it remained for repairs and started for this port on Feb. 20 with a fresh supply of coal. The Loch Tay left Rotterdam for New York on Jan. 10, and, deducting the ten days it spent at Halifax, was a total of thirty-eight days on its voyage.

GERMAN PUBLISHERS MEET.

United Political Action Not Contemplated, Says Bartholdt.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—The National Association of German Publishers was organized here today with Paul F. Mueller of the Abendpost, Chicago, as President. Fifty publishers from the leading cities of the country were present. The meeting, the first session of which was held yesterday, concerned itself only with business questions, according to Mr. Mueller. Former Congressman Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis was among those attending.

"Politics received little attention, and that informally," said Mr. Bartholdt. "Of course, it is understood that Germans generally are not pleased with President Wilson's idea of neutrality, nor do they like Colonel Roosevelt, but the organization was not formed with any idea of concerted political action. The German editors don't want a pro-German President, nor a pro-British President, but they do want a pro-American President."

The principal subjects discussed today were labor and the question of a German news-gathering and distributing agency at Washington. The matter of the news bureau was left to a committee to investigate as to expense and feasibility. The labor question chiefly involves the difficulty in smaller cities of obtaining German printers.

"There are more than enough in Chicago, New York, Milwaukee, and St. Louis, but a scarcity in smaller towns," explained Mr. Mueller. A plan to establish an employment bureau at Cleveland as a way out of the difficulty was favored, although the plan was not formally adopted.

An uproar was caused at the meeting when it was discovered that a reporter for an English morning newspaper was present. Mr. Mueller, who was acting as Chairman, was speaking in German, when somebody shouted that there was a reporter present. Fifty-nine astonished faces turned toward the reporter. Cries came up to "Put him out!"

"I shall have to ask you to leave immediately," said Mr. Mueller to the reporter. "This meeting is confined absolutely only to German newspaper publishers."

George S. Viereck, editor of The Fatherland, then arose and stated that an examination of those present should be made in order to determine that there were no other "guests who had not been invited."

Daughter Born to Mrs. Ingraham.

Mr. and Mrs. Phoenix Ingraham are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter on Saturday at their home, 13 Park Avenue. Mrs. Ingraham, formerly Mrs. Corinne Violett Hatch, was married to Mr. Ingraham on May 21, 1915. The infant is a grandchild to Mr. and Mrs. Atwood Violett and to Supreme Court Justice George Landon Ingraham.

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Failures in Business That Might Have Been Otherwise.

There are thousands of men in every city who are known as chronic incompetents—men who are unable to hold down a job for any length of time—or who fail in every individual undertaking—and when asked the reason why, answer that "Poor health" is responsible.

Every conscientious man owes it to his employer, his associates and his family to take measures that will prevent his reaching that state of physical breakdown that makes his services of small value and his protection uncertain.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, known throughout the civilized world, has been held in the highest medical esteem for over 50 years as a food tonic unequalled.

It builds up the entire system—creates appetite—makes blood, bone and muscle—quiets the nerves and induces refreshing sleep—Equally beneficial to women, and helps pale, sickly children to become hungry, red cheeked pictures of health.

Taken at meal times and delightfully palatable.

Endorsed by Medical Authorities.

EXPERTS TO DISCUSS PARK PUMP SYSTEM

Trustees of Scenic Society Call Meeting to Hear Views of Technical Men.

COMMITTEE WILL REPORT

Investigators Appointed by Institute of Consulting Engineers Have Plans to Submit.

Arrangements have been made for a thorough consideration of the plans for the elimination of the above-ground pumping station in Morningside Park at the meeting this evening of the trustees of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

The meeting will be held in the Bar Association. To it have been invited men who are interested in the technical side of the effort being so strongly made in several directions to prevent the park from being disfigured by the structure which the Board of Water Supply proposes to place there.

Reginald Pelham Bolton, Secretary of the committee on the pumping station, appointed by the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, expects to be present, and will explain to the Trustees the various methods suggested for doing away with the forty-foot-high pumping station.

The committee itself, it was learned, has evolved several tentative solutions of the problem, and it has also received many suggestions. Experts in the use of compressed air have hade some especially helpful contributions. Electrical engineers are also interested, for the contention that the pumps cannot be driven by the current if the chamber was placed underground has caused them to offer suggestions for overcoming these difficulties.

It is expected that six experts on various phases of the subject will be present to advise with the committee. Engineers of the board have also been invited. It is the intention of the Trustees to offer in a spirit of co-operation anything which they may evolve, as they recognize that the task of building the high-pressure tunnel is colossal and requires the solution of many special problems.

The taxpayers' suit instituted by Gutzon Borglum is to come before the Supreme Court on Wednesday morning. With the understanding that whatever is done shall not be construed as in any way affecting the rights of the plaintiff, the work of sheathing the steel framework of the station with corrugated iron is still proceeding. The steel construction, however, is very heavy and has a permanent and solid look. The friends of the park will bring all the weight of evidence they can to bear in favor of the granting of an injunction restraining the board from placing the station in this locality.

NICARAGUA IS SHAKEN.

Earthquake Damages Property, but No Lives Are Lost.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, Feb. 27.—An earthquake which was felt here at 2:33 o'clock this afternoon is reported to have been very severe in San José, Costa Rica, and in the Department of Rivas, Nicaragua. The principal church in the town of Rivas was damaged. No deaths have been reported.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. — Violent earth shocks at an estimated distance from Washington of 2,100 miles, were recorded today by the Georgetown University seismograph. The vibrations began at 3:27 A. M. and continued for several hours, being most pronounced between 3:37 and 3:40 o'clock.

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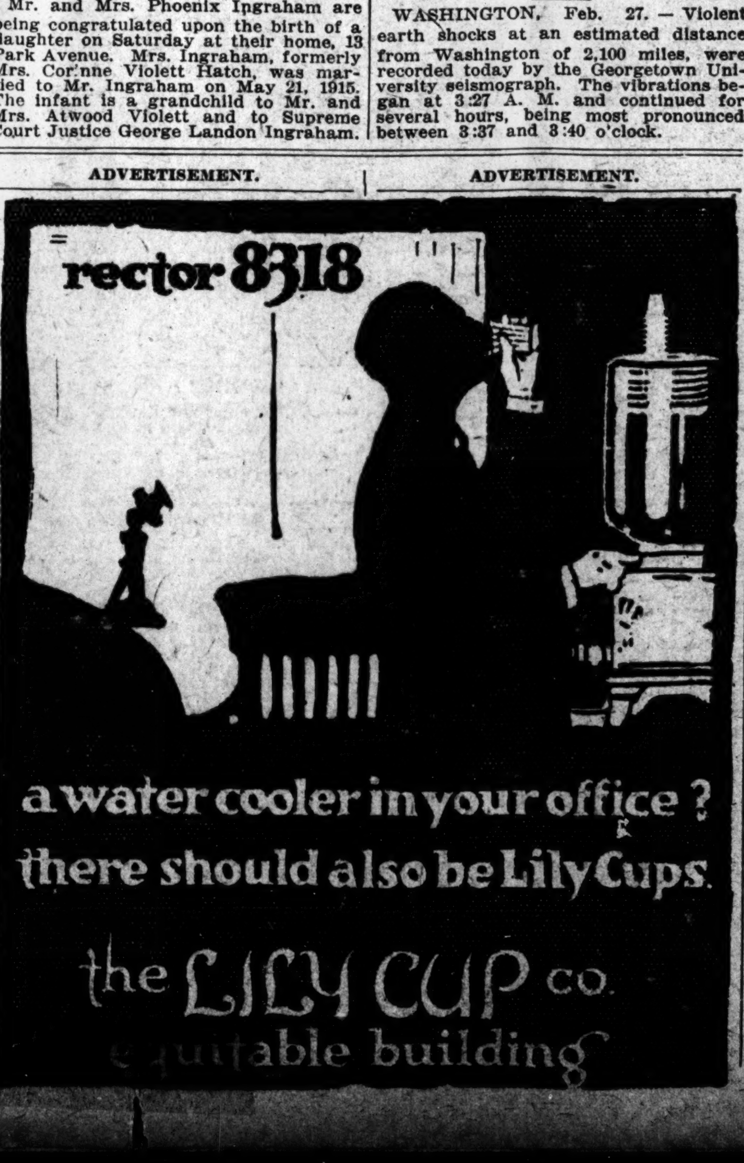
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A THOUSAND other new Mitchell owners all 'round you will tell you the same.

Power

The new Mitchell develops more usable power than any other car you can buy today, irrespective of price. New Mitchell owners, not speeders, mind you, but owners, who drive just the way YOU drive, never cease talking about how they sweep past other cars on the hills.

The new Mitchell will go floating drowsily, sweetly along the level road with perhaps five big costly cars ahead. Then comes a long hill, or a steep hill, or perhaps a long steep hill. The new Mitchell owner is probably driving thirty miles an hour. Seeing the hill, he accelerates just a wee bit, just a trifling, careless touch, and he sweeps up the hill at FORTY miles an hour. The other cars ahead falter, slow up, some of them change gears. The new Mitchell sweeps past them like a bit of thistledown on the wind, past them ALL, and the new Mitchell owner glows all over with a perfectly justified pride in his car.

You would, too. Now wouldn't you? The new Mitchell owner wasn't trying to beat any one. HIS car is designed and built to sweep up the hills at forty miles an hour. The other cars haven't the power to do it sweetly, gracefully and graciously, that's all. A THOUSAND new Mitchell owners say this, mind you. Come in and see the letters they write, quite unsolicited, bragging to ME about the wonderful car I sold them, just as if I didn't know it. Bragging to ME because they are so unexpectedly PROUD of their cars and so HAPPY in their use.

Speed

Any new Mitchell stock six will do sixty miles an hour. The Master Designer of the Mitchell, Mr. John W. Bate, could just as easily have designed a motor of the SAME bore and stroke to give a speed of NINETY miles an hour, but that would have been silly. Sixty miles an hour is all your car can use, and the new Mitchell is designed to give the greatest efficiency at these speeds you will use, from twelve to fifty miles an hour, which it COULDN'T do, which NO motor COULD do, if designed for 90-mile speed.

Statistics show that 90% of your driving on the level will be at under thirty miles an hour. You would probably send your car soaring over the hills at forty miles an hour, because it is so easy, so effortless and, confidentially, just because it so completely disgusts and discourages the other fellows whose cars CAN'T do it. The new Mitchell DOES do it, with an effortless ease, so unusual, so superlatively smooth and natural that you hardly realize that you are slipping by the other cars. And the new Mitchell does it on a gas consumption of 16 to 18 miles to the gallon, too.

Restfulness

The new Mitchell gets to Journey's End quicker than other cars because you can send it over the bad spots twenty miles an hour FASTER than other cars. Not that we mean fast driving, either. You will be humming sweetly along a level road when you will become aware that you are passing a lot of cars. Not because you are going any faster than usual, but because THEY are going SLOWER. Then you will notice that the other cars are bumping and pounding, and that the road is bad. Yet you will be floating along with a smoothness, a restfulness that gives you not the slightest need for slowing down. There are mechanical reasons for this, of course. We could tell a lot of them to you here, all about the remarkable cantilever spring designed by the Master, Mr. John W. Bate, about the suspension, and all that.

But you don't want a lot of technicalities. What you want to know is this: The new Mitchell rides more easily, more comfortably, more luxuriously, more RESTFULLY than ANY other car that money can buy, far more. It DOES go over bad roads twenty miles an hour faster than other cars. It WILL go fifty miles farther in an afternoon and do it with a joyous lightness, a sweet, reasonable softness of riding that will REST you and REFRESH you more than the other cars which go fifty miles LESS.

If that is TRUE you want to KNOW it, don't you? Then come in and SEE for yourself. We will gladly SHOW you. We don't blame you for being skeptical, because NO car, not even the Mitchell, rode that way before this latest masterpiece of Mr. John W. Bate was produced last June. It is what you've ALWAYS wanted in cars—now it's here. Come in and SEE it—FEEL it for yourself.

Luxury and Class

The Mitchell-Lewis Co. have been in business for eighty years. Think of that! EIGHTY YEARS. Before we were born they were Coach Builders to the Aristocracy of America. For eighty years they have been building the most superb equipages made, bar none. They build today 98% of the new Mitchell in their own factories. They build the bodies, every last detail of them, every bit of upholstery, every final luxury and appointment.

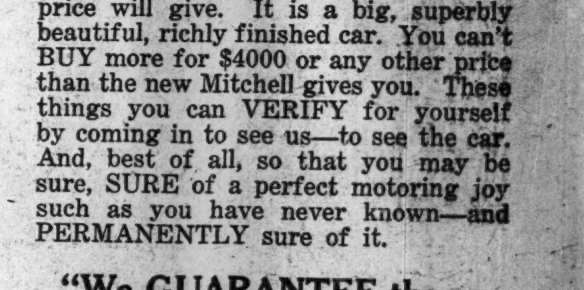
There's no use telling you how extremely beautiful, how rich, how complete, how graceful in line, in every detail of finish, every ingredient of ease, comfort and luxury the new Mitchell is in spite of its moderate price. That you must come and SEE, and FEEL for yourself. We only tell you this much because we fear you won't believe it CAN be done for less than $4000 the car. It can ONLY be done by manufacturers who learned through GENERATIONS of work, who were building the FINEST bodies ever built before the makers of other cars were in business at all—probably before they were born. But you can SEE it—and FEEL it—and by so doing save yourself $2000 on the score of beauty, grace, comfort, richness and CLASS alone.

Insurance

Remember this—the new Mitchell just PLAYS with the hills in a way that NO other car at ANY price will do. It gives you a luxurious RESTFULNESS of riding that NO car at ANY other price will give. It is a big, superbly beautiful, richly finished car. You can't BUY more for $4000 or any other price than the new Mitchell gives you. These things you can VERIFY for yourself by coming in to see us—to see the car. And, best of all, so that you may be sure, SURE of a perfect motoring joy such as you have never known—and PERMANENTLY sure of it.

"We GUARANTEE the service."

Carl H Page



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